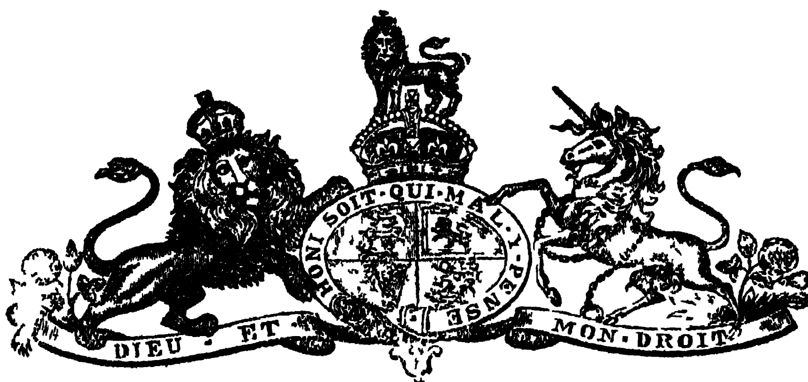
INDIA-GAZZ

APR TO JUNE

1907

24/02/10

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1907.

No. 971.—Dr. E. Denison Ross, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, was granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 19th August 1906.

No. 972.—In modification of the Home Department notification no. 402, dated the 8th February 1907, Dr. E. Denison Ross, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been granted privilege leave for twenty nine days, with furlough on medical certificate for eleven months and one day in continuation, with effect from the 13th February 1907.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 509.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 10th April 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 363.—The services of Captain D. P. Goil, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The 26th April, 1907.

No. 365.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 26th March 1907, is published for general information :

"The Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER,

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., 25th March 1907.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

As Knights of Grace.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Gilbert John, Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 517.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 11th April 1907.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th April, 1907.

No. 163.—The Reverend P. R. Harrison, Chaplain of Neemuch, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 164.—The Reverend B. Kitchin, Chaplain of Nasirabad, Rajputana, is appointed to hold charge of the Chaplaincy of Neemuch in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Reverend P. R. Harrison, Chaplain of Neemuch, or until further orders.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 178.—The services of the Reverend J. D. Gordon, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th April, 1907

No. 67.—Mr. F. O. Oertel, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 24th April 1907, and until further orders.

The 26th April 1907.

No. 68.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for four months, with effect from the 8th May 1907, or subsequent date of relief.

No. 69.—Mr. K. Balrama Ayyar, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is posted to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1907.

No. 1232-*F.*—*Corrigendum.*—In paragraph 2 (*i*) of the Resolution* of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3001-I A., dated the 27th June, 1903, *after* the words "the Political Agents for Pudukota, Banganapalle and Sandur," *insert* the words "the Political Agents in Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Kalat."

* Published in the *Gazette of India* by Notification No. 3693-I.A., dated the 7th August, 1903.

No. 1118-*G.*—Lieutenant G. D. Ogilvie, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 15th April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 1477-*I.A.*—The services of Captain C. F. Harold, an Assistant Political Agent of the 2nd grade, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 16th March, 1907.

The 24th April, 1907.

No. 1137-*G.*—*Corrigendum.*—In Foreign Department Notification No. 729 G., dated the 15th March, 1907, granting combined leave for one year to Mr. H. V. Cobb, *for* "11th March 1907" *read* "10th March 1907"

No. 1140-*G.*—Lieutenant T. G. M. Harris, 56th Infantry, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

No. 1151-*G.*—Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Kohat District.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 1162-*G.*—Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., Superintendent, District Gazetteers, Baluchistan, has been granted furlough on medical certificate, under Article 311 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, for the period from the 2nd January to the 24th February, 1907, both days inclusive.

No. 1274-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant E. G. Hume, 7th Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

The 26th April, 1907.

No. 1178-*G.*—Lieutenant F. H. Humphrys, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege for three months combined with special leave for three months, with effect from the 13th April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1179-*G.*—Lieutenant W. G. Neale, a probationer for the Political Department, is posted as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 1183-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Shore, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana.

No. 1527-*I.A.*—Under section 4 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, promulgated under Foreign Department Notification No. 2175-I.A, dated the 9th June, 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the area and limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be as under :

I.—The boundary line of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be assumed, for purpose of description, to start from the angle formed by the northern and eastern Revenue Survey boundary lines of the Kayamgutta village lands of Dodkunte. This point, marked on the ground by boundary stone No. I, and lettered R on Revenue Survey Sheet 2, is the extreme north-eastern angle of the boundary limits now fixed for the Station. It is situated by the side of the Banasavadi road and on the centre of the ridge which divides the catchment basins of Lingarajpura and Narasampalyam tanks.

II.—From this starting point the northern Station boundary hugs, for some distance, the Banasavadi road until it comes to the rocky hill known as "Machilgutte," round the southern base of which it sweeps, then following westward and coinciding with Revenue Survey boundary between the villages Dodkunte and Lingarajpura. It thus runs along the watershed and nearly parallel to the line of railway until it crosses the Kachakalli road at a point a short distance from, and due north of, the Native Cemetery of St. John's Hill. This point is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. II, and is lettered A on Revenue Survey Sheets 2 and 1.

III.—Thence the Station boundary continues westward along the village boundary line until it reaches the north-western angle of the Dodkunte lands, which point is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. III.

IV.—To the north of the boundary described in the above paragraph is an isolated piece of land attached to the Civil and Military Station for the purposes of a Hindu burial ground and a Municipal filth depôt comprising an area of 28 acres and 37 guntas and bounded as follows :—From boundary stone $\frac{II}{1}$, which is situated on the west side of the road leading to Hennur and $102\frac{2}{3}$ yards north-east by north of stone II along the side of the same road for about 187 yards in a direction north-east by north to stone $\frac{II}{2}$; thence west north-west about 61 yards to stone $\frac{II}{3}$, then north-east by north about 6 yards to stone $\frac{II}{4}$; west by north about 311 yards to stone $\frac{II}{5}$ on the bank of a small stream ; thence north by east about 60 yards along the east bank of the stream to stone $\frac{II}{6}$, thence west 212 yards to stone $\frac{II}{7}$ and in the direction west by north 121 yards to stone $\frac{II}{8}$, thence north north-east 153 yards to stone $\frac{II}{9}$, west by north 49 yards to stone $\frac{II}{10}$, south south-west 63 yards to stone $\frac{II}{11}$, south by west 100 yards to stone $\frac{II}{12}$, south by east 55 yards to stone $\frac{II}{13}$, thence in a slightly curved line south south-west 181 yards to stone $\frac{II}{14}$, south-east 70 yards to stone $\frac{II}{15}$, which is situated at a point $56\frac{2}{3}$ yards north north-east of boundary stone III, thence 46 yards east south-east to stone $\frac{II}{16}$, thence north north-east 119 yards to stone $\frac{II}{17}$, thence south-east by east 91 yards to stone $\frac{II}{18}$, 143 yards further to stone $\frac{II}{19}$, and east by south 150 yards to stone $\frac{II}{20}$, thence south 30 yards to stone $\frac{II}{21}$, and east south-east about 168 yards to stone $\frac{II}{1}$.

V.—At stone No. III, the line turns sharply and running south by west for some distance still follows and coincides with the village boundary of Dodkunte, until it meets the hedge of the large village known as "The Tanneries." This point is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. IV, and is lettered B on Revenue Survey Sheet I.

VI.—Leaving Station boundary stone IV, the old boundary is followed up to the east of the Tannery road and is marked $\frac{IV}{1}$. From this point the boundary line runs north-east for a distance of 1,375 feet to stone No. $\frac{IV}{2}$ along east of the road. From stone $\frac{IV}{2}$ the boundary line runs 58½ feet north-east by east to stone $\frac{IV}{3}$, and from stone $\frac{IV}{3}$ it runs 79 feet north-west by north to stone $\frac{IV}{4}$, to the north of the Police outpost. From stone $\frac{IV}{4}$, the boundary line goes 73 feet south-west to stone $\frac{IV}{5}$. From stone $\frac{IV}{5}$, the boundary line runs 23 feet south-east by south to stone $\frac{IV}{6}$, completing the circuit of the Police outpost. From stone $\frac{IV}{6}$ the boundary line runs 155 feet south-west by west along west of the road to stone $\frac{IV}{7}$. From stone $\frac{IV}{7}$ the boundary line runs 376 feet south-west along west of the road to stone $\frac{IV}{8}$ meeting the Station boundary at the north east corner of the "Idga" near the road culvert. After this, the boundary follows the irregular outline of the Masjid immediately north of that village Survey block No. 671 on Revenue Survey Sheet I, until it meets to the west of the Tanneries, the northern boundary line of the Inam village of Byadarahalli. This point is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. V and is lettered C on Revenue Survey Sheet I.

VII.—From point C boundary stone No. V, the Station boundary follows the westerly course of the north village boundary of Byadarahalli until the angle formed by the northern and western village boundaries is reached, this angle being marked by boundary stone No. VI.

VIII.—From stone No VI, the Civil and Military Station boundary line follows in zig-zag the west boundaries of the Byadarahalli fields until it crosses the Nullah at stone now marked $\frac{VII}{1}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{1}$, the boundary line turns to the west for a distance of 218 feet to stone $\frac{VII}{2}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{2}$, the boundary line runs south-west by west for 85 feet to stone $\frac{VII}{3}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{3}$, the boundary line turns south-west by south for 70 feet along the west of the Police outpost to stone $\frac{VII}{4}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{4}$, the boundary line runs east along south of Police outpost to stone $\frac{VII}{5}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{5}$, the boundary line runs north for 20 feet to stone $\frac{VII}{6}$. From stone $\frac{VII}{6}$, the boundary line runs 267 feet east to corner of present boundary line south of St. John's Hill cross road and opposite the S. B. stone VII, to which point the existing S. B. stone No. VII should be removed and refixed. Thence it passes down St. John's Hill cross road just outside the south-western side drain until it reaches the eastern corner of field No. 668, where boundary stone No. VIII is fixed.

IX.—Leaving St. John's Hill cross road at this point, the Station boundary runs south-west along the north-western boundary of Survey Nos. 667 and 668, and at the south-western corner of the latter No. 668, boundary stone No. IX is fixed.

X.—From boundary stone No. IX, the Station boundary runs south-west almost in a straight line just outside the south-east drain of Miller's road and the western side of Survey Nos. 474, 473, 464 and 455 till the south-western extremity of No. 455 is reached, where boundary stone No. X is planted.

XI.—From boundary stone No. X, the Station boundary meeting the north side of the High Ground runs west along the northern boundary of Survey No. 459 up to the north-western corner of that number and thence it passes south along Avenue Road and the western boundary of Survey Nos. 458, 129, 128, 127 till at the south-western extremity of No. 127 it meets the new boundary stone No. XI on Revenue Survey Sheet No. I.

XII.—From new boundary stone No. XI, the line runs east by south along the southern boundary of Survey No. 127 and thence turns to the south alongside the Nullah which is the eastern boundary of Survey No. 126, thence turning north through Survey No. 122 and east through the middle of Survey No. 124, it turns south-east, skirting the Government Press buildings to the southern extremity of Survey No. 40 where new boundary stone No. XII is fixed, adjoining the Pettah Road and to the south-west of the entrance to the Residency Park, which is almost opposite the south-west end of the Public Offices.

XIII.—From new boundary stone No. XII, the line takes a northerly direction parallel with the fence of the Residency compound along the Pettah Road up to the stone pillar at which the wire fence of the Cubbon Park begins almost due south of the Post Office, where boundary stone No. XIII is placed.

XIV.—The Station boundary line then proceeds along the Cubbon Park wire fence to the angle in the fence immediately opposite His Majesty's Post Office and thence follows the Park fence to St. Mark's Church or West Parade road, at which point boundary stone No. XIV is fixed, Point G on Revenue Survey Sheet I.

XV.—From stone No. XIV, the boundary still keeping to the Cubbon Park fence runs along St. Mark's Road and curving round line of fence at Cubbon Park Police Station marked stone No. $\frac{XIV}{1}$, the boundary line turns almost due west for 139 feet along the north of the Cubbon Park Station to stone $\frac{XIV}{2}$ and from stone $\frac{XIV}{2}$ the boundary line runs south for 97 feet and along west of the Police station to stone No. $\frac{XIV}{3}$. From stone $\frac{XIV}{3}$ the boundary line turns to the east for 41 feet and south of the Police station to stone No. $\frac{XIV}{4}$, where it meets the Sydney Road and runs along front of the Museum to the cross roads, whence the causeway across Sampangi tank takes off. The change of direction which here occurs is marked by boundary stone No. XV, Point I, Revenue Survey Sheet I. From this point the boundary runs along the western edge of the Sampangi causeway until it falls into the Sampangi tank bund, boundary stone No. XVI being fixed at this point of intersection, Point J of Revenue Survey Sheet I.

XVI.—Leaving boundary stone No. XVI, the line follows the curve of the compound wall of Revenue Survey Office and the roadside walls of Colonel Beresford's house until it reaches the corner of Lal-Bagh Road immediately opposite the gate of Langford House, which point is marked by boundary stone No. XVII, Point K, Revenue Survey Sheet I.

XVII.—Passing down Lal-Bagh Road along the compound hedges of the adjoining houses, the line crosses the road near the porch of Sonnaiya & Co.'s flower garden, at which point boundary stone No. XVIII is fixed, Point L, Revenue Survey Sheet I, and runs due south along the hedge and ditch bordering the tope and gardens, which here extend from Lal-Bagh Road down to the bed of Sunnakal tank, at the end of this reach a re-entering angle is formed by the boundary, coinciding with the boundaries of the Survey numbers, and the corners are marked on the ground by boundary stones Nos. XIX, XX and XXI.

XVIII.—From stone XXI the line runs due east along the northern wetted border of Sunnakal tank, adhering to the garden boundaries as marked on ground by the earthen Survey "Bandhs," in other words, along the southern village boundary of Hakkitimmanhalli. After passing between the south-western corner of the Cantonment cemetery and the northern end of the Sunnakal tank bund, it curves round south for a short distance so as still to follow the field boundaries of Hakkitimmanhalli until it crosses the Anekal District Road not far from where the latter takes off from the High Road to Oossoor.

XIX.—From the Anekal road the line continues due east and crossing the Oossoor Road keeps to the boundary between the villages of Hakkitimmanhalli and Koramangal until it falls into the bed of Koramangal tank. The angle near the cemetery and end of Sunnakal tank bund is marked on the ground by boundary stone No. XXII, the points where the Anekal and Oossoor roads are crossed by stones Nos. XXIII and XXIV, and the point where the line on falling into Koramangal tank changes direction to the north-east by boundary stone No. XXV.

XX.—From stone No. XXV, the boundary runs along the edge of the Koramangal tank to stone No. XXVI on the south side of the Nilasandra road to the south-west of the Commissariat slaughter-house and thence along the south side of that road to stone No. XXVII, which is at the point where that road meets the road running along the west side of the Artillery Practice Ground.

XXI.—Thence the Station boundary simply skirts the southern slopes of the Artillery Practice Ground, following the lines of stone posts which demarcate the range, until on its eastern side the point is reached where the boundaries of the villages of Chellagatta and Domlur meet. This is Point O on Revenue Survey Sheet 2, and is marked on ground by boundary stone No. XXX, the southern angles of the Practice Ground being shown by boundary stones Nos. XXVIII and XXIX.

XXII.—From point O, boundary stone No XXX, the Station boundary line bears away north-east above the bed of Chellagatta tank, and then, at a point marked by boundary stone No. XXXI near the Vartur District road, it turns north and follows from "Bondh" to "Bondh" the eastern field boundaries of Domlur and Dukanhalli villages. At the north-eastern angle of the village boundaries of Dukanhalli, marked on ground by boundary stone No XXXII, the station line turns west along the Dukanhalli northern boundary, and then leaving the hamlet of Abbareddipalyam on the left, runs into the village boundary of Binnamangal at point marked by boundary stone No. XXXIII.

XXIII.—The southern and eastern village boundaries of Binnamangal are then followed until the line after passing close by the village tank falls into the Hoskote high road nearly opposite to Army Signalling Station No 5, at which point boundary stone No. XXXIV is fixed.

XXIV.—From stone XXXIV the Station line runs up the Hoskote road for a short distance to the Survey "Bondh" at side of road, from which mark it again runs due north across the fields, until the north-eastern angle of the village boundaries of Binnamangal is reached where boundary stone No. XXXV is fixed.

XXV.—Thence the Station boundary bears west down the trough of the valley, crosses the low ground immediately above Binnamangal Tank, and runs up the slope to the Sapper Parade Ground on edge of which boundary stone No. XXXVI is placed, Point P on Revenue Sheet No. 2. Running then north along the Sapper Parade Ground to the corner marked on the ground by boundary stone No. XXXVII, it turns again west along the Parade Ground until it reaches the Dodkunte south-eastern limits. This point is marked on ground by boundary stone No. XXXVIII.

XXVI.—The Station line then follows the village boundary north along the walls of the St. John's Hill Christian Cemeteries, Survey blocks 677 and 676 up to the point where it is intersected by the Madras Railway, outside the northern fence of which boundary stone No. XXXIX is fixed.

XXVII.—From this last point the Station line follows the eastern village boundary of Dodkunte until it closes on the starting point boundary stone No. I.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1907.

No. 2086-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuri in India.*

March 1907. **Lakhs of Rupee**

	MARCH		TO END OF MARCH		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1906 1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907	1905-1906	Revised, 1906-1907.	Actuals 1905-1906
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	7,52	7,00	31,33	29,75	31,34	29,7
Opium	80	61	8,40	8,20	8,41	8,2
Salt	73	65	6 53	6,54	6,44	6,5
Stamps	55	54	5,86	5,81	6,03	5,8
Excise	89	1,00	8,92	8,52	8,85	8,5
Provincial Rates	67	77	3,51	4,22	3,44	4,2
Customs	71	68	6,53	6,52	6,46	6,5
Assessed Taxes	15	14	1,97	1,84	1,97	1,84
Forest	40	33	2,41	2,40	2,70	2,67
Registration	6	5	57	54	58	54
Tributes from Native States	23	24	90	90	92	90
Other Civil Revenue	57	57	5,09	4,57	5,77	5,23
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	13,27	12,58	82,02	79,81	92,91	80,83
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—12	—11	—4,27	—4 14	—4,90	—4,69
Opium	—3	—2	—2,86	—2,8[illegible]	—2,87	—2,84
Famine Relief		—2	—18	—5	—75	—6
Other Civil Expenditure	—5,02	—4,92	—35,36	—35,54	—35,67	—34,74
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	—5,17	—5,07	—42,67	—40 55	—44,19	—42,33
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non Civil Departments						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	—8	+8	+55	+69	+92	+1,00
Marine	—3	—2	—31	—32	—26	—29
Military Receipts	+6	+15	+95	+90	+1,10	+1,18
Military Issues	—2,08	—2 7	—20 41	—20,73	—20 70	—20,61
Public Works Department—						
Receipts						
Ordinary Branches	+29	+37	+4,57	+3,94	+4,41	+4,06
State Railways	+3,0[illegible]	+2 [illegible]	+32,78	+30,00	+39,30	+35,74
East Indian Railway	+56	+61	+6,83	+6,62		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+[illegible]	+7	+96	+2,08	+96	+2,10
Telegraph	+8	+9	+92	+89	+94	+91
TOTAL	+4,11	+4 05	+46 06	+42,53	+45,01	+42,81
Issues						
Ordinary Branches	—2,04	—2,32	—12,51	—12,24	—12 69	—12,15
State Railways	—2,55	—2,18	—22,34	—19,17	—26,08	—24,90
East Indian Railway	—50	—46	—4,16	—4,01		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—9	—18	—10	—18
Telegraph	—11	—12	—1,13	—1,09	—1,16	—1,12
TOTAL	—5,20	—5,08	—40,23	—36,09	—40,03	—38,35
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—,22	—3,09	—13,42	—13,53	—13,36	—14,45
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than payments)	—12	—1	+4,38	+3,78	+4,37	+3,78
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+53	—33	—10	+3,65	+38	+1,25
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+[illegible],66		—41	+1,57	+68	+1,57
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+3,37		+18,87	+12,47	+19,07	+12,47
Temporary Advance from Gold Standard Reserve	—3,80	...	..	..	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts		... [illegible]1		+18	—4	+1
Council Bills paid including Telegraphic at Rs 15 per £	—5,87	—3,39	—50,71	—40,51	—50,00	—40,51
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—12	+6	+6	—3,32	—81	—1,07
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—3,35	—3,66	—28,11	—24,18	—26,15	—22,30
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+1,53	+76	—2,18	+1,55	—99	+1,55
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,96	16,91	17,67	16,12	17,67	16,12
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,49	17,67	15,49	17,67	16,68	17,67

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 2478-*E.O.*—Mr. C. F Cowie is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 13th of April 1907.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME TAX

Assessed Taxes.

The 25th April, 1907

No. 2503-*Exc.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Income Tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that from clause (A) (8) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2762, dated the 6th June 1890, as amended by Notification No. 2180-S R, dated the 23rd April 1901, the words "and the funds of which are either deposited with the Government or invested in Government Securities" shall be omitted.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 25th April, 1907.

No. 840-*Accts.*—Mr. R. H. Rolfe, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, supernumerary, and officiating Assistant Pay Examiner, Military Accounts Department, Secunderabad Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Controller, Military Accounts Department, Eastern Command, during the absence of the permanent incumbent, Mr. T. Smith, on leave, or until further orders.

No 842-*Accts.*—Babu Aubinash Chunder Ghose, M.A, B L., Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (supernumerary), Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for eight months, under Articles 233 and 338, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd April 1907.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg Joint Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1907.

No. 3444—1.—The following promotion in the Imperial Customs Service is notified, with effect from the 1st April 1907 :

Mr. W. W. Nind, Probationer, to be Assistant Collector, Class V.

CUSTOMS.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 3480—1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. W. D. Cowan, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. G. Kingsley.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 3510—25.—The following Order in Council, dated the 1st March 1907, is published for general information :

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AT the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 1st day of March, 1907.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Sub-section I of Section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is provided that where it appears to His Majesty that due facilities are or will be given by the Government of any foreign country for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British ships in that country, His Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that that section shall apply in the case of such foreign country, subject to any limitations, conditions, and qualifications contained in the Order :

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua will give due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British ships in that country :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Him by the hereinbefore recited Sub-section I of Section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare that the said Section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply in the case of the Republic of Nicaragua.

A. W. FitzRoy.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 26th April, 1907.

No. 3664—108.—Mr. G. F. Adams, Inspector of Mines, is granted privilege leave for one month under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th April 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th April, 1907.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 346.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. C. Kreyer, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Government for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 347.—The services of Captain J. H. Peck, Indian Army, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

JUDICIAL.

No. 348.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Lucknow, the provisions of section 67 (2) of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :

"If any person, when called upon by the Cantonment Committee, to furnish such information as may be necessary, to ascertain whether he is liable to pay the water-tax and the amount at which he should be assessed, omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees."

No. 349.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Allahabad, the provisions of section 67 (2) of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :

"If any person, when called upon by the Cantonment Committee, to furnish such information as may be necessary, to ascertain whether he is liable to pay the water-tax and the amount at which he should be assessed, omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees."

No. 350.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Naini Tal the provisions of section 67 (2) of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :

"If any person, when called upon, omits to furnish information regarding his liability to taxation, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 351.—The following extract is published for general information :

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 2nd April 1907, page 2274.*

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 2nd April, 1907.

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MEMORANDUM.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates but without pay or allowances, *viz.* :

Lieutenant Gerald C. Willis (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 4th August 1903.

Lieutenant Ralph C. Beck (late Irish Guards). Dated 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant William B. Benton (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 24th March 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Llewelyn Griffith (late The Welsh Regiment). Dated 22nd July 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Cyril N. Steel (late the Northamptonshire Regiment). Dated 10th January 1906.

Second-Lieutenant Harold Bennett (late The Essex Regiment). Dated 4th September 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 352.—Conductor Edwin Robert Saunders, Army Clothing Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 353.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon D. J. H. Griffiths, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 354.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

23rd April 1907.

Rollo Estouteville Grimston, C.I.E., 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.

Michael Augustus Tighe, Supernumerary List.

Herbert Edward Boileau, 5th Cavalry.

Ferdinand Cospatric Logan-Home, 28th Light Cavalry.

Captains to be Majors.

24th April 1907.

Carleton Buckley Laming Clery, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Edward Malcolm Hughes, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Wyndham Philip Bannerman, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Gilbert Robert Cassels, 35th Sikhs.

Henry Anthony Carleton, 93rd Burma Infantry.

John Herbert Peck, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

27th April 1907.

George Arthur Becher, 8th Cavalry.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 355.—Sub-Conductor David Henry James Shubart, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded,* to be Conductor, *seconded ;*

Sub-Conductor James Hall, to be Conductor ;

Store Sergeant Harry George Johnson to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Conductor William Bickley, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded ;*

with effect from the 10th April 1906.

No. 356.—Store Sergeant John Hickey to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor William James Moore retired ; with effect from the 11th April 1906.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 154 of 1907.)

No. 357.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Theophilus Thorne to be Commissary ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Willie Cresswell Link, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded,* to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Francis Naylor to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor William Hobbs, Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, *seconded,* to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor James Park to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor William Patrick Courtenay Kelly to be Conductor ;

vice Commissary and honorary Major Samuel Durrell, retired ;

with effect from the 25th May 1905.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 155 of 1907.)

No. 358.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Willie Cresswell Link, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, *seconded,* to be Commissary, *seconded ;*

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Francis Naylor to be Commissary ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Alfred William Hocking to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor Harry Robert Arthur, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories in India, *seconded,* to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor John Leather, Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories in India, *seconded,* to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor James Hynds to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor George Henry Asbury, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded,* to be Conductor, *seconded ;*

Sub-Conductor William Knight to be Conductor ;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor George Pennington to be absorbed ;

vice Commissary and honorary Major Joseph John Horton-Bennett, retired ;

with effect from the 10th August 1906.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 156 of 1907.)

No. 359.—Store-Sergeant William Alfred Bailey to be Sub-Conductor ; *vice* Sub-Conductor William Charles Sullivan appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and *seconded ;* with effect from the 13th September 1906.

No. 360.—Sub-Conductor George Harry Harding, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, *seconded,* to be Conductor, *seconded ;*

Sub-Conductor William Charles Sullivan, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, *seconded,* to be Conductor, *seconded ;*

Sub-Conductor Ernest Joseph Recks to be Conductor ;

vice Conductor William Alderton transferred to the pension establishment ;

with effect from the 11th January 1907.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 206 of 1907.)

No. 361.—Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred William Hocking to be Commissary ;

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Cartmill Galloway to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor William Edmund Bowder to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Sub-Conductor William Henry Wells to be Conductor ;

Store-Sergeant Henry John Morphey to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Commissary and honorary Captain Joseph Henry Wilbond, retired ;

with effect from the 23rd January 1907.

(This cancels Army Department Notification No. 229 of 1907.)

No. 362.—Conductor David Henry James Shubart, supernumerary to the establishment by reversion from the seconded list, to be absorbed ; *vice* Conductor James Hall appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and *seconded ;* with effect from the 7th February 1907.

No. 363.—Store-Sergeant William Percival Ives to be Sub-Conductor ; *vice* Sub-Conductor Archibald Theodore Searle appointed to the office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, and *seconded*, with effect from the 7th February 1907.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 364.—Ressaidar Murad Ali Khan, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), to be Risaldar, 3rd class. Dated the 10th November 1906.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 365.—The following corrections are made in Army Department Notification No 159 of 1907.

2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

For "31st December 1905" *read* "21st December 1906."

117th Mahrattas.

For "Mahadrao Nalaude" *read* "Mahadeorao Nalaude."

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 366.—No. 993, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Prayagdas Gupta, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Naval Division.

No. 367.—Sub-Lieutenant Ernest Templeton Moir to be Lieutenant, *vice* Medd, transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st December 1906.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 368.—Gerald Summer Stooks, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Winning transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

Walter Kington Bretherton, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* McPherson transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 369.—Captain Charles Fritz William Schaefer resigns his commission. Dated 4th April 1907.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 370.—Second-Lieutenant Thomas Andrew Hindmarsh to be Captain, *vice* Stuart-William resigned. Dated 9th January 1907.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 371.—Second-Lieutenant George Francis Stephen Christie resigns his commission. Dated 23rd March 1907.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 372.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Copleston Townsend resigns his commission. Dated 20th April 1907.

Lieutenant Clarence Elmer Rushton to be Captain, *vice* Armstrong resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Pestonjee Manackjee to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rushton promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Gervase Bushe Power, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* deRosario transferred to the Moulmein Volunteer Rifles. Dated 11th February 1907.

Sydney Charles Fache, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Manackjee, promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Captain Herbert Aubrey Armstrong resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant James Denholm Fraser resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 20th and 26th April 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers	Lieutenant Hugh Seaburne May.	14th April 1907	Hill Tipperah	...	Was Assistant Superintendent in the Survey of India.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 20th and 26th April 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total amount deposited. Rs. A. P.	Date to which claims will be received.
Ralph Edward Barton*	Lieutenant.	No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.	3rd November 1906.	Intestate	5 4 0	28th May 1907

*Next-of-kin—Father—Colonel Baptist Johnston Barton, A.-D.-C.,
Address—Portsalon, Co. Donegal, Ireland.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 26th April, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 24.—The undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Dominic Frank Pereira, 1st January 1907.

Elliott Clive Bedell, 1st March 1907.

Patrick McCarthy, 1st March 1907.

Walter Charles Bowder, 1st March 1907.

No. 25.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 5th February 1907 :—

George William Cearns.

Joseph James McDonald.

Clarence John Williams.

Walter Reginald Rebeiro.

Frank Ernest Knight.

William John Marshall.

John Douglas Thomas.

Sydney Graham Langhorne.

William Willoughby Stuart, L. R. C. P. and S. I.

Benjamin Lazarus Smith.

Herbert Charles Thompson.

Adolphus Vincent Eates.

Gilbert Reuben Joseph Hanvey.

Charles Robert Coxe.

Richard Julian Key Stone.

James Doyle.

Louis Percival Kenyon.

Henry Alexander Greene.

No. 26.—The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 13th March 1907 :—

John William Stewart.

Alfred Ford Collin Edwards.

Kenneth William Blinkworth.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 27.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 1st March 1907 :—

No. 1307, A. Kothandaramasami Nayudu.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 28.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 22nd October 1906 :—

No. 256, Nilkanth Bhaskar Gadre.

E. W. St K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1907.

No. 93.—Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is appointed

to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the date that he took over charge of the duties of Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Dharwar, from Mr. W. A. Johns, and until relieved by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell.

No. 94.—With reference to Notification No 93, dated 22nd April 1907, Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Dharwar, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 23rd April, 1907.

No. 95.—Mr. W. Beechey, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway. Railway Board Notification No. 80, dated the 28th March 1907, so far as it relates to Mr. Beechey, is cancelled.

The 24th April, 1907.

No. 96—Mr W. R. Horn, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Nagda-Muttra Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 25th April, 1907.

No. 98.—Mr. A. H. Joscelyne, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway, with effect from the 17th March 1907, and until further orders.

Mr. Joscelyne will officiate in class II, grade 4, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. A. E. Pearse's combined leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in the same grade.

No. 99.—In supersession of Railway Board Notification No. 68, dated the 22nd March 1907, Mr. C E. Holloway, Station Superintendent, Lahore, and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st March 1907, and until further orders.

No. 100—Mr. H. T. Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, *vice* Mr. R. C. Dyson, on combined leave, with officiating rank as Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 26th April, 1907.

No. 101.—Mr. D. H. Keelan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 15th March 1907, and until further orders.

The 24th April, 1907.

No. 97.—The following is published for general information :

No. 35 R. T., dated the 17th April 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{80 A.}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{103 B.}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 F.}{3}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 771, dated the 4th February 1907.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 1323, dated the 4th March 1907.

Railway Board's letter No. R. T. $\frac{122\text{A.}}{3}$, dated the 22nd March 1907.

Resolution.—The Agent of the East Indian Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the East Indian railway of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{80\text{A.}}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{163\text{B.}}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction with effect from 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to Rule 86, Chap. III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the East Indian railway and to such portions of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules, including the addendum, cited in paragraph 1, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 25th April, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 20th April 1907, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	461	400
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	......	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	171	105
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	1	1
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.P.	267	157
		Panch Mahals District	" "	12	4
		Kaira District	" "	588	363
		Broach Port	" "	......	...
		Broach District	" "	57	52
		Mahikantha State	" "	34	15
		Rewakantha State	" "	7	2
		Surat Town and Port	" "	......	..
		Bulsar Port	" "	4	2
		Surat District	" "	44	28
		Palanpur State	" "	17	12
		Jhara Port		......	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.G.J.P.	......	...
		Vesava "	" "	......	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Manori "	" "	......	...
		Mahim "	" "	......	...
		Darawi "	" "	......	...
		Dhann	" "	......	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	7	5
		Shirgaon "	" "	......	...
		Kurla "		......	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	2	2
		Thana "	"	......	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	5	1
		Umbergaon Port	" "	......	...
		Kon "		......	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	7	13
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Poona District	" "	13	12
		Satara "	S. M.	160	111
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	......	...
		East Khandesh District	"	63	48
		West Khandesh "	"	19	16
		Nasik District	"	5	6
		Sholapur Town	"	......	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	......	...
		Thal "		1	1
		Moa "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mahad "		......	...
		Nagothna "		......	...
		E-hoi "		......	...
		R·ha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Ashtami "	" "	......	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	......	...
		Vizodrug "	"	......	...
		Harnai "	"	......	...
		Rajapur "	"	......	...
		Vengurla "	"	5	3
		Malwan "		......	...
		Jaitapur "		......	...
		Dabhal "		......	...
		Jaigad "		......	...
		Deoagad "		......	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	4	4
		Belgaum "	"	141	118
		Dharwar "	"	5	7
		Karwar Port	"	......	...
		Kumta "	"	......	...
		Kanara District	"	......	1 (a)
		Savantvadi State	"	......	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	185	167
		Karachi District	"	......	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	1	1
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	......	...
		Larkhana "		......	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	......	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	......	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	......	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Phaltan "	" "	......	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Mundra "	" "	......	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Jukau Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Cambay State	"	2	8
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cutch State	" "	......	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	......	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	25	9
		Porbandar Port	"	......	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	"	......	...
		Jamnagar " "	"	77	69
		Mahuwa Port	"	......	...
		Jafrabad "	"	......	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	......	...
		Verawal "	"	9	11
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	87	68
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	9	9
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	180	138
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Dharampur State	"	......	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Murud "	S. M.	......	...
		Barimandla "		......	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Majagaon "	"	......	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	......	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	......	...
		Janjira State	"	......	...
		Volan Port		......	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	6	6
		Dwarka Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	16	11
		Bet Port	"	......	...
		Kodinar Port	"	7	6
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	317	291
		Satara "	S. M.	28	23
		Jath "	"	......	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Aden		......	...
			TOTAL	3,082	2,313
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	......	...
		Anantapur District	" & S. M.	......	...
		Salem District	"	10 (a)	9 (a)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	1	1
		Bellary Cantonment	"	......	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras.	......	...

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Kurnool District	S. M. & Madras	......	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	......	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	......	...
		Tellichery Port	"	......	...
		Cuddalore "	"	......	...
		Mangalore "	"	2	2
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	......	...
		Malabar "	Madras	......	...
		Cuddapah "	" S. M. & S. I.	......	...
		Madura "	S. I.	......	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	......	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	......	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	......	...
		Ermala Port		......	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	......	...
		Chinglepnt "	" "	......	...
		Godavari "	Madras	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Cannanore Port	"	......	...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	......	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	......	...
		Cochin State	Madras	......	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	......	...
		Calingapatam "	"	......	...
		Coconada "	"	......	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	......	...
			TOTAL	14	13
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	359 (b)	321 (b)
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S.	7	7
		Jessore District	B. C.	......	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	......	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	......	...
		Khulna District	"	......	...
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	......	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	8	9
		Howrah District	E. I.	......	...
		Hooghly "	"	2 (a)	2 (a)
		Birbhum "	"	......	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	......	...
	Patna ...	Champaran District	B. & N. W.	4	3
		Chapra Town	"	......	...
		Saran District	"	2,344	2,420
		Gaya Town	E. I.	73	73
		Gaya District		547	485

(a) Imported. (b) Six imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Patna	Muzaffarpur Town	B. & N.-W.	......	......
		Muzaffarpur District	„	333	341
		Darbhanga Town	„	15	10
		Darbhanga District	„	206	196
		Shahabad „	E. I.	712	710
		Dinapore	„	......	...
		Patna City	„	239	239
		Patna District	„	900	811
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	19	16
		Monghyr District	„	265	234
		Darjeeling „	D. H.	......	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	4	5
		Bhagalpur District	„ & B. & N.-W.	5	4
		Southal Parganas District	„	2 (a)	1 (a)
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	27	32
		Gangpur State	B. N.	......	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	......	...
		Hazaribagh „	E. I.	1	2
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	......	...
		Sambalpur „	„	......	...
			TOTAL	6,073	5,955
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	107	107
		Meerut Cantonment	„	......	...
		Meerut District	„ O. & R. & E. I.	2,225	2,128
		Muzaffarnagar City	„	......	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	„	2,263	2,262
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	385	315
		Koil „		......	...
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	279	111
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	105	104
		Hardwar Union	„	......	...
		Roorkee Town	„	......	...
		Saharanpur District	„ & N. W.	1,485	869
		Bulandshahr „	E. I.	394	344
		Dehra Dun „	O. & R.	......	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	......	...
		Etawah District	„	129	127
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Farrukhabad Town	„ „ & E. I.	78	78
		Farrukhabad District	„ „	568	560

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Agra	Mainpuri District . . .	E. I.	96	88
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I. .	31	26
		Agra District	" " " " .	12	15
		Etah "	"	610	565
		Hathras City	" & E. I.	15	10
		Muttra "	" & G. I. P.	58	53
		Muttra District . . .	" "	269	247
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R. . . .	142	140
		Bareilly District . . .	" " . . .	184	192
		Shahjahanpur City . . .	" " . . .	26	24
		Shahjahanpur District . .	" " . . .	127	117
		Budaun District . . .	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I. . .	1,321	1,167
		Bijnor Town	"	......	...
		Bijnor District	"	1,032	1,002
		Moradabad City . . .	" & R. K. . . .	161	147
		Moradabad District . . .	" " . . .	830	802
		Pilibhit District . . .	R. K.	98	88
	Allahabad.	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	372 (a)	368 (a)
		Allahabad District . . .	" "	82 (b)	82 (b)
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . . .	54	54
		Cawnpur District . . .	" " " . . .	259	255
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	......	...
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I. .	......	...
		Jhansi City	" (") . . .	......	...
		Jhansi District	" (") . . .	......	...
		Hamirpur "	" (") . . .	4	3
		Jalaun "	" (") . . .	......	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	......	...
		Benares City	" " " . . .	77	69
		Benares District . . .	" " " & E. I .	59	39
		Ballia " . . .	" " " . . .	738	784
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	......	...
		Jaunpur District . . .	" & B. & N. W. . .	365	368
		Ghazipur " . . .	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . .	846	875
		Mirzapur City	" "	245	222
		Mirzapur District . . .	" & O. & R.	295	152
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	E. I.	......	...
		Azamgarh District . . .	"	886	858
		Gorakhpur City . . .	B. & N. W.	95	95
		Gorakhpur District . . .	"	476	369
		Basti District	"	118	78

(a) Including 197 seizures and 195 deaths of previous week.
(b) Including 61 seizures and 61 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	......	...
		Garhwal	"	8	4
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	522	557
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	487	486
		Lucknow District	" "	190	190
		Hardoi "	"	365	288
		Rae Bareli "	"	278	266
		Sitapur "	R. K.	251	211
		Kheri "	"	97	89
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	9	8
		Gonda "	"	115	77
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	83	52
		Sultanpur "	"	248	144
		Ajodhia	" & B. & N. W.	......	...
		Fyzabad City	"	62	62
		Fyzabad District	"	211	213
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	......	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	658	680
			TOTAL	21,579	19,579
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	438	390
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	127	123
		Karnal "	E. I.	912	804
		Simla "	K. S.	......	...
		Delhi City	"	44	41
		Delhi District	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G. I.P. & B., B. & C. I.	797	683
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	1,507	1,448
		Ludhiana "	"	1,891	1,502
		Rohtak "	"	3,553	3,212
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	317	228
		Jullundur District	"	3,492	3,080
		Hoshiarpur "	"	1,237	1,115
		Ferozepur "	"	4,272	3,244
		Kangra "	"	10 (a)	10 (a)
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	98	98
		Amritsar District	"	1,580	1,580
		Gurdaspur "	"	3,423	2,508
		Lahore City	"	577	404
		Lahore District	"	3,765	3,025
		Gujranwala District	"	6,417	6,397
		Montgomery City	"	......	...
		Montgomery District	"	854	423
		Sialkot "	"	4,808	4,733

(a) Figures for the week ending 13th April 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	775	724
		Gujrat "	"	3,401	3,084
		Shahpur "	"	2,642	2,458
		Jhelum "	"	1,091	864
		Attock "	"	366	355
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	......	1 (a)
		Lyallpur "	"	793	420
		Jhang "	"	7 (b)	4 (b)
		Muzaffargarh "	"	......	...
		Multan	"	5 (a)	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry).	81	75
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	1,851	1,706
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	1,596	1,114
		Maler Kotla "	"	......	...
		Nalagarh "	"	......	...
		Jind "	"	359	251
		Kalsia State "	"	140	82
		Faridkot "	"	114	47
		Nabha "	"	754 (c)	874 (c)
			TOTAL	54,084*	47,047
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	99	99
		Hanthawaddy District	"	......	...
		Pegu "	"	......	...
		Tharrawaddy "	"	2	2
		Prome "	"	3	3
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	"	2	1
		Bassein "	"	11	13
		Henzada "	"	10	11
		Pyapon "	"	9	9
		Myaungmya "	"	13	10
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	......	...
		Minbu "	"	......	...
		Magwe "	"	......	...
		Thayetmyo "	"	......	...
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	"	6	5
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	79	77
		Tavoy District	"	......	...
		Moulmein Town	"	......	...
		Thaton District	"	2	...

(a) Imported.
(b) Figures for the week ending 13th April 1907. Imported.
(c) Figures for the 2 weeks ending 20th April 1907.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	How affected by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
BURMA	Mandalay	Myitkyina District	Burma		
		Bhamo	"		
		Mandalay Town	"		
		Mandalay District	"	[illegible]	4
	Sagaing	Shwebo District			
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District			..
		Sagaing	"	[illegible]	
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"	–	1
		Yamethin	"		
		Kyaukse		1	1
		Meiktila	"	1	1
			TOTAL	16	237
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM	B[illegible]al	[illegible] District	[illegible]		
		M[illegible]lla			..
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"		
		Faridpur District	"		
			TOTAL		
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Nagpur	Nagpur City	I. N. & G. I. P.	2 (a)	2 (a)
		Nagpur District		57	2
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	6	6
		Wardha District		11	10
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.		
		Kamptee Town		..	
		Chanda "	G. I. P.		
		Chanda District			
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	12	12
		Bhandara District	"	27	30
		Balaghat Town	"	8	9
		Balaghat District		16	16
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	4	4
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	5	5
		Jubbulpore District	" "	114	114
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	.	.
		Damoh District	" (")	1	
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")		
		Saugor Town	" (")		
		Saugor District	" (")		
		Chhindwara Town	" (")		...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Seoni District	"	24	21
		Mandla "	"		...

(a) One imported. (b) Imported.

C

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Norbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	33	21
		Pachmari	"	......	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	......	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	24 (a)	13 (a)
		Narsingpur Town	"	1	...
		Narsingpur District	"	28	24
		Betul "	"	......	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	......	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	40	38
	Chhattisgarh	Drug Town	B. N.	......	...
		Bilaspur "	"	......	...
		Bilaspur District	"	......	...
		Raipur Town	"	......	...
		Raipur District	"	......	1
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	3	3
		Akola District	"	215	169
		Buldana Town	"	......	...
		Buldana District	"	149	99
		Yeotmal Town	"	......	...
		Yeotmal District	"	......	...
		Amraoti Town	"	8	8
		Amraoti District	"	176	148
			TOTAL	975	805
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	3	3
		Bangalore City	" "	17	17
		Bangalore District	" "	31	20
		Mysore City	"	1	3
		Mysore District	"	8	6
		Kolar "	Madras	......	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	1	1
		Tumkur District	S. M.	......	...
		Shimoga "	"	7	3
		Chitaldrug "	"	......	...
		Kadur "	"	1	3
		Hassan "	"	5	2
			TOTAL	71	58
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	......	...
		Parbhani "	N. G. S.	......	...
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	......	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	......	...
			TOTAL	......	...

(a) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	41	16
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P.	6	6
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	... (a)	... (a)
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	6	4
		Pathari "	" (")	......	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	......	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		7 (a)	4 (a)
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	..	...
		Bhopal Agency	"	38	27
		Sagore (Gwalior)	"	......	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		......	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	......	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	......	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	......	...
		Nimach "	"	......	...
		Rutlam City	"	......	...
		Rutlam State	"	41	39
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	4 (a)	2 (a)
		Narsingarh State		...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		17	21
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	......	...
		Rewa Town	"	......	...
		Rewa State	"	......	...
		Sehore State	"	......	...
		Datia City	"	......	...
		Datia State	"	......	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Sailana State } Sitamau State }	"	5	2
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Jhabua "	"	2	2
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	7	5
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	......	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Kurwai "	"	......	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Lashkar City	"	......	...
			TOTAL	174	128

(a) Figures for the week ending the 13th April 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	76 (a)	79 (a)
		Ajmer City	„	...	...
		Ajmer District	„	1	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	„	...	...
		Abu Road	„	...	...
		Mewar State	„	19	9
		Partabgarh State	„	1	1
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	„	...	...
		Tonk State	„	11	8
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	148	90
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	„	64	61
		Kishengarh Town	„	......	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	......	...
		Jhallawar „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Kotah „	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Sirohi „	„	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Shahpura „	G. I. P.	2	1
		Dholpur State	„	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	„	50	44
		Beawar	„	......	...
		Karauli State	„	......	...
		Banswara Town	„	......	...
		Banswara State	„	......	...
			TOTAL	373	294
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	302	207
		Kathua District	„	......	...
			TOTAL	302	207
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	1	1
		Hazara District	„	......	...
		Bannu „	„	......	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	„	1	1
		Peshawar Town	„	......	...
		Peshawar District	„	13	9
		Nowshera Cantonment	„	......	...
			TOTAL	15	11
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	......	...
		Hirok	„	......	...
		Sibi	„	......	...
		Las Bela State	„	......	...
			TOTAL	......	...
			GRAND TOTAL	86,991	76,647

(a) Figures for the week ending the 13th April 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 25th April 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Rain fell on every day of the week in some parts of northeast India and the Peninsula and light precipitation was reported from stations in the extreme north of India on the 21st and 22nd. Only a few scattered falls of rain occurred in other parts of the country. In northeast India rainfall was confined almost entirely to Assam, but nearly every station in the Peninsula received some rain during the week. The distribution of rainfall in northeast India was due probably to the winds from the Bay being deflected more to the east than usual. In the Peninsula the rainfall commenced in the eastern districts and gradually moved westwards, the largest amount being received in the western half of the division. Temperature continued in more or less defect during the whole week over the greater part of the country, but in northeast India it rose steadily and reached two degrees above normal on the last day.

Burma.—Port Blair reported rain on the 19th and 23rd. Skies were clear or lightly clouded, and temperature was normal or in defect in Upper Burma and practically normal in the southern districts of the province.

Northeast India and Orissa.—Rain was reported daily from stations in Assam but only a few falls occurred in the remainder of the division. Skies were cloudy in the area of rainfall and were nearly clear elsewhere. Temperature was in defect during the first part of the week but at the close was normal or in slight to moderate excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light falls of rain occurred at Muktesar, Chanda, Seoni, Jubbulpore and Akola. Light to moderate cloud was reported from all parts of the division on the 23rd and 24th, but on the remaining days skies were almost clear in the United Provinces, while they were more or less thickly clouded in the Central Provinces and Central India. Temperature was in defect everywhere except from the 23rd, when it became normal in parts of the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—Precipitation occurred in the extreme north on the 21st and 22nd; and light rain fell during the week at Ambala, Sirsa, Sialkot and Jacobabad. Skies were cloudy on most days in Gujarat and Rajputana and on the 21st, 24th and 25th in the extreme north, but elsewhere they were generally clear or only lightly clouded. Maximum temperature was in more or less defect, but from the 20th the minimum was practically normal.

The Peninsula.—Nearly all parts of the division received rain, the largest amounts being recorded in the Deccan and on the west coast. Skies were lightly to heavily clouded. Temperature was nearly normal in the coast districts and in defect in the interior.

The rainfall of the past week was largely above the average in the Deccan and the Konkan. The rainfall of the whole period from the 30th November to the 25th April is in excess everywhere except on the Burma coast, in the subdivisions of Sibsagar, Burdwan, Calicut and Ahmedabad, and in Baluchistan; in these districts it is practically normal.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day:

April 19th. Silchar 0·95", Bellary 0·87" and Cuddapah 0·79".

" 20th. Dibrugarh 0·81", Hyderabad 1·19" and Coimbatore 1·60".

" 21st. Silchar 1·42", Murree 0·78" and Raichur 0·85".

" 22nd. Khushab 2·40", Nizamabad 1·05", Bijapur 1·52", Goa 1·00" and Mangalore 0·96".

" 23rd. Goa 1·60" and Karwar 1·22".

" 24th. Cherra Poonjee 3·20", Gulbarga 0·75", Mangalore 1·09" and Calicut 1·28".

" 25th. Silchar 0·90" and Cherra Poonjee 5·68".

D

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 25th April 1907. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 30th November 1906 to 25th April 1907. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1 (a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	0·85	1·00	—0·15	12·79	10·94	+1·85	+ 17	+ 20
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0	0·71	—0·71	3·43	3·65	—0·22	— 6	+ 17
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	0·01	0·49	—0·48	2·96	2·43	+0·53	+ 22	+ 52
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0	0·34	—0·34	2·04	1·39	+0·65	+ 47	+ 94
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	1·04	1·57	—0·53	12·85	10·42	+2·43	+ 23	+ 33
	Calcutta	0·17	0·19	—0·02	6·70	4·21	+2·49	+ 59	+ 62
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	2·28	2·69	—0·41	18·04	15·55	+2·49	+ 16	+ 23
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0·05	1·09	—1·04	7·24	4·29	+2·95	+ 69	+125
	Darbhanga	0	0·14	—0·14	3·04	2·16	+1·48	+ 69	+ 80
	Bahraich	0	0·09	—0·09	4·01	3·10	+0·91	+ 29	+ 33
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0	0·55	—0·55	4·44	3·89	+0·55	+ 14	+ 33
	Patna	0	0·07	—0·07	6·22	1·87	+4·35	+233	+246
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla	0·44	0·42	+0·02	24·20	12·89	+11·31	+ 88	+ 91
	Ludhiana	0·24	0·10	+0·14	13·15	6·36	+6·79	+107	+106
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0	0·04	—0·04	4·21	2·21	+2·00	+ 90	+ 94
	Lahore	0·01	0·06	—0·05	5·50	3·42	+2·08	+ 61	+ 63
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·25	0·10	+0·15	4·84	3·03	+1·81	+ 60	+ 57
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·01	0·16	—0·15	6·14	6·84	—0·70	— 10	— 8
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·53	0·24	+0·29	7·13	2·39	+4·74	+198	+207
	Cuttack	0·07	0·36	—0·29	6·58	4·02	+2·56	+ 64	+ 78
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·01	0·22	—0·21	6·97	3·21	+3·76	+117	+133
	Raipur	0·81	0·11	+0·70	3·93	2·44	+1·49	+ 61	+ 34
	Jubbulpore	0·13	0·08	+0·05	5·29	2·15	+3·14	+146	+149
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·02	—0·02	3·90	2·08	+1·82	+ 88	+ 89
	Jaipur	0·02	0·02	0	3·54	1·25	+2·29	+183	+186
	Indore	0·01	0·03	—0·02	1·20	0·79	+0·41	+ 52	+ 57
15. West Coast	Calicut	1·21	1·56	—0·35	8·63	9·43	—0·80	— 8	— 6
	Bombay	1·12	0·18	+0·94	1·76	0·53	+1·23	+232	+ 83
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0·03	0	+0·03	0·23	0·25	—0·02	— 8	— 20
	Rajkot	0·02	0	+0·02	1·13	0·26	+0·87	+335	+327
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·11	0·08	+0·03	3·39	1·43	+1·96	+137	+143
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·75	0·27	+0·48	4·70	1·46	+3·24	+222	+232
	Bijapur	1·12	0·23	+0·89	2·79	1·37	+1·42	+104	+ 46
	Hyderabad	1·86	0·23	+1·63	4·93	1·49	+3·44	+231	+144
19. South India	Mysore	0·46	0·66	—0·20	4·64	2·38	+2·26	+ 95	+143
	Madura	0·69	0·62	+0·07	7·31	5·75	+1·56	+ 27	+ 29
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·04	0·33	—0·29	18·03	13·44	+4·59	+ 34	+ 37

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 25th April 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 20th April 1907.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in eleven districts and in the Northern and Southern Shan States and Chin Hills. Reaping of dry weather paddy is completed in Tavoy and Myingyan and is in progress in Maubin and Sagaing. Sowing continues in Thayetmyo, Pakokku and Yamethin and transplanting in Minbu, Shwebo and Lower Chindwin. Ploughing of hill-side paddy in Myitkyina and the Southern Shan States and transplanting of early wet weather paddy in Mandalay and Kyaukse are progressing. Harvesting of miscellaneous crops still continues. In Upper Burma the state of the standing crops is generally good except in Mandalay where rain is needed for dry weather paddy crops. The price of paddy has risen largely at Pegu and Maubin; considerably at Myaungmya and slightly in four districts; elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam—The weather is warmer. More rain has fallen in all districts. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress and prospects are good in Cachar and Sylhet and fair elsewhere. The harvesting of early transplanted rice continues, prospects are poor in Sylhet and fair to good in other places. Sowing of jute and rice is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 15; Silchar 9 to 9½; Rangamati and Kohima 9; Comilla 8⅝; Mymensingh and Dinajpur 8⅜; Dacca 8¼; Rampur Boalia, Dhubri Gauhati, Tezpur and Sibsagar 8; Faridpur 7 to 8; Bogra 7⅞; Dibrugarh 7¾; Jalpaiguri, Patna, Malda and Sylhet 7½; Barisal 7¼; Rangpur and Nowgong 7; Tura 6 to 7; and Shillong and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in four and remained stationary in the remaining districts. Sixty-four persons received gratuitous relief in Sylhet.

Bengal.—Rain as in the previous week was fairly general throughout the Province, the fall was light except in Puri, Sambalpore, Palamau, Cooch Behar and in parts of Purnea where it was somewhat heavy. The sowing of jute has commenced; the planting of sugarcane has almost been finished and germination has been satisfactory. In Darbhanga the number of persons on gratuitous relief was 10,369; on test works 2,760; and on relief works 25,631. The corresponding figures reported last week were 10,316, 2,210 and 23,875, respectively. The supply of fodder and water is reported sufficient in all districts. The price of common rice has risen in nine and has fallen in two districts.

United Provinces.—Rain fell throughout the Provinces accompanied by hail in some districts causing damage to the standing crops and to crops on threshing floors. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion and threshing and winnowing continue. Irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops is going on and ploughing for autumn crops has begun in places. Damage from rust is reported from Aligarh. Opium weighments continue. Supplies are adequate and fodder is sufficient except in Azamgarh. Prices are stationary.

Punjab—Light to heavy rain has fallen all over the Province. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food-grains; wheat is rising in Ambala and Sialkot and has fallen in Jullundur and Mianwali. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress; in Sialkot harvesting operations are retarded owing to the recent heavy rains. Sowings of extra spring crops as well as of cotton and sugarcane continue. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are good to average; the outturn is expected to be good except of gram and rapeseed in Amritsar. The recent rain has been beneficial to the extra spring sowings in Mianwali. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by hail in parts of Gurgaon and Shahpur. Locusts laid eggs in tehsils Mianwali and Isakhel and hoppers appeared in large numbers in the former; eggs of locusts and hoppers are being destroyed at Lyallpur. The harvested spring crops have been more or less damaged by the recent rains in several districts. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianwali. There are no complaints regarding the water supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging from 33 cents in Peshawar to 96 cents in Bannu fell all over the Province. The standing crops are in excellent condition but gram is withering owing to excessive rain; wheat in some places in Bannu is suffering from rust; hail fell in the Nowshera tehsil of the Peshawar District but caused no damage. The destruction of locusts and their eggs goes on in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Harvesting of gram on certain lands has commenced in Bannu. Sowings of extra spring crops and of sugarcane are in progress. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. The water-supply is ample; there has been much irrigation from hill torrents in the Daman tract in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient and the condition of

cattle is generally good except in some villages of Mardan tehsil in Peshawar District. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 15¾ to 19; gram 16¾ to 25; maize 24$\frac{15}{16}$ to 39¼; and *bajra* 21 to 25 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was good rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 16 to 24 and maize 15 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils where it is scarce Land is being prepared for autumn sowings.

Kashmir.—The weather was generally bright except for two days when it was rainy. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—There were showers in Bikaner, Marwar, Jaisalmer, Bundi, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Ajmer; the maximum fall was 75 cents at Jaipur. Harvesting is in progress except in Bharatpur where it is retarded by rain. Cattle are in good condition except in some places in Mewar. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Marwar, Jaisalmer, Mewar, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Karauli and Dholpur; are falling in Kotah and Bharatpur; and are steady elsewhere; they are still high in places.

Central India.—Rain is general in Gwalior and slight in Bhopal and parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and parts of Indore and has been finished in other Agencies. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been slightly damaged by rain in Gwalior and by hail-stones in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Bhopawar, Indore and Rewa. Prices have risen in Jaora and Rutlam, are high in Baghelkhand, are falling in Bundelkhand and parts of Malwa, and are steady elsewhere. The collection of opium continues in Gwalior and Indore.

Central Provinces.—The weather is cloudy and comparatively cool; rain fell in sixteen districts. Mandla received 1¾, Chanda and Drug 1½, Bilaspur 1¼ and Bhandara ¾ inches; in the remaining districts light showers under half an inch were received. The spring harvest is approaching completion and threshing and winnowing are in full swing but progress is slightly retarded by recent rain. Fourth picking of cold weather cotton in Warora tehsil (Chanda) continues. Preparation of land for autumn crops throughout the provinces and repairs to field embankments in rice districts are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere but fodder is very dear in Nagpur and Yeotmal; prospects are generally favourable. Prices are stationary save in Chhattisgarh, Damoh and Jubbulpore districts where there is a slight tendency to rise; prices are still equal to or above the scarcity level in Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur and Amraoti.

Native States.—Bastar had 3 inches of rain, Kanker and Sarangarh 2½, Kawardha, Chhuikhadan, and Khairagarh 1¾, Raigarh 1¼ and Sakti 1¼ inches and Rajnandgaon 35 cents. The recent rain has hindered threshing and winnowing operations and damaged the *mahua* flowers and grain on threshing floors. Preparation of land for autumn crops and picking of *mahua* continues. Fodder and water are adequate. Prospects are generally good. The price of *kodon* (millet) in Chhuikhadan fell and of rice in Sakti rose by 2 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—There was rain during the week in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Thana, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Cutch. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by insects in parts of Karachi and by disease in parts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion and threshing continues. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, the Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Drinking water is sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. Water in irrigation tanks, canals and wells are running low in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Bijapur and Cutch. The fodder supply is sufficient. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is normal to 28 per cent below. Labourers get sufficient field employment in harvesting and threshing of spring crops, cutting and crushing of sugarcane and picking of cotton.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall registered was nearly 2 inches in four taluks to a few cents in several others. The late rice crop is in fair condition and the harvest has commenced in parts. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Prices:—wheat 7⅝; coarse rice 7¼; and *juar* 15¾ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was slight rain throughout the State. Prices of food-grains are steady. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 11 cents. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras—Rainfall good in the Vizagapatam littoral, Ganjam, Cuddapah, the Vizagapatam Agency, Malabar, and the Nilgiris; none in Chingleput, Madras and Trichinopoly; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally

fair but some in parts of Madura are withering. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in sixteen districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in five; and has very slightly risen in one. *Cholum* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in four.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

Name of province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	282	282	...	64	64	—218
Bengal	26,085	10,316	36,401	28,391	10,369	38,760	+2,359
Total British Provinces	26,085	10,598	36,683	28,391	10,433	38,824	+2,141

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Circular No. $\frac{11\text{-F.}}{131\text{-2}}$

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 20th April 1907.

Regulations for the appointment of Probationers to the Indian Forest Service, 1907.

☞ *Note.—The Regulations for* 1908 *will be the subject of separate consideration by the Secretary of State in Council. An announcement will be made concerning them in due course.*

1. *Appointments.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the summer of 1907, make **not less than eighteen appointments** of Probationers for the Indian Forest Service, provided that so many candidates are considered to be in all respects qualified.

In making these appointments, he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Applications for Appointment.*—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., and to be returned to him not later than **Monday the 1st July 1907.**

3. *Age Limits.*—Candidates must have attained the age of 18 years on the 1st July 1907, and not have attained the age of 22 years on the 1st January 1907.

4. *Nationality, &c.*—Every candidate must be a natural-born British subject. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.

5. *General Qualifications.*—Candidates must bring evidence, for consideration by the Selection Committee, to show that they have received a good general education.

Note.—This should be understood to include, at the least, a fair knowledge of English Composition, Mathematics—up to and including Plane Trigonometry,—Latin, and either German or French. A knowledge of Greek is not necessary, but is left to the option of the candidates.

The production of School Certificates granted by the examining authorities of Universities, or of certificates that a candidate has passed the Matriculation Examination of a University, in the subjects named, or of other certificates held by the Secretary of State in Council to be equivalent, will be taken to show that a candidate satisfies the requirements of this clause.

6. *Special Qualifications desirable.*—It is also desirable that candidates should possess a knowledge of Chemistry, and also of Mechanics and Physics, as indicated in the appended Syllabus.

If any candidate be selected for appointment who does not possess a knowledge of Inorganic Chemistry, he will be required to pass in it within six months after his selection.

7. *Medical Examination.*—Those candidates who are selected as Probationers will be required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress will be laid on good vision and hearing.

On passing this medical examination candidates will be deemed to be Probationers for the Indian Forest Service.

8. *Period of Probation.*—The period of probation will ordinarily extend over about three years. For the first two years the Probationers will be required to undergo a special course of study at Oxford and to become members of the University if not so already. During the third year of their probation they will receive practical instruction, visiting under suitable supervision such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of study during the first two years, both in term-time and in the vacations.

9. *Shortened Probation in certain cases.*—In the case of any Probationer who has passed with Honours in a public examination in Natural Science held by a University in Great Britain or Ireland, the Secretary of State in Council reserves power, should he think fit, to sanction the reduction of the period of probation to two years instead of three, under such conditions as may be determined.

10. *Charges.*—The Probationers will be required to defray all expenses for lodging, board, tuition, and excursions within the limits of the United Kingdom which they may incur during the period of their probation at Oxford. To meet the cost of practical instruction on the Continent, each Probationer will be required to pay the sum of 180*l.*, in such instalments as may be determined from time to time.

Note.—Ordinarily a sum of 20*l.* will be due on the 15th June of the first year, and the balance in three instalments during the third year. In the case of Probationers whose term of study has been reduced (*see* paragraph 9), the payments must be made during the two years, as may be required.

11. *Course of Study.*—The prescribed course of study for the Probationers comprises the following subjects:—

I.—*Subjects auxiliary to Forestry.*

(1) Chemistry of soils and Elementary Organic Chemistry.
(2) Geology.
(3) Elements of Zoology and Forest Entomology.
(4) Botany.
(5) Geometrical Drawing, and Elementary Engineering.
(6) Surveying.
(7) Book-keeping, in reference to Indian Forest Accounts.
(8) German or French, as required.

II.—*Forestry, Theoretical and Practical, in all its Branches.*

Conduct and Medical requirements.—Every Probationer will be required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Probationers.

A Probationer may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, be required from time to time to appear before the Medical Board, and, should the result be unsatisfactory, he will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Probationers.

13. *Diploma of Forestry, &c.*—During the period of probation, the proficiency of the Probationers will be tested by periodical examinations.

The Probationers who satisfy the Examiners in all these examinations, and complete satisfactorily the practical course in Forestry on the Continent, will receive the Diploma of Forestry of the University of Oxford. It is desirable that they should, if possible, also obtain a degree in the Honour School of Natural Science at the University.

14. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who obtain the Diploma of Forestry, and are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service, will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department. Their seniority will be determined by the results of the examinations held during their two years' residence as Probationers at Oxford and the manner in which they have completed the practical course on the Continent. Probationers whose term of study has been reduced (*see* paragraph 9) will rank immediately below the successful Probationers of the previous year.

They will be allowed, at the end of the period of probation, to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. *Riding.*—Every Probationer, before proceeding to India, will be required to satisfy the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride. It is desirable that this evidence should be forthcoming before the Probationer proceeds to the Continent for his final period of study.

16. *Articles of Agreement, &c.*—Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and must engage his own passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

17. *Allowance.*—An allowance will be granted to each Probationer on signature of his agreement, varying from 50*l.* to 100*l.*, according to the degree of proficiency and diligence shown by him during his practical course upon the Continent.

18. *Salary.*—An Assistant Conservator of Forests will draw pay at the rate of Rs. 380 a month (equivalent to 304*l.* a year, when the rupee is at 1*s.* 4*d.*) from the date of his reporting his arrival in India.

19. *Promotion, Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund.*—Promotion, leave, and pension will be governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and made applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

Certain information regarding appointments in the upper controlling staff of the Indian Forest Service, the pay of which has been recently improved, will be found in Appendix II; a summary of information regarding Leave is contained in Appendix III, regarding Pensions and Provident Fund in Appendix IV.

INDIA OFFICE,
5th February 1907.

APPENDIX I.

(Referred to in paragraph 6.)

SYLLABUS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

I.—CHEMISTRY.

The simpler chemical and physical properties of common substances, such as lime, salt, sugar, water, air.

The preparation (excluding details of technical processes) and properties of the following substances :—

The metals, tin, lead, iron, copper, zinc, magnesium, calcium, potassium, sodium; their simpler and more important compounds, especially such as occur naturally, and such compounds and alloys as are used in the Arts.

Hydrogen, oxygen, water, ozone, hydrogen-peroxide.

Nitrogen, ammonia, ammonium salts, nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, nitrogen peroxide, nitrates.

Carbon, carbon dioxide, carbonates, carbon monoxide.

Chlorine, bromine, iodine, chlorides, bromides, iodides, chlorates, hypochlorites.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphides, sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide, sulphites, sulphates.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, phosphorus trioxide, phosphorus pentoxide, orthophosphates, phosphorus trichloride, phosphorus penta-chloride.

Silica.

The principles of chemical change; oxidation and reduction; combustion; flame. Allotropy. Methods of purifying bodies. Methods of determining the composition of air and of water. Laws of chemical combination. Diffusion of gases. The atomic and molecular hypotheses. The simpler methods of determining equivalents. General considerations used in determining molecular weights and atomic weights. Chemical notation.

Alcohol, ethane, and the simpler ethylic compounds, considered in detail as typical bodies. Methylic alcohol and methane, and benzylic alcohol and toluene, considered briefly as analogues of alcohol and ethane. Characters of primary normal alcohols in general, and of their corresponding hydro-carbons.

Acetic acid, aldehyd and the simpler acetic compounds, considered in detail as typical bodies. Benzoic acid and benz-aldehyd, and formic acid and form-aldehyd, considered briefly as analogues of acetic acid and aldehyd. Characters of normal mon-acids in general and of their corresponding aldehyds.

Oxalic acid and the simpler oxalic compounds. Characters of normal di-acids in general.

Processes (i) for the detection of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur in organic compounds; (ii) for the estimation of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen inorganic compounds; (iii) for the production and analysis of the silver-salts of organic acids and the platinum-salts of organic bases; (iv) for the determination of vapour densities by the V. Meyer method.

The determination of the formula of an organic compound.

PRACTICAL WORK.

The Practical Work should include :—

Simple experiments and preparations illustrating the properties of the inorganic substances named above.

Simple quantitative experiments, such as, the determination of the loss of weight on heating a body, the determination of the volume of gas evolved on the solution of zinc in acid. The volumetric estimation of acids and alkalies.

The qualitative analysis of simple salts containing not more than one of the following metals, and one of the following acid radicals:—Sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, copper, iron, lead, tin, oxide, carbonate, chloride, sulphate, nitrate sulphide.

II.—MECHANICS AND PHYSICS.

Mechanics.

The principles of the lever, the inclined plane, the composition of forces, and virtual work, their experimental investigation and application to machines and other simple cases of equilibrium. Centre of gravity, couple, torque, velocity ratio, mechanical advantage, efficiency. Application to liquids and gases. Density. Boyle's law. Pump, siphon, barometer, manometer. Body moving in a straight line so that its velocity changes proportionally with the time. Body moving uniformly in a circle. Motion of pendulum-bob. Momentum, force, impulse of a force, energy, conservation of energy.

Heat.

Simple thermometry. Simple methods of determining latent heats; specific heats; expansion of gases, liquids and solids; vapour pressures. Change of state. Simple experiments on conduction, convection and radiation. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.

Direct determination of the velocity of sound in air and in water; the effect of change of temperature on the velocity of sound in air; mode of propagation of sound in air. Simple methods of determining the pitch of a note. Characteristics of musical sounds.

Light.

Laws of reflection and refraction. Simple methods of determining refractive indices, and the focal lengths of mirrors and lenses. The simplest form of the compound microscope and of the astronomical telescope. Dispersion, the spectroscope, spectra of different kinds. Simple photometry. Elementary notions of the determination of the velocity of light.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Properties of electrified bodies. Methods of electrification. Electric induction. The gold leaf electroscope. Elementary quantitative notions of electrical quantity, capacity, potential and specific inductive capacity. Condensers. Properties of magnets. Methods of magnetization. Magnetic induction. Simple methods of determining the declination and dip at a place and of comparing magnetic fields and moments. The construction of the batteries of Volta, Daniell, and Leclanché, and their theory. The secondary battery. The physical and chemical action due to a current. Simple galvanometers, ammeters, and voltmeters. Measurement of current-strength, electromotive force and resistance. The production of currents by electro-magnetic induction. The broad principles of the induction-coil and dynamo.

PRACTICAL WORK.

Simple experiments illustrating the principles stated above.

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE UPPER CONTROLLING STAFF OF THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

NOTE.—*This list shows only the existing number of sanctioned appointments, which is liable to alteration at any time. Forty-three of the appointments shown below in the various grades of Deputy and Assistant Conservators are being gradually transferred to the Provincial Forest Services, which are recruited in India. The rest of the appointments named are held by members of the Imperial Forest Service, which is recruited under these regulations.*

Number according to existing sanctioned scale.	Appointment.	Salary.
		Rs.
1	Inspector-General of Forests	2,650 a month.
2	Chief Conservators (Burma and Central Provinces).	2,150 ,,
19*	Conservators, in three grades	1,900 ,, / 1,700 ,, / 1,500 ,, respectively.
136*	Deputy Conservators	Rs. 380 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 40 a month to Rs. 700 a month; thereafter, by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250 a month, in the twentieth year of service.
72*	Assistant Conservators	(as above)
9	Foreign Service appointments (four temporary).	(as above)
1	Assistant Inspector-General	(as above)
†5	Officers employed at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.	(as above)

APPENDIX III.

LEAVE.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Long Leave.

2. Furlough is admissible to an aggregate amount of six years during the service. The amount "earned" is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount "due" is that amount less any enjoyed.

* These 227 appointments are assigned to the various provinces as follows:—Burma, 71; Madras, 39; Bombay, 31; Central Provinces, 25; Bengal, 18; United Provinces, 19; Punjab, 14; and Eastern Bengal and Assam, 10.

† These draw an allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to their salary.

NOTE.—Under the improved scale of salary shown above, no Exchange Compensation Allowance is granted.

3. Furlough without medical certificate can, if due, be generally taken after eight years' active service, and again after three years' continuous service. It is limited to two years at a time.

4. Furlough on medical certificate may be granted (*a*) to an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, for not more than two years, but capable of extension up to three years; and (*b*) to an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, up to one year in any case, and up to such longer period, if any, (but not exceeding two years in all), as the officer may have furlough "due" to him.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are:—

(1) During the first two years of furlough without medical certificate and during so much of furlough with medical certificate as may be "due,"—half average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the period for which the foregoing allowances are admissible,—one-quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

Short Leave.

6. Privilege Leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to three months, earned by 33 months' service. During privilege leave, the officer retains a lien on his appointment, and receives the salary which he would have received if on duty. An interval of not less than six months must elapse between two periods of absence on privilege leave.

Privilege leave may be prefixed to furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave without allowances. The whole period of leave thus taken in combination is known as combined leave. Combined leave may not be granted for a period of less duration than six months, nor, except on medical certificate, may it be extended beyond two years.

7. Special Leave may be granted at any time for not more than six months, with intervals of six years' service; allowances, calculated as during furlough, are given during the first six months only, whether taken in one or more instalments. This leave is included in the aggregate of six years' furlough admissible.

8. Extraordinary Leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

9. Subsidiary Leave in India for a minimum of 10 days, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer proceeding on or returning from leave out of India, or on retirement, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation or to rejoin his appointment. It is admissible only at the end and not at the beginning of combined leave.

10. Short Leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

General Rules.

11. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

12. After five years' continuous absence from duty, an officer is considered to be out of the employment of Government.

13. When leave allowances are paid at the Home Treasury, or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, rupees are converted into sterling at

the rate of exchange fixed for the time being for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries, unless any other rate has been exceptionally authorised. But for the present the rate of conversion is subject to a minimum of 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee.

APPENDIX IV.

PENSIONS AND PROVIDENT FUND.

1. The following is a summary of the principal pension rules applicable to officers of the Indian Forest Service appointed by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

An officer of the Indian Forest Service is eligible for a pension on voluntary retirement after completing 20 years' qualifying service or attaining the age of 55 years. If at an earlier date he is compelled to retire from the service through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits, he becomes eligible for an invalid pension or a gratuity according to the length of his service.

The amount of pension or gratuity is regulated as follows :

After a service of less than 10 years, an invalid gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service.

After a service of not less than 10 years an invalid pension not exceeding the following amounts :

Years of Completed Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
10	Rs. 1,000 a year or Rs. $83\frac{1}{3}$ a month.
11	1,400 " " $116\frac{2}{3}$ "
12	1,800 " " 150 "
13	2,200 " " $183\frac{1}{3}$ "
14	2,600 " " $216\frac{2}{3}$ "
15 16 17 18 19	3,000 " " 250 "

After a service of not less than 20 years, a retiring pension not exceeding the following amounts :

Years of Completed Service.	Scale of Pension. Sixtieths of Average Emoluments.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
20 to 24	30*	Rs. 4,000 a year or Rs. $333\frac{1}{3}$ a month.
25 and above		5,000 " " $416\frac{2}{3}$ "

Officers who have shown special energy and efficiency during an effective service of three years as Inspector-General of Forests or Conservator (First Grade) may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year.

Subject to certain prescribed conditions, rupee pensions are now issued to pensioners residing in countries where the Indian rupee is not legal tender at the rate of exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee.

2. A Provident Fund has also been established on the following basis :

(*a*) The contribution is compulsory up to 5 per cent. on salaries, with voluntary contributions of a further 5 per cent. ; while on leave,

an officer may subscribe any sum he pleases, subject to a minimum of 5 per cent. on his leave allowances and a maximum of 10 per cent. on his salary.

(*b*) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing, the rate being at present 4 per cent. per annum.

(*c*) Receipts and payments are made in rupees only.

(*d*) The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer to be his absolute property, to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives.

For Office use only.
No.
Ackd.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS PROBATIONER, 1907.

No person will be considered as a Candidate from whom the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., shall not have received, on or before Monday the 1st July 1907 *at latest, an application on this form.*

If Candidates who fill up and return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should communicate with the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department.

INDIA OFFICE,
5th February 1907.

1	Name in full.
2	Address. *(Any alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.)*
3	Date of Birth. *(Copy of Birth Certificate to be appended, or other satisfactory evidence as to date of birth to be supplied.)*
4	Profession or occupation, and nationality of father.

5 The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.

6 All Institutions where educated, since the age of 15, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions.

From *to*

at

From *to*

at

From *to*

at

From *to*

at

7	Evidence that the Candidate has received a good general education, as described in Clause 5 of the Regulations. *(Certificates of any examination or examinations passed should be appended.)*
8	Information whether the Candidate possesses a knowledge of (1) Mechanics and Physics, and (2) Chemistry, as outlined in Appendix I. *(Any certificates to be appended.)*
9	Whether married or single.

10	Names and Addresses of persons (not more than three, of whom at least one should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has last studied) who can testify as to conduct and character during the last four years. *(Satisfactory testimonials as to these points to be appended.)*
11	Whether the Candidate has in any previous year applied for an appointment under the Government of India.

Signature..

Date..1907.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Regulations be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries. Also that the Regulations be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Bengal.	Central Provinces.
United Provinces.	Coorg.
Punjab	Ajmer.
Burma.	Andamans.
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Baluchistan.
North-West Frontier Province.	

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3580—3600—5.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITION.

Simla, the 25th April 1907.

RESOLUTION.

The following papers relative to the Franco-British Exhibition, which will be held in London in the year 1908, are published for general information. The Government of India have decided not to participate in the Exhibition.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908.

No international movement in recent times has given more profound satisfaction to the people concerned than the growth of friendship with our continental neighbours and the efforts made to extend our commercial relations with them, and specially with those whose industries are complementary rather than competitive with our own. Foremost amongst those nations whose commerce with the United Kingdom is of that satisfactory description is France, and the idea of increasing the commercial intercourse between the two countries and materialising their friendly relations was proposed by the French Chamber of Commerce in London towards the end of 1905, and was eagerly taken up on both sides of the Channel. The proposal was brought before the French Government through M. Cambon, then Ambassador in London, and met with the warm support of the French Minister of Commerce, M. Doumergue, who invited the opinion of the Comité Français des Expositions à l'Etranger, which acts as the official representative of the French Government and French exhibitors at all foreign exhibitions in which they take part. This body received the proposal with the greatest enthusiasm.

A crowded and representative meeting was held at the Mansion House on July 11th, 1906, with the Lord Mayor in the chair, and after the Duke of Argyll, the Honorary President, had explained the objects in view, a resolution was unanimously passed approving the steps already taken. It was also resolved that all profits should be devoted to some public purpose, and authority was given for the appointment of the necessary committees and the establishment of a guarantee fund.

A telegram sent by the Lord Mayor to the President of the French Republic informing him of the success of the meeting received a reply through the Ambassador, assuring his Lordship that the French Government would not fail to give its cordial support to the Exhibition. A deputation from the French Committee subsequently visited London, inspected the site selected at Shepherd's Bush, and expressed their high approval both of the grounds and of their accessibility from all parts of the metropolis and suburbs.

The French Minister of Commerce, who presided at a dinner given in Paris in October, 1906, by the French Committee to the Lord Mayor, repeated the assurance of support previously given, *viz.*, that the French Government had from the first associated itself with the project, which he was sure would have a great success. In the course of a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company in honour of the Exhibition the Prime Warden, Sir Richard B. Martin, Bart., expressed his conviction that the Exhibition would be of the greatest importance in further cementing the interests of both nations. On the same day the British

Empire League held a meeting at the House of Commons, at which Viscount Selby, late Speaker of that branch of the Legislature, moved a resolution which was unanimously agreed to, which not only promised the support of the League to the Exhibition, but invited its members to do all in their power to ensure its success.

The Exhibition of Franco-British Arts, Manufactures, and Industries will be opened early in May, 1908.

The site originally selected at Shepherd's Bush contained 98 acres, and an adjoining 42 acres have since been secured. The principal entrance is immediately adjoining the station of the Central London Railway (popularly known as the Tube) and the Uxbridge Road station of the West London, London and North-Western, and Great Western Railways, the Metropolitan, Hammersmith and City Railway station, the Great Western, Ealing and Shepherd's Bush Railway new station, and in close proximity to the Shepherd's Bush station of the London and South-Western Railway, and in direct communication with the District, North London, Metropolitan London, Brighton and South Coast, South-Eastern and Chatham, and Great Central Railways. It is besides at the centre of a net-work of tramways and omnibuses connected with all parts of London and its suburbs, and capable of conveying to the spot 75,000 persons per hour, or nearly a million visitors per day, during the hours in which an exhibition is usually kept open.

The exhibits will be housed in twenty places, each of which will be a marvel of architectural beauty, and each will be thoroughly fireproof, not a particle of wood being used in its construction. Amongst the larger buildings will be the Machinery Hall, which will contain with its annexes 321,066 square feet of floor space and will be the largest ever constructed in this country. Other places will be devoted to Education, Fine Arts, Liberal Arts and various processes, Electricity, Science, Applied Arts, Music. The restaurants, cafés, garden-clubs, sports arena (which will occupy a considerable area), tracks for automobiles, cycles, etc., and attractions and amusements generally are contiguous to but apart from the Exhibition proper. Arrangements have been made for the erection, if required, of annexes, which will retain the same features of architectural beauty which belong to the buildings to which they form extensions.

The exhibition of painting, sculpture, and the fine arts generally, which will be housed in a palatial edifice, will be larger than at any previous exhibition in London, and visitors will be able to view the finest collection of French and British modern art which has ever been brought together.

One half of the entire space of the Exhibition will be devoted to the display made by France, which will be upon a more extensive scale than at any exhibition ever held by France outside Paris. When it is recollected that at St. Louis the French Exhibition occupied 77,212 square metres, more than 800,000 square feet, the magnitude of the French section of the Franco-British Exhibition will readily be realized. A special association has been formed to arrange for the representation of the French Colonies, and it is intended to send a comprehensive collection illustrating their produce and resources, which will be displayed in buildings showing the various styles of architecture peculiar to those countries, and reproducing the picturesque features of the French Colonies at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and more recently at the Colonial Exhibition held at Marseilles during the present year.

British manufacturers and producers will be afforded the opportunity which they have not enjoyed since 1862 of being able to display in the Metropolis of the Empire the progress which has been made in every department of human invention and industry since the middle of the last century, and they will for the first time be able to exhibit with the aid of an organization similar to that enjoyed for many years past by French exhibitors, so that the display made by the United Kingdom will be presented in such a manner that the attention of visitors will be drawn to its excellence so irresistibly that they will not be tempted to leave it without a thorough examination.

Facilities will be given to exhibitors and visitors by the establishment of a system of commercial bureaus. The principal one, at the main entrance to the Exhibition, will contain a department by which a visitor can at once obtain full information as to the locality where every exhibit can be found, its nature and character, and any literature which has been prepared in connection with it. Any person coming to the Exhibition in order to see the display made by any industry will be able to gratify his wishes without any loss of time; and on the other hand persons attracted by any exhibit will be able to obtain all the information available about it with the smallest expenditure of time. Branch bureaus will be established in all the buildings of the Exhibition.

Negotiations are being conducted with all the British Colonies and Dependencies, and it is anticipated that they will take advantage of the Franco-British Exhibition to demonstrate that within the boundaries of the British Empire can be obtained all the necessaries and luxuries demanded by modern civilisation.

Favourable arrangements for the conveyance of passengers and exhibits have been made with the various lines of railway by which continental travellers reach London, and excursion trains will be run direct to the grounds at Shepherd's Bush from the various provincial centres of population. A special committee will supervise the comforts of visitors from the country and abroad, protect them from overcharge, procure them accommodation at reasonable terms, and enable them to thoroughly inspect the Exhibition with the maximum of enjoyment, and at the minimum of fatigue.

Special attention has been given to the musical arrangements, which will be upon a scale of magnitude unprecedented at any exhibition ever held in London, and amusements of the most varied nature will be provided. But the area devoted to attractions will be apart from the Exhibition buildings.

The gastronomic fame of French caterers is a sufficient guarantee that the refreshment department of that portion of the buildings and grounds occupied by them will be worthy their high reputation. The British restaurants, tea rooms, etc., will be conducted on a scale of equal efficiency, and will be under the direct control of the Exhibition authorities.

A large area of space has already been applied for, and it is anticipated that the contributions of the British possessions beyond the seas will be larger than at any previous exhibition. British manufacturers and producers are therefore advised to send in their applications for space as speedily as possible, in order that they may be examined by the committee of the special group to which they belong, and which will decide whether they are worthy of admission, the charge for space, and all particulars.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, 1908.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH, LONDON, W.

Agreement for concessions.

AGREEMENT made this ______ day of ______ 190 ,
BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION INCORPORATED, of London (hereinafter called the Association) of the one part, and ______
of ______ (hereinafter called the concessionaire), of the other part, WHEREAS both parties hereto are desirous of entering into the Agreement hereinafter contained. NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH and it is hereby agreed by the Association on the one part, and by the Concessionaire on the other, as follows:—

1. The Concessionaire hereby agrees to accept and comply in every respect with the Rules and Regulations annexed hereto, and to provide and run at his

own cost and expense for the purpose of exhibiting, showing or demonstrating in the Exhibition Grounds at Shepherd's Bush, London, W., the following, which is hereafter called the Concession.

the Concessionaire is to bear all working expenses, also to pay the salaries and wages of all persons, performers, attendants and others, forming and being connected with the said Concession, and also to pay the wages of a Turnstileman, Cashier or Ticket taker, who is to be supplied by and to be the servant of the Association, commencing on the date of the opening of the Exhibition in or about the month of May 1908 and continuing during the continuance of the Exhibition Season, giving during all hours the said Exhibition is open to the public ________ Entertainments or Shows daily.

2. The said Concessionaire further agrees to take out in a first-class Insurance Company, to the approval of the Association, a Third Party Risk Insurance Policy for the sum of £________ in the joint names of the Concessionaire and the Association.

3. The Concessionaire hereby authorises the Association to issue such Press and other Complimentary Passes or Tickets as the Association may think desirable, which it is understood shall be accepted for admission to the said Concessionaire's Concession without any charge whatsoever to the Association, and the Concessionaire agrees not to exhibit, show or represent elsewhere his said Concession in before the ______ day of , 190_ , or within six months after the termination of this Agreement.

4. In consideration of the faithful performance of the above, and the compliance with the annexed Rules and Regulations by the Concessionaire, the Association agree to permit him to use the site, or building, or portion of a building in its present condition marked red on the plan annexed hereto for the purpose of the said Concession, but for no other purpose or purposes whatsoever during the term above-mentioned, and to pay to said Concessionaire ________ per cent., of the gross receipts taken for or in connection with said Concession.

5. The charge of admission to the said Concession shall be ________ per person and admission shall only be obtained through registering turnstiles, or by tickets, to be provided by the Association, and all moneys for such admissions shall be collected daily by the Money Takers employed by the Association, a copy of such daily returns thereof shall be at the disposal of the Concessionaire, and the Association will pay to the Concessionaire ________ per cent. of the gross receipts of all moneys received by them for and in respect of the said Concession in the following manner:—

6. The Association will make up the accounts for the week on the Saturday of each week and pay to said Concessionaire all sums due in respect of said per cent., on the Wednesday following in each week, less any deductions which may be authorised by the Concessionaire. The Concessionaire may, at all reasonable hours, inspect the Association's books of accounts in respect of moneys received by them in respect of the said Concession.

7. It is understood that the Association will make a charge to the public for entrance to the Exhibition, and no member of the public shall be admitted to the site, building, or part of a building used by the Concessionaire, except

persons who may be so or otherwise authorised to be admitted to the Exhibition by the Association, and the Concessionaire shall not be entitled to any portion of any moneys received by the Association for admission to the Exhibition or otherwise, except only in respect to admissions to his, the Concessionaire's Concession above specified.

8. The Concessionaire shall not, by virtue of these presents or otherwise, acquire any legal interest or estate in the said site, building or part of building to be used by said Concessionaire, but shall merely be permitted to use the same for the purpose of said Concession, during the period above mentioned.

9. It is hereby agreed that the following Rules and Regulations annexed hereto shall form part of this Agreement, and the parties hereto shall be bound by them accordingly.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereinbefore mentioned have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signature———————————

Witness———————

Signature———————

Date———————————

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE EXHIBITION.

For Concessions, Entertainments, Attractions and Shows.

Opening and closing.

1. It is intended that the Exhibition will be opened in or about May of 1908, from about noon to about 11 P.M. daily, except Sundays, and remain open for a period of about twenty weeks, but the Association reserve the right to extend or reduce this period or these hours. Due notice will be given as to the opening and closing of the Exhibition.

Change of plan.

2. The Association, whilst intending to adhere as closely as possible to their published plans and General Rules, reserve the power to make any modifications or alterations they may desire.

Installation and removal.

3. Concessionaires agree to pay all expenses of, conveying, delivering, arranging, fixing and removing everything connected with their concession, and also the costs of erection of all buildings (if any), structures, partitions, fixtures, screens, decorations, etc., required; and they must personally, or by their representative, superintend the transmission, reception, unpacking, installation, and (at the close of the Exhibition or expiration of this Agreement, whichever shall first happen) the removal of their goods at the expense of the Concessionaire, and all articles connected with their Concession. The Association reserve to themselves the right of doing at the expense of the Concessionaire whatever they may consider necessary unless this Regulation is strictly complied with.

Underletting.

4. No Concessionaire shall assign, transfer or underlet or part with the possession of any site or building or portion thereof allotted to him, or dispose of any part or interest in the concession, nor place thereon any other than his own duly approved Concession, and the Concessionaire hereby declares that no other person other than the name or names appearing in the above Contract is pecuniarily or otherwise interested with him, and he further agrees that he will not, after the signing of the above Contract, enter into partnership in respect of this Contract or his Concession without the written sanction of the Association, which consent the Association shall not be bound to concede. Any breach of this rule renders the Concessionaire liable to have such Contract forfeited, and

he shall not be entitled to any compensation, nor the return of any monies whatever from the Association.

Refreshments.

5. No articles of alimentation, refreshment, food, drink or tobacco shall be either brought, sold, given away or consumed at, on or in any site, building, or part thereof used for the concession by any concessionaire or his employees without the written permission of the Association, or unless it is expressly provided to the contrary in the Concessionaire's agreement with the Association.

No deception.

6. No deception of the public of any kind will be allowed. Anything which has not been clearly described, or which shall not be approved of by the Association, shall not be permissible for exhibition or display to the public, and the Association reserve the right to refuse the admission to, or to enforce the removal from, the Exhibition at any time of any article or object which they may deem unsuitable, dangerous, or in any way objectionable without assigning any reason, and the Concessionaire hereby exonerates the Association from any claim whatsoever in reference to any article or object so refused or removed.

Distinctive mark.

7. All cases and goods for the Exhibition must bear on two sides the distinctive mark /C/B/E/ together with the name of the Concessionaire and particulars of the Concession, as well as the name of the site or building which the same is intended for, and title of the Exhibition.

Receipt of goods.

8. No goods or objects of any kind will be received earlier than four weeks before the date fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, unless special permission in writing has been obtained from the Association.

Removal of empties.

9. All cases must be unpacked immediately after arrival, and the empty cases and litter removed forthwith by the Concessionaire from the site, building and Exhibition grounds; otherwise the Association reserve the right of doing this at the expense of the Concessionaire. The Association will not take any responsibility in reference to cases.

Local and other requirements.

10. All structural or other works, and everything else supplied by the Concessionaire, must at all times be in accordance with the regulations and subject to the approval of the London County Council, Local and all other authorities.

Alterations.

11. Any constructional work in connection with the Concession is at all times subject to the approval of the Association And where the Concession is installed in any building no staple of other attachment shall be driven into the floor or wall, nor must the flooring, walls or roof be altered, removed or strengthened, except by the sanction in writing of the Association, and at the expense of the Concessionaire.

Structures subject to approval.

12. All constructions, fittings, decorations, designs, announcing boards, advertisements, flags and signs, etc., shall be new and subject in all respects to the approval of the Association, who may cause to be removed, or altered, anything they may deem objectionable. Concessionaires must not display advertisements or notices other than those referring to their own Concession.

Official contractor.

13. The Association may appoint an official Contractor or Contractors for buildings and erections of every kind, stands, fittings, decorations and signs to attend the Exhibition to take orders. No other Contractor will be allowed to solicit orders on the Exhibition premises; Concessionaires can, however, employ their own contractor or fitter, who will be admitted on their written request, but he must be subject to the rules and regulations of the Exhibition, and the Concessionaire shall be responsible for all his work and actions.

14. Provision will be made where practicable at the Concessionaire's expense and risk for the supply of electric power for the Concession to be shown in motion and for the supply of electric current, gas and water if application is made on the official forms provided for that purpose. Concessionaires must state the approximate amount of electric current, gas or water they may require, and the Concessionaire agrees to pay the Association for all work in connection with the fitting and installation of the electric current, gas or water, so required by him for his Concession at the usual local prices, and further agrees to pay such deposit as may be required to sufficiently cover the expense of all electric current, gas or water which may be consumed. The Concessionaire, his agents or servants are not allowed to interfere in any way with the electric, gas or water fittings or installations, nor is any work connected therewith allowed to be carried on except by persons duly authorised in writing by the Association.

Supply of electric current, gas, and water.

15. If any damage or injury shall be caused or occasioned before the opening, during the season, or after the close of the Exhibition, by the Concessionaire or any person employed by him or by any apparatus, or by the erection, installation, use or removal thereof, or by any object connected with the Concession, or belonging to, or under the control of the Concessionaire, to any Visitor or Exhibitor or Concessionaire, or to any Officer, Servant, Employee or Tenant at the Exhibition, or to any person whomsoever, or to any object or thing, the Concessionaire shall indemnify and save harmless the Association from and against all damage or injury, and all claims, demands, actions, suits, costs and expenses in respect thereof.

Responsibility for accidents.

16. Every concession shall be at the sole risk and responsibility of the Concessionaire, and the Association will not be responsible for the safety of any property or for loss or damage occurring from any cause whatsoever, whether by fire, the elements, theft or otherwise, to any Concession or other property belonging to any Concessionaire or any person, and Concessionaires shall insure their property against all risks. No Concessionaire shall do any thing to jeopardise the lease, current Insurances or Licenses of the Association, and they must comply with all requirements of the Association's Fire Insurance Offices and Local and all other Authorities.

Responsibility for damage.

17. No Concessionaire will be allowed to use unprotected lights, or fire or oil in any manner, unless special permission in writing has been first obtained from the Association, which permission may be withdrawn at any time. All fulminating, obnoxious, dangerous and explosive substances are absolutely forbidden. The Association reserve to themselves the right of examining, testing or having tested anything brought upon or to the premises.

Dangerous articles.

18. It is intended to hold a press view seven days before the opening of the Exhibition, and it is essential that all the Concessions shall be ready and that the Concessionaire be present to give information as much in his own interests as in those of the whole Exhibition.

Press views.

19. Spaces, sites or buildings not occupied three weeks previous to the opening of the Exhibition may be otherwise allotted by the Association, and shall be forfeited by the Concessionaire as well as all payments made in respect thereof, and any balance due by the Concessionaire shall be payable as if the space had been occupied by him.

Space not occupied.

20. No goods will be allowed to be delivered at or removed from the Exhibition grounds during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public, and all cases received during the early hours must be removed before the Exhibition opens each morning.

Receipt of goods.

21. Non-transferable passes to the Exhibition will be issued to Concessionaires and a reasonable number of attendants, which shall be forfeited and not reissued or replaced if used by any other person. These passes shall only admit at such hours and entrances as may be fixed by the Association from time to time.

Admission to Exhibition.

22. Concessionaires shall not do or suffer to be done any act which may in the judgment of the Association be or grow to be a nuisance or annoyance, cause damage or disturbance to the Association, any of their tenants, the public visiting the Exhibition, or the occupiers of any adjoining sites, stalls, Concession or property, and Concessionaires hereby agree not to tout or solicit the public in any way whatsoever nor permit their agents or employees to do so. The Association shall not be responsible to any Concessionaire for the acts or conduct of any other Concessionaire, nor for the consequences of any breach of these Rules and Regulations by any Concessionaire.

Nuisances.

23. The Concessionaire shall not allow any employee, attendant or assistant to enter upon duties at the Exhibition unless and until his or her name and address has been registered in the office of the Association, and he or she has agreed to abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Exhibition.

Registration of employees.

24. All employees, attendants and other persons provided by or in the employ of the Concessionaire must be neatly dressed and at all times courteous and of seemly behaviour; they shall not solicit nor annoy the public or other Concessionaires in any way, and any assistant so doing may be expelled from the Exhibition premises by the Association and not allowed to re-enter. The Association also reserve the right to refuse admission to or remove from the Exhibition any person or persons without assigning any reason for so doing. Concessionaires and their attendants must leave the Exhibition premises each evening immediately after the close of the Exhibition.

Behaviour of employees.

25. All Concessions, buildings, sites, stalls, etc., must be properly cleaned and open for visitors before the hour of opening each day, and shall remain so during all hours that the Exhibition shall be open to the public, and if this is not done to the satisfaction of the Association, the Concessionaire hereby authorises and empowers the Association to do whatever they may deem necessary at the sole risk and expense of the Concessionaire.

Cleanliness.

26. The Concessionaires shall cause all articles left by visitors or others, or found by any of his employees, on any part of the Concessions or the Exhibition, to be immediately deposited in such offices or places as the Association may from time to time designate for that purpose.

Lost property.

27. The Association or any person or persons that they may appoint shall at all times have free access and right of entry to all and any part of the space, site or building allotted to the Concessionaire.

Right of entry.

28. No handbills or advertisements of any kind are allowed to be given away or distributed in any manner from the Concession, unless special previous consent in writing has been obtained from the Association, which consent may be withheld or may be withdrawn by the Association at their sole discretion.

Advertisements.

29. No Concessionaire shall cause or allow any article to be sold at or from the site or building or portion thereof occupied by the Concession without first obtaining the written permission of the Association for the sale of such articles, and paying the required fee therefor, which permission may be withheld or not granted, or if granted, withdrawn at any time by the Association without any cause or reason being given therefor.

Sale of articles.

30. The Association reserve to themselves the right to enclose any portion or portions of the Exhibition buildings or grounds, and to close or make a special charge for admission thereto whilst the Exhibition is open to the public, and no Concessionaire shall be entitled to demand any compensation or allowance or claim for damages from the Association by reason of their so doing.

Special charges.

31. Concessionaries must not, without the written consent first obtained from the Association, take down, or alter any part or parts of the building or Concession, or remove any part thereof.

No unauthorized removal.

32. Concessionaires shall immediately after the close of their Agreement with the Association, or the sooner termination of the same, remove from the Exhibition all their erections, fittings, decorations and goods whatsoever, and make good any damage done by them, and all charges incurred for electricity, gas or water, or damage occasioned by the Concessionaire shall be paid before the removal of any of the Concessionaire's goods from the Exhibition. Goods, cases, etc., not removed within fourteen days, or such other time as may in writing be allowed by the Association, after the termination of the agreement will be removed and warehoused at the cost and risk of the Concessionaires, or the Association may, at their discretion, sell the same by auction or otherwise, and apply the proceeds to defray the expenses incurred by them.

Removal of goods.

33. All goods, accessories, etc., shall be subject to a lien for any amount which may be due to the Association by the Concessionaires, and no goods will be allowed to be removed from the Exhibition until the written consent of the Association has been obtained for such removal.

Lien for payment.

34. No Concession or part thereof shall be photographed, drawn, copied, or re-produced in any manner, without the special permission in writing of the Association, except by Agents authorised by the Association.

Photographs.

35. The Association reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling, producing and publishing catalogues, guides, programmes, souvenirs and other publications, and any announcement of advertisement the Concessionaires may desire, can only be made or published through the Association or their authorised publishers and at the established rates.

Catalogues and guides.

36. All persons and firms becoming Concessionaires declare by so doing their compliance with the whole of these Regulations, together with such regulations, additions or variations as the Association may from time to time find necessary for the good government of the Exhibition.

Further Rules.

37. The Association may determine and Contract at any time on giving the Concessionaire, or leaving at or upon the site used for his Concession, one week's notice, expiring at any time, and the Concessionaire shall not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever in respect thereof. In case any Contract is determined through the Concessionaire by his own act or those of his employees, servants, etc., doing anything which may be improper, immoral or unfit for public view, or which may be contrary to the regulations of the London County Council or other authorities, or which may prejudice the License or Insurances of the Association, or be, or cause, annoyance, to visitors or neighbours, or cause, or be apt to cause disturbance, or by reason of any breach of his agreement with the Association or of these Rules and Regulations, or through fire, war, force majeure, no repayment or compensation shall be paid by the Association, or claimed by the Concessionaire, nor shall any amount paid by the Concessionaire be refunded. Any authorised permission or consent given by the Association may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Association without any cause or reason being given for so doing.

Termination of Agreement.

38. On the termination of this Agreement the Concessionaire shall forthwith withdraw from the said site, building or portion thereof, and remove the Concession and everything connected therewith belonging to the Concessionaire therefrom, and in default the Association may re-enter and such goods may be removed by the Association, or their Agents, at the expense and risk of the Concessionaire.

Withdrawal at termination.

39. In the event of the Concessionaire committing any act of bankruptcy the Contract shall, if the Association so elect, be determined, and all monies due or paid by him under the Contract shall be forfeited and become the absolute property of the Association.

Bankruptcy.

40. The right to alter, amend, add to, or cancel any of these Rules, and to waive or grant relaxation from them in individual cases is reserved to the Association.

Right to amend Rules.

41. If any question or dispute arises on any matter not provided for in these Rules, or between the Concessionaire and his Neighbours at the Exhibition, the Association reserve to themselves the right to settle such question or dispute, and the Concessionaires hereby agree that the decision of the Association shall be binding and final.

Disputes not provided for.

42. If at any time hereafter any dispute, doubt or question shall arise between the Association and the Concessionaire touching the construction, meaning or effect of the concessions, these presents or any clause or thing herein contained, or the rights or liabilities of the said parties under any agreement with the Association, these presents or otherwise however, in relation to the premises, then every such dispute, doubt or question shall be referred to the arbitration of two indifferent persons, one to be appointed by the Association and the other by the Concessionaire, or an Umpire to be appointed by the Arbitrators in writing or by other lawful means before commencing the business of the reference, and the decision or award of the said Arbitrators or Umpire shall be final and binding on both the parties hereto, and these presents shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration within the Arbitration Act, 1889, or any statutory modification of re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

Arbitration.

43. In the above Rules and Regulations, the term Association shall mean the Executive Committee of The Franco-British Exhibition Incorporated; the term Exhibition, The Franco-British Exhibition, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.; Concessionaire, the firm, company, person or persons, whose signature or signatures is or are written at the foot of these Rules; Concession, the Attraction, Entertainment or Show belonging to the Concessionaire as set forth in the contract with the Association; the site, building, or portion thereof, any space allotted to the Concessionaire for his Concession by the Association under contract between the said parties.

Terms.

I/we we have read the foregoing Rules and Regulations, and do hereby agree to, and accept the same.

*Signature of Concessionaire*____________________

____________*day of*________________*190* .

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

GROUP I.—Education.

Class 1. Elementary, Higher Elementary, and Continuation Schools.
The Education of Defectives.
" 2. Secondary Education.
" 3. Higher and University Education.
" 4. Technical Education. Industrial and Commercial.
" 5. Special Teaching of Fine Art, including Music.
" 6. Agricultural Education.

GROUP II.—Fine Arts.

Class 7. Paintings, Cartoons, Drawings.
" 8. Engraving and Lithography.
" 9. Sculpture.
" 10. Architecture.

GROUP III.—Liberal Arts.

Class 11. Typography and Various Printing Processes.
" 12. Photography.
" 13. Books and Publications, Newspapers, Posters, and Bookbinding.
" 14. Maps and Apparatus for Geography and Cosmography, and Topography.
" 15. Mathematical and Scientific Instruments, Coins and Medals.
" 16. Medicine and Surgery.
" 17. Musical Instruments.
" 18. Theatrical Appliances and Equipment.

GROUP IV.—Mechanical Engineering.

Class 19. Steam Engines.
" 20. Various Motors.
" 21. General Machinery.
" 22. Machine Tools.

GROUP V.—Electricity.

Class 23. Mechanical Production and Utilisation of Electricity.
" 24. Electro-chemistry.
" 25. Electric Lighting.
" 26. Telegraphy and Telephony.
" 27. Various Applications of Electricity.

GROUP VI.—Civil Engineering.

Class 28. Materials, Plant, and Processes relating to Civil Engineering.
" 29. Models, Plans, and Drawings relating to Public Works. Architectural Engineering.

GROUP VII.—Transportation.

Class 30. Carriages, Wheelwright Work, Motor Cars and Cycles.
" 31. Saddlery and Harness.
" 32. Railway and Tramway Plant.
" 33. Material and Equipment used in Mercantile Marine.
" 34. Aërial Navigation.

GROUP VIII.—Agriculture and Viticulture.

Class 35. Farm Equipment and the Methods of Improving Lands.
" 36. Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery.
" 37. Fertilisers.
" 38. Appliances and Processes used in Agricultural Industries.
" 39. Agronomy (Theory of Agriculture) Agricultural Statistics.
" 40. Agricultural Food Products:—(1) Vegetables. (2) Animals.
Incdible Agricultural Products.
" 41. Useful Insects and their Products. Noxious Insects and their Prevention.
" 42. Plant Diseases, Parasitic Plants.

GROUP IX.—Horticulture, Arboriculture, and Forestry.

Class 43. Appliances and Processes used in Horticulture and Arboriculture.
" 44. Seeds and Plants for Gardens and Nurseries.
" 45. Fruits and Fruit Trees, Pomology, and Cider Making.
" 46. Trees, Shrubs, Ornamental Plants and Flowers.
" 47. Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants.
" 48. Appliances for gathering Wild Crops and Products obtained.
" 49. Appliances and Processes used in Forestry.
" 50. Products of the Cultivation of Forests and Forest Industries.
" 51. Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Hunting and Shooting Equipment.
" 52. Hunting and Shooting Products.
" 53. Fishing Equipment and Products.
" 54. Pisciculture.

GROUP X.—Alimentation.

Class 55. Equipment and Methods employed in the Preparation of Foods.
" 56. Farinaceous Products and their Derivatives.
" 57. Bread and Pastry.
" 58. Preserved Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit.
" 59. Sugar and Confectionery, Condiments and Relishes.
" 60. Wines, Distilled Spirits.
" 61. Syrups and Liqueurs, Various Spirits, Commercial Alcohols.
" 62. Various Beverages, Fermented Beverages, and other Waters.

GROUP XI.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Class 63. Working of Mines and Quarries.
" 64. Metallurgy.
" 65. Ores and Minerals.

Group XII.—Decoration and Furnishing.

Class 66. Decoration and Fixed Furniture.
" 67. Plumbing and Sanitary Appliances.
" 68. Wall papers and Paper Hanging.
" 69. Household, Art, and Office Furniture.
" 70. Carpets, Tapestries, and Fabrics for Upholstery.
" 71. Upholstery and Upholsterers' Decoration.
" 72. Ceramic (Pottery and Porcelains).
" 73. Glass, Crystal, and Stained Glass.
" 74. Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Ventilation.
" 75. Apparatus and Methods (not electrical) for Lighting.

Group XIII.—Textiles.

Class 76. Appliances and Processes of Spinning and Rope Making.
" 77. Plant and Processes used in the Manufacture of Textile Fabrics.
" 78. Plant and Processes used in Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Finishing Textile Materials, their Various Stages.
" 79. Appliances and Processes used in Sewing and Making Wearing Apparel.
" 80. Thread and Fabrics of Cotton.
" 81. Threads and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c., Cordage.
" 82. Yarns and Fabrics of Wool.
" 83. Silk and Fabrics of Silk.
" 84. Laces, Embroideries and Trimmings.
" 85. Industries' producing Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children.
" 86. Various Industries connected with Clothing.

Group XIV.—Chemical Industries.

Class 87. Applied Chemistry and Pharmacy.
" 88. Manufacture of Paper.
" 89. Leather and Skins.
" 90. Perfumery.
" 91. Manufacture of Tobacco and Matches.

Group XV.—Various Industries.

Class 92. Stationery.
" 93. Cutlery.
" 94. Goldsmith and Silversmith's Ware.
" 95. Jewellery, Precious Stones.
" 96. Clock and Watchmaking.
" 97. Artistic Productions in Bronze, Marble, Cast and other Ironwork, Embossed Metals.
" 98. Art Leather-work, Basket-work, Brushes, and Fancy Articles.
" 99. India-rubber and Gutta-percha Industries, Travelling and Camping Requisites.
" 100. Toys and Nicknacks.

Group XVI.—Social Economy, Sanitation, Public Relief.

Class 101. Study and Investigation of Social and Economic Conditions.
" 102. Economic Resources and Organization.
" 103. State Regulation of Industry and Labour.
" 104. Organisation of Industrial Workers.
" 105. Methods of Industrial Remuneration, Profit Sharing.
" 106. Provident Institutions.
" 107. Co-operative Production and Distribution.
" 108. Housing of the working Classes (Urban and Rural).
" 109. Hygiene and Sanitation.
" 110. Public Relief.
" 111. Charity Organisation.
" 112. Movements due to Municipal or Private Initiative for the Social and Economic Betterment of Urban Life.

Group XVII.—Woman's Work.

Class 113. Domestic and Industrial Training.
" 114. Arts and Crafts.
" 115. Social and Philanthropic Institutions.

Group XVIII.—Trade Colonization.

Class 116. Commerce, Trade and Banking.
" 117. Methods of Colonisation.
" 118. Colonial Buildings and Appliances.
" 119. Special Products suitable for Colonial Export.

Group XIX.—Land and Sea Forces.

Class 120. Ordnance and Artillery Equipment.
" 121. Military Engineering and Accessory Services.
" 122. Naval Construction, Hydraulics, Torpedoes.
" 123. Cartography, Hydrography, Various Instruments.
" 124. Administrative Departments.
" 125. Hygiene and Sanitary Appliances.

Group XX.—Sports and Physical Culture.

Class 126. The Training and Physical Development of Children and Adults.
" 127. Games and Sports for Children and Adults.
" 128. Equipment for Games and Sports.

Group XXI.—Congresses and Conferences.

ORDERED that the foregoing papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information, and that copies be forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations named in the margin, for information, with the request that the papers may be published in the local *Gazette*.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " " " Bombay.
" " " " " Bengal.
" " " " " the United Provinces.
" " " " " the Punjab.
" " " " " Burma.
" " " " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Resident at Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, for information, and to the Foreign Department, for information and communication to Native States.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to all Chambers of Commerce, for information.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

L. I. MEIKLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1647 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 29th April 1907:—

No. 222 of 1907.—Heinrich Klee, manufacturer, of Clausthal in the Hartz, Germany. *Method of manufacturing artificial stone plates from fibrous materials and hydraulic binding substances.*

No. 223 of 1907.—Andrew Shirra Gibb, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, care of H. V. Williams & Co., of No. 14 Hare street, Calcutta, India. *A self-regulating apparatus for delivering a constant supply of water for irrigation or like purposes.*

No. 224 of 1907.—P. C. Gilhooly, civil engineer, presently residing at Mussoorie, India. *Permanent sleepers for railways and tramways.*

No 225 of 1907.—Wilford Arthur Peloquin Cosserat, engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of 24 Camac street, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in signals having electrical control.*

No. 226 of 1907.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland. *Improvements in stoves and apparatus for heating air.*

No. 227 of 1907.—Arthur David Cotton, Lieutenant, Senior Assistant Surgeon, in charge Station Hospital, Fyzabad, British India. *Improvements in mosquito and like net frames.*

No. 228 of 1907.—Alexander Austerlitz, manufacturer, of Gyor, in the kingdom of Hungary. *Transportable open frame for seed crushing presses.*

No. 229 of 1907.—James Robinson Hatmaker, gentleman, of No. 25 Rue de la Faisanderie, Paris, France. *Process of preserving animal tissues and mixtures of such tissues and other substances and the products obtained thereby.*

No. 230 of 1907.—Alfred Charles Marchal, Administrateur-Directeur de la Societe Anonyme des Usines A. E. Decoufle, 71 Rue Deparcieux, à Paris, France. *Improvements in or relating to cigarette machines.*

No. 231 of 1907.—Julien Gueniffet and Jules Nicault, mechanicians, 7 Rue Deparcieus à Paris, France. *Process and apparatus for applying a paraffine or other coating to cigarette tubes.*

No. 232 of 1907.—Dorabjee Bajorjee Engineer, at present superintending engineer, in the New Mofussil Company, Limited, Bombay. *The economic bamboo and paper roller for the cotton gin.*

No. 1648 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provision of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 12-D of 1907.—Aërators Limited, sparklets manufacturers, of Angel Road, Edmonton, in the county of London, England. *A tyre inflator.*

No. 1649 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture,

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 330 of 1906.—Krishna Chandra Dass, manufacturer, and Brindaban Chandra Moitra, tradesman, of 164 Upper Chitpur road, Calcutta. *An improved and simple form of automatic loom entitled "Krishna Brindaban's Patent Jahar Loom."* (Specification filed 17 April 1907.)

No. 468 of 1906.—Frederich Wallis Stoddart, analytical chemist, of Grafton Lodge, Sneyd Park, Bristol, England. *Improvements in apparatus for distributing liquids especially suitable for sewage* (Specification filed 17 April 1907.)

No. 475 of 1906.—William Daly, mechanist, care of H. V Williams & Co., of No, 14 Hare street, Calcutta, India. *Improvements in gas generators for lighting, heating, and other like purposes* (Specification filed 24 April 1907.)

No. 480 of 1906.—Decker Electrical Manufacturing Company, of 926 Market street, Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America *Improvements in primary batteries.* (Specification filed 20 April 1907.)

No. 63 of 1907.—James Ransome, consulting architect to the Government of India, Calcutta and Simla. *Ransome's patent adjustable sunshade for buildings.* (Specification filed 2 April 1907.)

No. 124 of 1907.—Peder Oluf Pedersen, civil engineer, of 11 Monradsvej, Frederiksberg, in the kingdom of Denmark. *Improvements in transmitting apparatus for wireless telegraphy.* (Specification filed 19 April 1907.)

No 131 of 1907.—The Chloride Electrical Storage Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Clifton Junction near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in accumulator batteries.* (Specification filed 19 April 1907.)

No. 1650 P.- THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each —

No. 380 of 1898.—N. Futehally & Company. *A machine for decorticating and extracting the fibre from the leaves of the aloe plant and other fibre bearing plants* (From 13 May 1907 to 13 May 1908)

No. 67 of 1900.—Francis Edward Elmore. *Improvements in separating metallic from rocky constituents of ores and apparatus therefor.* (From 6 June 1907 to 6 June 1908.)

No. 442 of 1900.— Awdajee Radhujee Hadwale. *Improvements in machines for treating aloe and other fibres.* (From 20 May 1907 to 20 May 1908.)

No 219 of 1901.—Walter Grimes and Charles Cheers, Wakefield *Improvements in sight-feed lubricators.* (From 3 July 1907 to 3 July 1908.)

No. 1651 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 54 of 1902.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in methods of treating copper ores* (Specification filed 26 January 1903.)

No. 199 of 1902.—Nicolas Beck and Rene Dior *An improved mode of and apparatus for preparing and utilising carburetted air for heating and lighting purposes.* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No. 238 of 1902.—William Chapman. *Improvements in or relating to the track construction of electric railways operated on the conduit system* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No. 241 of 1902.— Dr. Luigi Cerebotani. *Improvements in apparatus for reversing motion transmitted by electric current impulses through a single line to a body with the aid of motive power acting in a definite direction.* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No. 242 of 1902.—Emile Maslin *Improvements in and relating to steam-boiler and other furnaces and heat-generating apparatus.* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

No. 261 of 1902—Lewis Allord Brown. *A composition of matter for the production of cast or moulded articles, and the process of forming the same.* (Specification filed 26 January 1903)

No. 451 of 1902.—Ethelbirt Richard D'Rozario, and Charles Clement Smith. *Improvements in furnaces of Lancashire boilers.* (Specification filed 21 January 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 387 of 1901.—William Walker *Improvements in fixings for railway rails.* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)

No 476 of 1901.—Charles Williamson Milne and Frederick Charles Haste. *Improvements in pumps* (Specification filed 24 January 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 215 of 1900.—Luis Christian Nielsen. *Improvements in burners for oil lamps having incandescing mantles.* (Specification filed 22 January 1901)

No. 220 of 1900—Fernand Boyer *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of knot-stitch carpets.* (Specification filed 24 January 1901)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 218 of 1899—Thomas Ashworth, Joseph Shaw Gaunt and George Andrew Robinson *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for spinning and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances.* (Specification filed 25 January 1900.)

No. 230 of 1899.—Thomas Ashworth Joseph Shaw Gaunt and George Andrew Robinson *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for spinning and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances.* (Specification filed 25 January 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 363 of 1897—John Meiggs Ewen *Electro-glazing for joining glass, tiles and the like.* (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

No. 464 of 1897.—Charles Grey Hill and Rudolph Weiss. *Improvements in or relating to circular weaving apparatus* (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 2nd May 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1907.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation			Reserve										Remarks
				Coin and Bullion							Securities (Purchase price)		Total	
				In India			In England		In Transit between India and England					
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	Total	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion	Held in India	Held in England		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	1,28,98,700	19,75,71,540	21,04,70,240	4,11,76,488	*2,03,56,688	1,40,22,069	12,15,00,000			13,95,000	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 2 00,00 000	31,84,80,191	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,61,500. (b) Nominal value R 2,13,98,012.
Allahabad	..	1,58,41,320	1,58,41,320	1,27,81,746	18 78,635				...	.			1,46,60,429	
Lahore	.	3,08,65,810	3 08 65,810	1,45,92,683	73,56,870				...				2,19,49,553	
Bombay	96,40,055	10,29,42,915	11,25,82,970	2,82,95,740	73,61,374	1,93,98,198						..	5,55,55,312	
Karachi	..	98,46,200	98,46,200	33,80,010	3,93,390								37,73,400	
Madras	50,48,560	4,89,16,420	5,39,64,980	1,21,46,120	34,41,885								1,55,88,005	
Calicut	.	11,64,295	11,64,295	9,24,700	1,44,000			.					10,68,700	
Rangoon	.	2,74,32,370	2 74 32 370	2,97,23,110	16,69,485		.		.	...	...		3,13,92,595	
	2,75,87,315	43,45,80,870	46,21,68,185	14,30,20,597	4,26,32,375	3,39,20,267	12,15,00,000	..	.	13 95,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	46,24,68,185	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									3,00,000	
Total Circulation R			46,21,68,185	Total Reserve R									46,21,68,185	

* Rupees 60,00,000 (£400,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th April 1907.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 30th April 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th April 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . 84,61,671 8 11; Public Deposits at Branches . 79,46,529 15 7	1,64,08,201	8	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	14,39,76,318	11	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	16,61,108	9	6
Sundries	31,98,161	9	3
RUPEES	20,02,43,790	6	5

ASSETS

	R	a	p
Government Securities	1,55,40,642	0	0
Other authorized Investments	41,19,815	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	5,12,65,861	[illegible]	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,39,08,479	13	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,57,03,585	3	9
Balances with other Banks	13,26,913	10	0
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	17,10,669	12	8
Stamps	14,332	9	11
Sundries	7,62,515	0	1
	14,43,52,848	0	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *3,36,13,395 15 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,22,77,546 6 3	5,58,90,942	6	2
RUPEES	20,02,43,790	6	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R1,48,050 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,09,555 0 0

R4,57,605 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd May 1907.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 33 82.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaānī, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows :—

To Government officers.

				Post-free.		
Quinine.	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p*
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

				Post-free.		
Cinchonidine.	*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.—Offers will be received up to 10th May 1907 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP " CANNING "

with all stores and fittings that are on board of her.

The vessel was built as a steel and iron screw steamer in 1882.

She is 285 feet long, has 36 feet 2 inches beam, and is 2,245·98 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the ship from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender ; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD ;
Bombay, 26th March 1907.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th April 1907.

No. 5.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 27th April 1907.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices		
Kollur (Guntur)	Madras	25th February	Opened.
Neri (Khandesh)	Bombay	20th April	Ditto.
Wadi Rest Camp	Madras	24th April	Closed.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—
"Dera-Pezu" instead of "Pezu (Bannu)."

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Gangnapur	Eastern Bengal State Railway	1st March	Opened.
Sulakarai	South Indian Railway	15th April	Ditto.

R O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

Simla, the 30th April 1907.

No. 50.—Mr. J G. Berrie, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted combined leave for 9 months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *i e.*, privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough for the remaining period under Article 308 (*b*) of the same, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th April 1907

No. 51.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No 52, dated 14th May 1906, it is hereby notified that Mr M G Simpson, Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted an extension of furlough for five days, *viz.*, from the 23rd to the 27th of October 1906, both days inclusive, under Articles 232 and 234 of the Civil Service Regulations.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd April 1907.

No. 213.—Mr. P. Simpson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and 23 days combined with leave on medical certificate for 4 months and 7 days, under Articles 233, 260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th April 1907.

No. 214.—In supersession of Notifications No. 139, dated 20th December 1905 ; No. 141, dated 5th January 1906 ; No. 144, dated 8th February 1906 ; and No. 147, dated 13th March 1906, the following notifications are issued :—

No. 215.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 18th December 1905, *vice* Mr. S. F. Norman promoted to Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. Marten, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade (on leave), to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

" P. Beechey, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on the same list.

Mr. P. Barker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

„ C. H. G. Johnson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

„ W. M. Gorman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

„ E. H. Corridon, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

„ W. G. Jarbo, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

„ P. F. Delaney, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

„ T. P. Dewar, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 216.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 19th December 1905, *vice* Mr. J. S. Swiney, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. G. P. Tate, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

„ N. Bedford, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

„ H. G. Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Babu Amar Singh, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

„ Dhani Ram, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. B. M. Berrill, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

„ P. Kennegy, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Munshi Abdul Rahim, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 217.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 5th January 1906, *vice* Munshi Ikbaluddin, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, retired :—

Mr. C. West, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

„ D. K. Rennick, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 218.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 30th January 1906, *vice* Mr. G. Archer, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, deceased :—

Mr. L. B. Fitz-Gibbon, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 25th April 1907.

No. 5.—Mr. R. C. Hanson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th May 1907 or any subsequent date.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Frontier Surveys.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 25th April 1907.

No. 495.—Mr. R. E. Coupland, a District Superintendent of Police in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been posted as District Superintendent of Police in Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. R C. Bramley whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The 29th April 1907.

No. 508.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Plowden, I.A, Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad, is granted privilege leave for 41 days with effect from the 26th April 1907.

Captain C. B. Winter, I A., is appointed, with effect from the date of assuming charge, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad during Lieutenant-Colonel Plowden's absence on leave or until further orders

No. 509.—Under section 22 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to appoint Captain C B. Winter, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the districts of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 510.—Under sections 12 and 37 of Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code), Captain C. B. Winter, I.A., is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class and with powers to try summarily within the Ajmer district, the offences mentioned in section 260 of the said Act.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 25th April 1907.

No. 20.—Lieutenant W. G. Prime is granted leave in India for nine months, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

The 25th April 1907.

No. 21.—With the sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S., District Magistrate and Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 2nd May 1907, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

No. 22.—Under section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. Patrick Hannyngton, while acting as Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to be a Magistrate of the First Class and District Magistrate of the said Station.

The 30th April 1907

No. 24—Mr. J. J. Whiteley, Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, Mysore, Public Works Department, is, under Articles 233, 260 and 311 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for one month and nine days, and in combination therewith furlough on medical certificate for seven months from 23rd April 1907 or date of relief.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,

First Assistant Resident.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 23rd April 1907.

The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted combined leave out of India, under the leave rules of 1886, for the Indian Army, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain G H. Badcock, Superintendent, Army Remount Department, for 5 months and 20 days, the first 60 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave on private affairs.

Pension service—15th year commenced on 14th September 1906.

R. C. BROOME, Lt.-Colonel,
Offg. Director-General, Army Remount Department.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Calcutta Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Note wholly destroyed.

Register No	No of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W-16 of 07-08	R. A.-42—57234	100	Mrs. Kate S. Apcar, No. 5 Queen's Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

T. H. WORGAN,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1907.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 23rd April 1907.

No. 20 —Mr Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri, Superintendent of the Agra Circle in the Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for 3 months with effect from the 16th April 1907

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 30th April 1907.

The Reverend Canon T. E F Cole is appointed by the Most Reverend The Lord Bishop of Calcutta as Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Bishop's Commissary during the absence on leave of the Ven'ble Archdeacon Luckman, with effect from 1st May 1907 or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties.

H. G. PEARSON,
Registrar.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, about 25th August 1906, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at R20 was found by Muthuswami Chetti of Semmyamangalam Village, Polur Taluq, North Arcot District, while he was digging a pit in his backyard :—

Description of treasure.	Value.
	R
2 Stone idols of Amman (goddess) with seats	20

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by his agent before the Collector of North Arcot at Chittoor on 16th September 1907 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

(Illegible).
For Collector.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Camp Palmanir, 17th April 1907.

NOTICES.

The Divisional Contract Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division, Meerut, will receive sealed Tenders at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 8th May 1907, for the supply of flour at the stations * in the Eastern Command from 1st June 1907 to 31st May 1908.

* Meerut, Agra, Delhi, Muthra, Landour, Chakrata, Roorkee, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Ranikhet, Lucknow, Sitapore, Naini-Tal, Calcutta, Barrackpore, Dinapore, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Fetehgarh, Fyzabad.

Tender forms and any further information required can be obtained on application to the above named officer.

The Divisional Contract Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division, Meerut, will receive sealed Tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 13th May 1907, for the supply of bran at the stations noted in the margin from 1st June 1907 to 31st May 1908.

Meerut, Agra, Muthra, Chakrata, Roorkee, Bareilly, Ranikhet, Dehra Dun.

Tender forms and any further information required can be obtained on application to the above named officer.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1907.

No. 356-S.Ap.—The following officiating appointments are made, with effect from the 11th April 1907, during the absence of Mr. V. St. J. Cabral, 2nd assistant postmaster, Bombay, on deputation to act as 1st assistant postmaster, Bombay, or until further orders :—

Mr. Chatar Singh, 3rd assistant postmaster, Bombay, to act as 2nd assistant postmaster, Bombay;

Mr. C. M. Pereira, officiating 2nd assistant postmaster, Bombay, to act as 3rd assistant postmaster, Bombay.

No. 361-S.Ap.—Mr. D. J. C. Byrne, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Willaitrai, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, or until further orders.

The 27th April 1907.

No. 404-S.-Ap.—Babu Braj Bhushan Lall is appointed to act as superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. J. Moorhouse, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 4th grade, or until further orders.

The 30th April 1907.

No. 433-S-Ap.—Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 4th grade is granted privilege leave for 2 months with effect from the 8th April 1907, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Paresh Nath Mukerji is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Engineer Department.

SESSION, 1907-1908.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form stating their University Registration Number on or before the 15th May 1907. Each application must be accompanied by registration fee of R1, which will in no case be returned.

The session begins on Monday, the 3rd June 1907.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The B.Sc. or B.A. Examination in the B course in Physics and Chemistry of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 23 years.

(2) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta and Madras Universities.

(3) The Intermediate Examination of Allahabad and Punjab Universities.

(4) The Intermediate Examination for the degree of B.A. of Bombay University.

(5) The High School Examination for Europeans and Eurasians.

The candidate's age in (2), (3), (4) and (5) must be under 21 years.

In selecting candidates who have passed the F. A. (all other things being equal), preference will be given to those who have passed in Sanitary Science in addition to the ordinary subjects of the F. A. Examination.

The maximum number to be admitted is limited to 40. The position in the University examination and the age of the candidate will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students to the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

One junior scholarship of R20 a month, one of R15 a month, and six of R10 a month, tenable for two years, will be given to students who have been admitted to the College and who do not hold University Scholarships.

The selection will be made in the following order:—

(a) B.Sc.'s;

(b) B.A.'s who have taken up the B course; and

(c) F. A. candidates (except those who passed in the third division).

There will be in addition one scholarship of R20 a month and one of R10 a month for Europeans and Eurasians who have been admitted to the College, tenable for two years.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Form of application for admission and any further particulars will be supplied upon application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 5th April 1907.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.
Apprentice Department.

SESSION, 1907-1908.

Candidates for admission to the Apprentice Department should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form on or before the 6th May 1907. Each application must be accompanied by a registration fee of R1, which will in no case be returned

The session begins on Monday, the 3rd June 1907.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) Standard VII or Middle School Examination of the Code of European Schools

(2) University Entrance Examination.

The candidate's age must be at least 15, and not more than 17 years.

There are 25 vacancies for Indians and 10 for Europeans and Eurasians. The selection of candidates for admission will be made by the Principal.

There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in June next and five on the reduced fee list. For natives there will be ten vacancies on the reduced fee list, available during the month of June. Election to those lists will be made by the Board of Visitors. Forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

The tuition fee to students of the Apprentice Department is R3 monthly for each month of the year, vacation included, except for students on the free and reduced fee lists.

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Before an applicant is admitted to the College his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the prescribed form.

All applications from Christian candidates for admission to the free or reduced fee lists must reach the Principal not later than the 6th May, so as to enable the elections to be made by the Board of Visitors before the opening of the session

The vacancies on the native list will be filled up after the opening of the session from those apprentices who have joined the College after admission. Forms of application for admission and further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 5th April 1907.

YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd July 1907 at 10-30 A.M., both days:—

SUBJECTS.	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole)	240	160
Mensuration (a) (the whole)	60	30
Book-keeping (b) (mercantile)	100	50
TOTAL	600	...

Minimum required in all papers collectively, 400.

(a) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(b) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chamber's Educational Course).

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in July. The examination will be conducted, either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam,

and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed; but the officer who will conduct the examination, may make his own arrangements, in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination, with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination, even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it; but he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies, if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct his examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up, or emplyed or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application).

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth) not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ.

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's hand-writing.

NOTE.—A candidate already in Government service should, in like manner, submit his application, through his immediate official superior, to an Examiner of Accounts qualified to hold the particular examination, and should state whether he desires to be examined at the office of the Examiner of Accounts concerned or at the College.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, to decide, on a consideration of the certificates submitted, whether the candidate should be allowed to appear for the examination, or whether his application should be rejected. The Examiner of Accounts will then forward to the Principal for registration the names of the accepted candidates. The names of these candidates should be entered in a statement showing their ages and their addresses, and also showing where each candidate is to be examined, whether at the College or at the office of the Examiner of Accounts. This statement, together with the fees, should be transmitted to the Principal not later than 15 days after the dates fixed in paragraph 2 for the submission of applications of candidates.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the fulll examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. If from any cause a candidate fails to appear for the examination, the fee paid will not be refunded.

6. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

7. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

8. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

9. Candidates for the 4th grade Accountantship examination, who are not Government servants and over 25 years of age, are allowed to appear at the examination, at the Sibpur College centre only, but, even if successful, they are debarred from employment in the service of Government, and their names will be excluded from the list of passed candidates which is furnished to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

10. Candidates over 25 years of age should apply in writing to the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, not later than 30 days previous to the examination; the application to be accompanied by the fee of Rupees ten.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

SIBPUR;
The 1st May 1907.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April 1907.

PARTICULARS.	5 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL	of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL	
Balance of 15th April 1907	83,59,900	1,57,15,900	10,16,08,600	2,21,87,400	1,18,30,700	50,95,300	...	15,64,37,900	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	20,500	34,500	16,48,91,033
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London		...	..		...			...								.	.	..	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 17th April 1907	5,000	14,000	..	22,000	800	2,000		36,800									.		41,800
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 20th April 1907	500	1,87,000	7,49,000	3,55,800	1,000	13,500		13,95,500								...			13,96,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1907	40,000	..	75,000		10,000	...		85,000										..	1,25,000
	84,05,400	1,58,56,900	10,24,32,600	2,25,63,200	1,18,42,500	50,95,300		15,78,55,200	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,61,53,833
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	..	24,100	16,76,700		2,000	...	...	19,23,800	...		...	...		.	.				19,23,800
Balance on 30th April 1907	84,05,400	1,58,32,800	10,07,55,900	2,25,63,200	1,18,40,500	51,37,000		15,59,31,400	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,44,30,033

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 28th Feb. 1907 enfaced from India 11,619 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,301 lakhs.
" 1st Mar. 1907 " 15th Mar. " ditto 5 lakhs, ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 lakh, ditto 13 "
" 1st April " " 15th April " ditto 3 lakhs, ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 15 " ditto 19 "

11,643 lakhs. — 11,349 lakhs.
11,349 "

Balance against India . 294 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd May 1907.

L. G. DUNBAR,
for Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 24th April 1907.

No. 53.—On being permitted to return to duty before the expiry of the leave granted to him under Notification No. 184, dated 8th December 1906, which was subsequently extended by a period of three months by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant H. J. Mackenzie, I.A., Reserve Officer, Southern Waziristan Militia, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th April 1907.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 24th April 1907.

No. 54.—On being relieved of the duties of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Hazara, Lala Pars Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Revenue Assistant in that District, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1907.

No. 55.—On being relieved of the duties of Revenue Assistant, Hazara, Lala Devi Das, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner remains attached temporarily to that District, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1907.

No. 56.—Under Clause (S) of section 4 of Act V of 1898, it is hereby notified that the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that the village detailed in column 1 of the sub-joined schedule, heretofore included in the local area of the Police Station mentioned in the 2nd column of the said schedule, shall be included in the local area of the Police Station as described in the 3rd column of the schedule—

SCHEDULE.

1	2	3
Name of village.	Name of Police Station in which heretofore included.	Name of Police Station to which transferred under this Notification.
Nilan Pohoto . . .	Khanpur, Hazara District .	Lora, Hazara District.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 25th April 1907.

No. 57.—Captain F. W. Sumner, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Bannu District on the afternoon of the 15th of April 1907, relieving Captain H. Boulton, I.M.S.

No. 58.—Captain H. Boulton, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of the Superintendent of the Bannu Jail to Captain F. W. Sumner, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 15th April 1907.

J. L. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 26th April 1907.

No. 59.—Mr. E. G. Gregson, Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1907, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 60.—Jalal-ul-Din Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, during the absence of Mr. E. G. Gregson granted privilege leave, or until further orders, with effect from the date upon which he assumes charge of his duties.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

ADDENDUM.

Peshawar, the 24th April 1907.

No. 2130.—In this office Notification No. 1523, dated 28th March 1907, published at page 522, Part II of the Gazette of India, dated 6th April 1907, insert the word "Chief" between the words "the Honourable the" and "Commissioner"

E. INGLIS, Lieut.-Col.,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief
Commissioner N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 24th April 1907

No. 817—2092-*M.I.*—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Dewan Chand on plague duty at the Plague Camp at Boat Bridge, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained two months and nineteen days' privilege leave combined with one year's extraordinary leave without allowances and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 18th April 1907, by third grade Hospital Assistant No. 481, Nuckal Sain, on general duty at the Dera Ismail Khan Dispensary.

The 25th April 1907.

No. 823-*M. I.*—2108.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Dewan Chand on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, was attached to the Camp Hospital, of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, from the afternoon of the 18th to the afternoon of the 24th March 1907, when he was placed on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 6th April 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births: Males.	Births: Females.	Births: Total.	Deaths: Total.	Deaths: Males.	Deaths: Females.	Cause of Death: Cholera.	Cause of Death: Small-pox.	Cause of Death: Plague.	Cause of Death: Fever.	Cause of Death: Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cause of Death: Respiratory disease.	Cause of Death: Injuries.	Cause of Death: All other causes.	Infants under one year of age: Males.	Infants under one year of age: Females.	Infants under one year of age: Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	31	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	6	1	7	1	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	89	13	2
3		Buffa	7,029	1	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	5	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	65	19	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	15	23	38	47	29	18	...	...	4	18	...	14	1	10	2	3	5	27	33	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	6	2	8	7	3	4		...	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	23	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	5	7	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	36	26	7
8		Lakki	5,218	2	1	3	7	4	3	...	...	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	70	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	6	13	13	5	8	...	...	...	7	...	3	1	2	...	4	4	24	24	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402	1	...	1	8	2	6	...	..	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	12	95	11
		TOTAL	168,653	44	45	89	95	49	46	...	...	4	45	3	23	2	18	3	11	14	28	29	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday the 6th April 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 89 births were registered (44 males and 45 females), giving a birth-rate of 28 *per mille* of population. 95 deaths were registered (49 males and 46 females), giving a death-rate of 29 *per mille* of population.

There were 4 deaths reported from plague in the Municipal Town of Peshawar.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 23rd April 1907.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending the 31st March 1907.

Serial number.	Author and title, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, date, size and price.	Printer	Number of copies	Registration number.	Proprietor of copy right
	English books—Religion.				
1	Maclean, J. (Revd) Radd i Tanasukh—the Doctrine of transmigration refuted—pages 4—45. Published by author at Mainpuri, U. P., 10th January 1907, Demy 8vo, not illustrated, second edition Price 0-0-6	The Scottish Mission Industries Company, Limited, Ajmer	1,000	18	Reverend J. Maclean.
	Hindi books—Religion.				
2	Fortunatus. (The Very Revd Father) जलसंस्कार नामपत्र Jal Sanskar Nam Patra. A list of Christian names in Latin with equivalent Hindi names, pages 23 Published by author at Ajmer, 21st December 1906, Demy 8vo., not illustrated, first edition. Price *nil*	Job Printing Press, Ajmer	100		
3	Suraj Narain प्रयागमाहात्मयम Prayaga Mahatmayam, a translation with text from Matsya Purana on the banks of Benares City, pages 144 Published by Printer at Ajmer, 27th November 1906, 3×8, not illustrated, first edition. Price 0-10-0	Rajasthan Press, Ajmer	1,000	/	M. Samarth Dan, Proprietor of Rajasthan Press, Ajmer.
4	Saraswati (Swami Dayanand) संस्कार विधि Sanskar Vidhi A treatise on religious ceremonies, pages 2—278. Published by Printer at Ajmer, April 25, 1906, 7½×5, illustrated Sixth edition. Price 0-8-0.	Vedic Press, Ajmer	5,000	5	Paroparni Sabha, Ajmer
5	Saraswati (Swami Dayanand) यजुर्वेद भाषाभाष्य Yajurveda Bhasha Bhashya. A treatise on religion, at pages 938. Published by Printer Ajmer, February 6, 1900, 7½×5, not illustrated. First edition. Price R2-0-0	Ditto	2,000	1	Ditto
6	Sharma (Ganesh Ram) श्री १०८ श्री दयानन्द सरस्वती जी महाराज कव्याख्यान Shri 108 Shri Dayanand Saraswatiji Maharaj Kevyakhyan (1). A translation of the lecture by Swami Dayanand Saraswati on the existence of God, pages 2—17. Published by the Arya Pustak Pracharni Sabha, Ajmer, (Aswin Sambat 1963), November 25, 1906, 5×3½, not illustrated. Second edition Price 0-0-3	Ditto	2,000	...	
7	Saraswati (Swami Dayanand) पञ्चमहायज्ञविधि A treatise on the daily religious ceremonies, page 7—80 Published by Printer at Ajmer, November 13, 1906, 22×30, not illustrated. Eighth edition. Price 0-0 6.	Ditto	7,000	13	Paropkarnni Sabha, Ajmer.
8	Rama Nand भजनसंग्रह Bajan Sangreh A collection of hymns and songs, pages 5—64. Published by Printer at Ajmer, October 1, 1906, 8vo. not, illustrated. First edition. Price, *Nil*.	Rajputana Central Press, Ajmer-	500		..
9	Saraswati (Swami Dayanand) स्वमन्तव्यामन्तव्य प्रकाश: Swamantavyamantavya Prakash. Beliefs of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, pages 8. Published by Printer at Ajmer, February 27, 1907. Royal 8vo.. not illustrated. Third edition. Price 0-0-6.	Vedic Press Ajmer.	2,000	...	
	Literature				
10	Budhi Mati नारीसुदशा प्रवर्तक Nari Sudasha Pravartak. A reader for females. Part 3rd pages 2-62. Published by Printer at Ajmer, September 12, 1906, 7½×5, not illustrated. Seventh edition. Price 0-5-0.	Vedic Press. Ajmer.	2,000	...	..

Serial number.	Author and title, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date of publication, date, size and price.	Printer.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copy right.
	Literature—contd.				
11	Chaudhri (Tej Ram) तेजराम चौधरी ने जस बनाया Tej Ram Chaudhri ne jas banaya. Eulogy of His Highness The Maharaja of Jodhpur, pages 1-4 Published by Harban Sahai at Ajmer, December 29, 1906, Demy 8vo. not illustrated. First edition. Price *Nil.*	Job Printing Press, Ajmer.	200	...	...
12	Kavi Brind भाव पञ्चासिका Bhava Panchasika. Puzzles in Poetry, pages 1-20. Published by Printer at Ajmer. November 30, 1906, 6×9, not illustrated. First edition. Price 0-2-0.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmer.	1,000	...	...
	HINDI BOOKS—*Literature*				
13	Ratna Sagar रत्न सागर Ratna Sagar. Verses on jewels, pages 3-43. Published by Printer at Ajmer. November 30, 1906, 6×9, not illustrated. First edition. Price 0-3-0.	Ditto	1,000	...	...
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Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, No. 8, at R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 18. Some Current Persian Tales of the Professional Story Tellers (in English and Persian), by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, @ R1.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 19. The Dards at Khalatse in Western Tibet, by Rev A. H. Francke, at R1.

" " **Supplement I.** Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

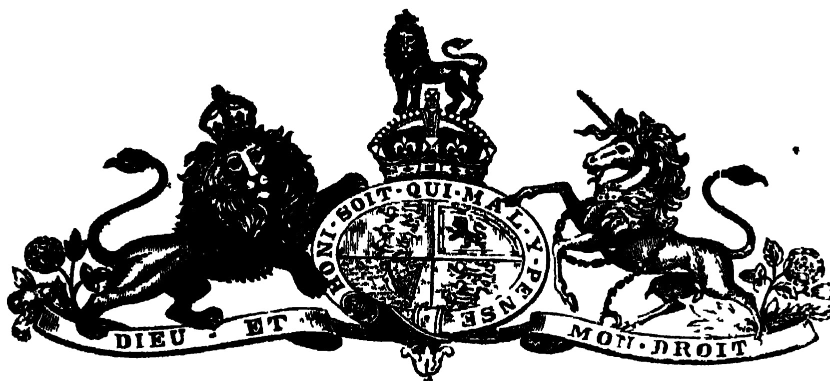
LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907.

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Climatological Atlas of India. By Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36*s*. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co, The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

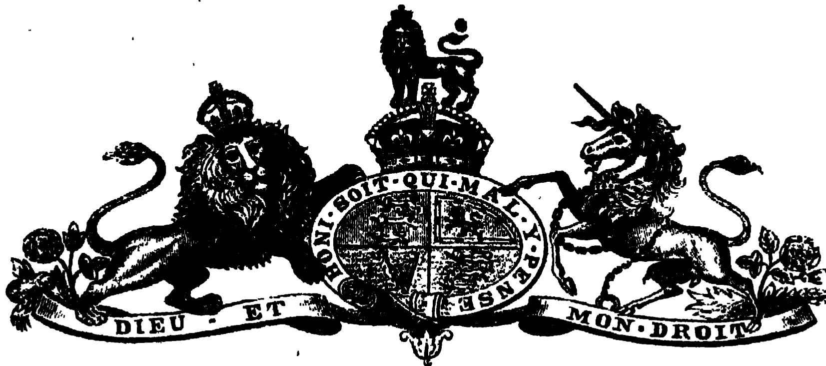
Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. B 040605 of the 3½°/₀ loan of 1865 for R500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Lieutenant W. B. Benton, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, Notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—LIEUTENANT W. B. BENTON,

Residence,—105th Mahratta L. I., Karachi.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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A special price will be fixed for specially heavy issues of the *Gazette* or any particular Part.
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.
Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.
Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1275 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 1st April 1907:—

No. 169 of 1907.—Chevur Krishnachar Subba Rao, Rao Bahadur, sub-assistant Director of Agriculture, residing at the Bellary Farm Bellary. *A climax treadpowder for man or beast for work in general.*

No 170 of 1907—Richard Harington Martin, civil engineer, South Indian Railway, Head-quarters Offices, Trichinopoly, South India. *Improvements in and relating to railway train electric lighting apparatus*

No 171 of 1907.—Company for General Trade, Limited, manufacturers, of Antwerp, in the kingdom of Belgium *Improvements in electrical tractors.*

No. 1276 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of anyone of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 9-D of 1907.—B. Rigold & Bergmann, merchants and factors, of No. 82 Bishopsgate street within, London, England, and No. 87 Old China Bazar street, Calcutta, India. *An ornamental pân box.*

No. 1277 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of anyone of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 380 of 1906.—Khetromohon Doss, mechanical engineer, c/o L. Deveria, Esq., engineer, of 7 Alipore lane, Alipore. *The "Bengal" self-acting brick and tile making machine.* (Specification filed 18 March 1907.)

No. 444 of 1906.—George Stewart Ommanney, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, Lansdowne, United Provinces, India (at present absent from India on leave). *Waterproof or rot proof sheets of a new shape, two of which form a windproof and waterproof "Tente D'abri" for two or three men, according to the size of the sheets.* (Specification filed 13 March 1907.)

No. 38 of 1907.—Arthur James Postans, engineer, of 213 Upper Richmond road, Putney, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to calculating machines.* (Specification filed 21 March 1907.)

No. 55 of 1907.—Thomas Noble, well borer, of Thronloe, St. Annes on the Sea, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in sinking wells, boring drains and the like and in apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 19 March 1907.)

No. 74 of 1907.—Arthur Parsons, shoe manufacturer, of Clifton Shoe Works, Newtown, Leeds, in the county of York, England, John Adam Morton, leather manufacturer, of Welford Place, Leicester, in the county of Leicester, England, Joshua Cookson Wright, boots stores manager, of 36 Cross Flatts Place, Beeston, Leeds, in the county of York, England, and Benjamin Wright, boot-maker, of 11 Dorset Terrace, Leeds, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in and relating to machines for lasting boots and shoes.* (Specification filed 19 March 1907.)

No. 95 of 1907.—François Eustratins Mavrogordato, engineer, of 146 Guterstrasse, Basil, Switzerland. *Improvements in hydrocarbon lighting apparatus.* (Specification filed 21 March 1907.)

No. 1278 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 71 of 1894.—Peter Black. *Improvements in apparatus for moving and locking railway points and safety bars.* (From 7 May 1907 to 7 May 1908.)

No. 125 of 1895.—Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Apparatus or machinery for closing and securing metal tubes.* (From 22 August 1907 to 22 August 1908.)

No. 126 of 1895.—Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Method of and apparatus for filling tubes with viscid or semi-fluid material.* (From 22 August 1907 to 22 August 1908.)

No. 361 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea leaf rolling machines.* (From 30 April 1907 to 30 April 1908.)

No. 197 of 1897.—Edward Anderson Blanton. *Improvements in and connected with means for securing cams and the like upon shafts* (From 2 July 1907 to 2 July 1908.)

No. 419 of 1897.—Aerators, Limited. *Improved closing device for capsules designed to contain gas or other fluid under high pressure.* (From 4 April 1907 to 4 April 1908.)

No. 476 of 1898.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in centrifugal fans and pumps.* (From 11 April 1907 to 11 April 1908.)

No. 3 of 1900.—Thomas John McCloughin. *An improved railway tricolor hand signal lamp.* (From 9 April 1907 to 9 April 1908.)

No. 216 of 1900.—Arthur Boyd Price and John James Marsland. *Improvements in roofing slabs and tiles and methods of laying same, to be called "The Simplex (Patent) flat roof covering."* (From 27 March 1907 to 27 March 1908.)

No. 360 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improvements in dynamo electric machines.* (From 1 May 1907 to 1 May 1908.)

No. 378 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improvements in dynamo electric machines.* (From 10 May 1907 to 10 May 1908.)

No. 381 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improvements in means for protecting electrical apparatus from abrupt changes in static potential.* (From 10 May 1907 to 10 May 1908.)

No. 398 of 1900.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited. *Improvements in strap coils for electrical machines.* (From 18 May 1907 to 18 May 1908.)

No. 50 of 1901.—Ernest Rowland Hill. *Improvements in or relating to electro pneumatic controlling systems.* (From 18 September 1907 to 18 September 1908.)

No. 52 of 1901.—Daniel Kemp West. *Improvements in presses for baling hay or other fodder for transport.* (From 17 May 1907 to 17 May 1908.)

No. 153 of 1902.—Louis Bernhard Baron. *Improvements in apparatus for manufacturing cigarettes.* (From 29 May 1907 to 29 May 1908.)

No. 335 of 1902.—John Edward Cooper. *An improved construction in connection with the anti-friction mechanism of the axle shafts of railway carriages and other vehicles.* (From 31 March 1907 to 31 March 1908.)

No. 406 of 1902.—Carl Olof Lundholm and Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited. *Improvements in smokeless gun-powders.* (From 26 May 1907 to 26 May 1908.)

No. 44 of 1903.—George Westinghouse. *Improvements in steam turbines.* (From 9 September 1907 to 9 September 1908.)

No. 1279 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 167 of 1902.—Louis Maiche and Charles Maiche. *An improved method of producing motive power.* (Specification filed 23 December 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof –

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 195 of 1900.—William Charles Stephens. *Improvements in or connected with apparatus for drilling rocks and other hard substances.* (Specification filed 29 December 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified · or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 „ „	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 „ „	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 „ „	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 „ „	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 „ „	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1907.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS			GRAND TOTAL
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879	of 1900-01	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	* Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL	of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION.	TOTAL	
Balance of 15th March 1907	83,59,400	1,56,85,000	10,28,84,700	2,21,53,100	1,18,00,100	50 79,800	15,75,02,700	6,933	5,000		[illegible],500	40,800	2,500	5[illegible],733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16 60,55,333
Add—																		
Amount of transferred to in London																		
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 19th March 1907		15,000	1,500	2,700	1,000		20,200											20,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to															..			.
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1907	..		30,000	30,500			60,500											60,500
	83,59,400	1,57,[illegible]	10,29,16,200	2,21,86,300	1,18,01,100	50,79,800	15,76,83 400	6,933	5,0[illegible]		3,500	40,800	2,500	[illegible]8,733	5, [illegible]00	29,500	34,500	16,61,36,033
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	5,100	11,68,300	41,500	4,400	..	12,19,200			–	–							12,19,200
Balance on 31st March 1907	83,59,400	1,56,94,900	10,17,48 0[illegible]0	2,21,44,800	1,17,96,700	50,79 [illegible]	15,64,64,200	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,49,16 833

NOTE.—

From 9th June	1807 to 31st Jan.	1907 enfaced from India	11,616 lakhs, re transferred from London		11,296 lakhs.
" 1st Feb.	1907 " 15th Feb.	" ditto	3 "	ditto	2 "
" 16th "	" " 28th "	" ditto	..	ditto	3 "
" 1st Mar.	" " 15th Mar	" ditto	5 lakhs.	ditto	14 "
" 16th "	" " 31st "	" ditto	1 lakh	ditto	12 "
			11,625 lakhs.		11,327 lakhs.
			11,327 "		
		Balance against India	298 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd April 1907.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd April 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 58,74,979 a. 3 p. 3; Public Deposits at Branches R 85,75,388 a. 0 p. 0	1,44,50,367	3	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	13,93,23,479	7	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,74,329	4	10
Sundries	28,62,538	8	0
RUPEES	19,24,10,714	7	8

ASSETS

	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,24,48 340	0	0
Other authorized Investments	42,37,630	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	5,37,22,417	3	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	4,92,00,109	12	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,54,39,399	12	7
Balances with other Banks	11,60,284	7	6
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock	17,04,474	2	8
Stamps	14,598	8	0
Sundries	7,15,201	9	2
	14,86,48,456	4	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office *R 2,40,81,700 a. 0 p. 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †R 1,96,80,558 a. 3 p. 2	4,37,62,258	3	8
RUPEES	19,24,10,714	7	8

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 58,035 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,60,435 0 0

R4,18,470 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th April 1907.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 27·8

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaani, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST MARCH 1907

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins — Receipts.				Coinage			Balance of Bullion and Coin						Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State	Total	New coin ready for delivery	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over	Closing balance of bullion
Calcutta	63	10	.	73	15		15	4	200	109*	7	9	329			
Bombay	..	13	...	13	48	..	48	12	400	116†	6	12	546		.	

* Exclusive of 6 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received
† Do. 190 do. do do

G. M PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint :
Calcutta, the 3rd April 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE.

No. 38.—The Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 15th April 1907, for the supply of 50,000 maunds Bhoosa at Jacobabad; again on Wednesday, the 1st May 1907, for from 20,000 to 50,000 maunds of Bhoosa at Sibi.

Further particulars in connection with these contracts and Form of Tenders on payment of R1 per set can be had from the undersigned.

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Store Officer.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The monument over the grave of late J Casserat in the small cemetery in the Sub-Divisional residence compound at Deoghur, District Sonthal Parganas, needs repairing. Any friend or relative of his willing to endow his tomb may do so in communication with the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Deoghur.

LIST OF RUINOUS MONUMENTS IN THE OLD CEMETERY, MHOW.

1. Julian Alfred William and John Albert, sons of Trumpet Major W. Lawrence, 8th Madras Light Cavalry . . . 1850.
2. Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Goodenough . . . 1845.
3. Clement McKenzie, son of Sergeant Major McKenzie . . . September 1857.
4. Lieutenant W. S. Kennedy, 6th Light Cavalry . . . September 1821.
5. Sarah, wife of F. Eagan, Riding Master, 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry . . . 27th August 1839.

N.B.—If no action is taken after the sixth publication, the monuments will be levelled and the tablets fixed in the cemetery wall.

C. J. PALMER,
Offg. Archdeacon of Nagpur, Nagpur Diocese.

NAGPUR;
The 2nd March 1907.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 26th March 1907.

No. 8.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Richard Roach, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Superintendent, Military Pupil Class, Grant Medical College, Bombay, is granted 30 days' privilege leave with effect from the 3rd March 1907.

No. 9.—No. 1049, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Ali Husain Khan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is granted three months' leave on Medical Certificate with effect from the afternoon of the 8th March 1907.

The 28th March 1907.

No. 10.—Major P. W. O'Gorman, I.M.S., Medical Store Keeper to Government, Lahore Cantonment, is granted one year's leave out of India on private affairs, under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army, with effect from the 3rd April 1907.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Dated Mount Abu, the 27th March 1907.

No. 1124-S.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894:—

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	Authority.	REMARKS.
Ajmer	Ajmer	Ajmer	*Area.*—1 Rood 9.87 poles. *West*—Makarwali road. *North*—Portion of land No. 1219 of Samrat Dan. *South*—Portion of land No. 1219 of Samrat Dan. *East*—Land No. 1220, an old garden belonging to Samrat Dan.	For the construction of the Agent to the Governor General's Camp office at Ajmer.	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division's No. 1123, dated the 19th February 1907.	Plan can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector of Ajmer is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

F. St. G. MANNERS-SMITH,
Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara, in the Public Works Department.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

LEAVE.

Bangalore, the 26th March 1907.

No. 11.—Lieutenant Hugh Watson is granted leave for six months out of India with effect from the 13th April 1907.

By Order,

F P. RENNIE,
First Assistant Resident.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 26th March 1907.

No. 2—Mr. A. B. Hunter, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June 1907, or any subsequent date.

No. 3.—Mr. P. D. Simpson, Sub Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 25 days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1907 or any subsequent date.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E,
Superintendent, Frontier Surveys.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 26th March 1907.

No. 11.—Mr. J. A. Gregson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay for 3 days in extension of the privilege leave for three months granted to him by the Manager, North Western Railway, with effect from the 4th January 1907.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N.-W. Railway.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 27th March 1907.

No. 27.—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province is pleased to sanction the continuance, at the village of Kakki, in the Bannu District, at the

strength and cost noted below, for a further period of one year, of the Punitive Police Post imposed by this Administration Notification No. 43, dated the 9th March 1906 :—

No	Rank.	Grade.	Pay of Grade	Monthly cost.	Annual cost.
			R a. p.	R a. p	R a p
1	Head Constable	2nd	17 8 0	17 8 0	210 0 0
8	Constables	1st	9 0 0	72 0 0	864 0 0
Salary					1,074 0 0
Clothing					90 0 0
Contingencies					116 6 4
Pension charges					89 8 0
Hutting					100 0 0
				TOTAL	1,769 14 4

By order, etc.,

J. L. MAFFEY,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 30th March 1907

No. 28—Jalal-ud-din Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, was appointed to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, for the period from the 1st April 1906 to the 31st October 1906, both dates inclusive.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Notice under section 26 of the Punjab Court of Wards Act II of 1903.

Whereas by Notification No. 614, dated the 9th February 1907, and published in the Gazette of India of the 16th February 1907, it was notified that the Court of Wards had assumed the superintendence of the persons and property of Haider Zaman Khan, Safdar Zaman Khan and Manuchehr Khan, sons of Raja Jehandad Khan, C.I.E., of Khanpur in the district of Hazara, notice is hereby given under section 26 of the Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903) as extended to North-West Frontier Province by Regulation V of 1904, that all persons having claims including decrees against the said Haider Zaman Khan, Safdar Zaman Khan and Manuchehr Khan or their property are required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned together with the particulars required by section 27 of the said Act within six months from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette of India.

J. S. DONALD,

Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

N.B.—The attention of all persons having claims against the Wards or against their property is hereby directed to the provisions of Chapter VI of the Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903) as extended to North-West Frontier Province by Regulation V of 1904.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 27th March 1907.

No. 167.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for Sub-Divisional Officer's quarters and brickfield at Raisan.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kohat .	Hangu .	Raisan .	2·78	North of line.	Of Sub-Divisional officer's quarters. *North East*—by cattle track. *South West*—by old grave yard. *North West and South West*—by waste land. Of Brickfield *North*—by grave yard *South*—by railway land. *East*—by culturable land *West*—by waste land.	In the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, Construction North-Western Railway, Lahore.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 28th March 1907.

No. 1511.—With the previous sanction of the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, Munshi Muhammad Khan, Chandia, Settlement Naib Tahsildar, Bannu, is appointed Extra Settlement Tahsildar, Bannu, on R125 per mensem from 1st November 1906 to 31st March 1907.

E. INGLIS, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Peshawar, the 28th March 1907.

No. 1491.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905) as extended to the North-West Frontier Province by Notification No. 780, dated 19th February 1907, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to include the following canals in the Bannu district under schedule II of the said Act.

(1) Abdul Rahim Khan's Northern Darga of Ayaz Khan's canal.

(2) Abdul Rahim Khan's Southern Darga of Ayaz Khan's canal.

No. 1523.—Under the provisions of section 5 of Act X of 1904, the Honourable the Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioners of Hazara, and Dera Ismail Khan, and the Settlement Officer, Bannu, for the time being, to be Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies in the districts of Hazara, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, respectively, with effect from the 1st of April 1907.

E. INGLIS, Lieut.-Col.,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 9th March 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,305	2	2	4	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	61	...	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	[illegible],114	2	2	4	1	...	1	..	...		1	...	...		..	...	1	1	51	13	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	1	3	4	8	3	5	...	..		4	...	...	..	4	...	1	1	30	59	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	.	...		1	...	1	1	...	1	37	19	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	28	17	45	27	18	9	...	...		11	2	6	.	8	4	1	5	32	19	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	2	3	5	10	5	5	.	.		9	..	1	...	.	2	.	2	14	29	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,07[illegible]	5	...	5	8	8	..	..	...		1	2	3		2	2	.	2	26	41	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	...	2	9	4	5	...		...	8	...	1	...	..	...	1	1	20	90	
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	6	9	15	17	11	6	..	...	.	9	..	4	2	2	1	3	4	28	31	[illegible]
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	[illegible]	3	...	3	2	2	..		.		2	...	...		..	1	...	1	17	11	1
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	..	1	1	1	1		..	...	...	1	...		...	...	1	...	1	12	12	11
		TOTAL	168,653	54	38	92	85	54	31	...	...		46	4	16	2	17	12	7	19	28	26	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 9th March 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 92 births were registered (54 males and 38 females), giving a birth-rate of 28 *per mille* of population; 85 deaths were registered (54 males and 31 females), giving a death-rate of 26 *per mille* of population.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 28th March 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

rrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1906 on the Lower Swat and Kabul River Canals.

STATEMENT NO. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in the Peshawar District.

District.	Of the District. Total area in acres.	Of the District. Culturable area in acres.	Of the District. Cultivated area in acres.	Culturable area commanded by canals in acres.	Culturable area at present irrigable by canals in acres.	Area irrigated in acres. Kharif 1906	Area irrigated in acres. Kharif 1905.	In comparison with last crop. Increase.	In comparison with last crop. Decrease.	Rainfall in Kharif months (inches). April. 1906.	April. 1905.	May. 1906.	May. 1905.	June. 1906.	June. 1905.	July. 1906.	July. 1905.	August. 1906.	August. 1905.	September. 1906.	September. 1905.	Total. 1906.	Total. 1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Peshawar { Lower Swat River Canal	1,668,678	1,243,285	889,641	155,153	155,153	59,041	60,872	...	1,831	0·38	0·56	0·12	0·52	0·06	...	0·74	0·51	4·15	0·24	3·95	1·24	9·40	3·07
Peshawar { Kabul River Canal.				28,827	28,827	19,600	19,324	276	...	0·67	0·34	0·11	1·14	0·01	..	0·57	0·33	1·24	0·56	0·31	1·51	2·91	3·88
TOTAL	...	..	...	183,980	183,980	78,641	80,196	—1,555		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

LAHORE;
The 28th March 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

STATEMENT No. II.

Irrigation operations of the Kharif Crop of 1906 on the Lower Swat River and Kabul River Canals.

Statement in acres of crops irrigated in the Canal District of Peshawar.

Description of Crops.	PESHAWAR.		
	Lower Swat River Canal.	Kabul River Canal.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	4,507	2,565	7,072
Rice	78	652	730
Cotton	7,499	1,158	8,657
Indigo	33	5	38
Maize	36,067	10,299	46,366
Jowar	4,125	2,124	6,249
Other crops	6,732	2,797	9,529
Total Kharif, 1906	59,041	19,600	78,641
Total Kharif, 1905	60,872	19,324	80,196
Increase in 1906	...	276	...
Decrease in 1906	1,831	...	1,555

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

LAHORE;
The 28th March 1907.

II C

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1907.

No. 1.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 30th of March 1907 —

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Fakirhat	Bengal	25th March	Opened.
Mangrul Pir	Central Provinces	24th „	Ditto.
Moulmeingyun	Burma	21st „	Ditto.
Panmai Bridge	Madras	24th „	Ditto.
Panuria	Bengal	22nd „	Ditto.
Tulnarai	North-West Frontier Province	25th „	Ditto

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Office are notified with effect from the 1st of April 1907 —

"Jagcherra" instead of "Chatali"
"Imphal" instead of "Manipur (Assam)"
"Ambala" instead of "Umballa."

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Hathwa	Bengal and North-Western Railway	20th March	Opened.
Ilavelangal	South Indian Railway	Ditto	Ditto.
Maharajganj	Bengal and North-Western Railway	Ditto	Ditto
Milavittan	South Indian Railway	Ditto	Ditto.
Thawe	Bengal and North-Western Railway	Ditto	Ditto.

T D BERRINGTON,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1907.

No. 211.—The services of Major A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the following promotionis made with effet from the 1st March 1907:—

Captain H. M. Cowie, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 212.—The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 1st March 1907:—

Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain M. O'C. Tandy, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant F. F. Hunter, I.A., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR,
Bt Colonel, R.E.,
for Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st April 1907.

No. 310.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to appoint Munshi Mithan Lal, sub *pro tem* General Manager of the Court of Wards, to be an Honorary Magistrate and to invest him with the ordinary powers of Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the limits of the Istimrari Estate of Masuda in the revenue district of Ajmer.

C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Linguistic Survey of India. compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., PhD. D. Litt.. I.C.S. (Retired) Vol IV, Munda and Dravadian Languages. Super Royal, Cloth. R6-8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (R1-3*a*.) Paper. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (R1).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1907, and in the ten months April 1906 to January 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1904-05 and 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1906 TO MARCH 1907.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. 4*a* (1*a*.)

The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XIX of 1883), as modified up to 1st September 1906. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

The Excise Amendment Act VII of 1906. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

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The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), as modified up to the 1st November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 4*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Agriculturists Loans Act, No. 12 of 1884, as modified up to 1st September 1906. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

The United Provinces Code, Volume I, 4th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. For both volumes. R10 or 15*s*. (R1.)

Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of appeals from India, 1901-1903, with an Index of Cases, by F. G. Wigley, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R10 or 15*s*. (10*a*.)

The Bengal Code, Volume V, 3rd Edition, 1905. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s*. (10*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883, The Land Improvement Loans Act, as modified to September 1906, in Urdu and in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. (1*a*) each.

Table showing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

List No. 2 of 1906, dated 31st December 1906, of Addenda et Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The United Provinces Code, Vol. II, 4th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. For both volumes. R10 or 15*s*. (R1.)

The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (Act No. XVIII of 1850) with footnotes. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (Act No. 1 of 1894), with Footnotes. Royal 8vo. Stitched, As. 7 or 8*d*. (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Archæological Survey of India.—Annual Report, 1903-04. Part II. Super Royal. Full cloth. R32 or £2-8. (R1-4*a*.)

Occasional Reports. No. 2.—Vernacular Reading Books in the Bombay Presidency. Royal 8vo. Board. 10*a*. or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Annual Report of the Director General of Archæology for the year 1904-05. Part I. 5*a*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 11*a*. 6*p*. or 11½*d*. (1*a*.)

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Report on the Police Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 2*a*. or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province during 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 8*d*. (1*a*.)

Fauna of British India—Rhynchota, Vol. III, by W. L. Destant. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R15 or £1 2½*s*. (7*a*.)

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Province of Bengal during the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Criminal Justice in the Province of Bengal during the year 1905 Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a* or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Occasional Reports No. 3. The Educational system of Japan by W. H. Sharp, M.A. Royal 8vo. Board. R3-4*a*. or 5*s*. (9*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Government of India—On the importance of Larval characters in the classification of Mosquitoes by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I M S. New series No. 25. Super Royal 8vo. Board. As. 8 or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Leucocyto-zoon Canis by Captain S. R. Christophers, M B., I.M S. New Series No. 26. Super Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1*s*. 2*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 13 or 1*s*. 1*d*. (2*a*.)

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s* 4*d*. (2*a*.)

Occasional Reports No. 4, Furlough studies. Royal 8vo. Board. R2 or 3*s*. (6*a*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, January to March 1907. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*)

Fauna of British India—Coleoptera, Vol. I, by C. J. Gahan, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8*a*. or 11*s*. 3*d*. (4*a*)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, with the Government of India, 1905. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (8*a*)

List of Civil Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India, in the Home, Legislative, and Revenue Departments, and Gradation List of members of the Indian Civil Service under the Government of India corrected to 1st January 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

A Manual of Forest Law. Royal 8vo Cloth. R1 or 1s 6d. (2a.)

Indian Insect Pests. By H. Maxwell-Lefroy, M A, F.E.S. F Z S. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1 8a. or 2s. (6a.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a 0p. or 7½d. (1a.)

Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06 Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d (1a.)

Catalogue of the Plants of Kumaon by J. F. Duthie, B A, F L S. Cloth. Demy. 8vo. R4 or 6s. (4a.)

Note on the Chilgoza Forests of Zhob and the Takht-i Suleman. Forest Bulletin No. 7, by E. P. Stebbing, Esq Super Royal 8vo, Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Notes on the Influence of Forests on the Storage and Regulation of the water supply Forest Bulletin No. 9, by S Eardley-Wilmot, Esq Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

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Progress Report of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, for 1905-06 Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

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Progress Report of Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Provinces for 1905 06. Foolscap Paper cover R1-2 or 2s (.a)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1904-1905. Foolscap. Paper cover R1-4a. or 1s. 10d.

Proceedings of the Conference of Registrars of Co operative Credit Societies held at Simla in September 1906 Foolscap. Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d (4a.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1906. As 4 or 4d (1a)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the departments under its Administrative control, corrected to 1st January 1907. Royal 8vo Board. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Departmental Notes on Insects that affect Forestry' by E. P Stebbing, Esq. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover No. 1. R2 8a or 3s 9d. (2a); No. 2 R4 or 6s. (3a); No 3. R1 4a or 2s. (3a)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

Code of Instructions for the guidance of Public Works Officers in the erection and testing of lightning conductors. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 31st December 1906. R1 or 1s 6d (2a)

Administration Report and Accounts with Statistical Statements for 1905-1906 of the North West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Foolscap. Board R1-4a or 2s. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1904-05. Foolscap. Board. R4 or 6s. (3a.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department, No. 1, corrected up to the 1st October 1906. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. R2-8 or 3s. 9d (1a)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1905-06 Foolscap. Limp cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1905-1906, Foolscap. Board R2-8 or 3s 9d (5a)

Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Board. As. 12. or 1s (4a.)

Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana for 1905, and on Vaccination for the year 1905-1906 Foolscap. Board R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a)

Report on the Administration of Ajmere-Merwara for 1905-1906 Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s (4a)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department, corrected to September 1905 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a)

Brief note on the Income Tax operations in the North-West Frontier Province during 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9a. 6d. or 9d. (1a.)

List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department, corrected to October and November 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d (1a) each.

Report on the Indian Excise Committee for 1905-06. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1905. Foolscap. Board R2 0·3s. (10a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department 25th February 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (1a)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Seventh edition, corrected to 15th March 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1 8a or 2s. 3d. (8a.)

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Part I, Seventh edition. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (5a.)

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1905-06. Foolscap. Board. As. 8 or 9d. (6a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL,

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. Part I. R3 or 4s. 6d. (6a.) Part II. R2 or 3s. (5a.) Complete. R5 or 7s. 6d. (10a.)

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo, Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August and September 1906, and in the corresponding period of 1904 and 1906 Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d. (1a.) each.

Prices and Wages in India, 23rd issue, 1905. Super Royal Board R1 8a or 2s (9a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August, September and October 1906 Nos 5, 6 and 7 Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a) each.

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1900 01 to 1904-05, in two volumes. Complete. R3 8a or 5s. 3d. (12a.)

Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06 Foolscap. Paper cover. 13a 6p. or 1s 1½d (1a.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of July 1906-07 No. 4 Stitched 8a. or 9d. (2a)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of November, December 1906 and January 1907 Nos 8, 9 and 10 Royal 8vo Stitched 8a or 9d (2a.) each

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of 1906 07 for the month of September, October and November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a or 9d (2a) each.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year ending 31st March 1906. 40th issue Vol I (Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports) Super Royal 4to. Board R3 or 4s 6d (15a)

Ditto Ditto Vol II. (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and each port, etc) Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s 6d (10a.)

List of Joint Stock Companies in British India for 1906 Foolscap. Paper cover R2 or 3s. (2a.)

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Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31, 1906, 40th issue. Super Royal 4to Board R2 or 3s (7a)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1905 06 and the four preceding years. Foolscap Board R1-12a or 2s 9d (4a)

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1905. Foolscap Board R1 or 1s 6d (3a)

Standing Orders of the Schools of Musketry in India, 1906 Cloth Royal 16mo 4a or 1d (1a)

"Examination Papers for admission to the Indian Staff College.' May 1905, April 1906. Demy 8vo Paper cover R3 or 4s 6d (1) each

Classified List and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works services, corrected up to 31st December 1906 Royal 8vo. Paper cover As 4 or 5d (1a)

Field Service Manual Engineer Royal 16mo Limp cover 4a or 5d (1a)

Field Service Manual British Infantry. Royal 16mo Limp cover 4a or 5d. (1a)

Field Service Manual, Native Infantry and Pioneers. Royal 16 mo Limp cover. 4a or 5d (1a)

Papers and Maps set for the Examinations in Tactical Fitness for Command (Q 1) and in subjects (d) to (i) for promotion held in India in September and October 1906, with remarks by the Examiners Demy 8vo Paper cover R1-8a or 2s 3d. (3a)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways, corrected up to 31st December 1906. Royal 8vo Paper cover R1 or 1s 6d. (2a)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise "on Railways," 4th Edition. Revised by F. Wolly Dod, F C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4 (No. XIX Elementary Treatise. By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPÔT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students. Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy, R3-12 including packing, postage, etc.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Parts I and II in one Volume. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee. Price per copy R6, including all charges.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, No. 8, at R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 18. Some Current Persian Tales of the Professional Story Tellers (in English and Persian), by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, @ R1.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 19. The Dards at Khalatse in Western Tibet by Rev A. H. Francke, at R1.

" " **Supplement I.** Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover R1 per month.

Climatological Atlas of India by Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36s. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No. 042041 of the three per cent. of 30th June 1896-97 for R500 originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Lachmandas, Contractor, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed at Bannu, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—LACHMANDAS, Contractor,
Residence—Bannu.

Lost.

I beg to announce for the information of the public, that the Promissory Notes amounting to R23,000 which were purchased through the care of Bank of Bengal, Lahore, have been lost by me in beginning of February 1905

It is most probable that my sons, named Devidass, Diwan Chand, Deena Nath and Hemraj, my hostile sons, with the object of giving me loss have misappropriated these Promissory Notes and they have taken a forcible possession of all my property earned solely by me.

I am not aware of the numbers of such Promissory Notes, hence I beg to advertize for the information of the public that any one purchasing any of the above Notes shall be lawfully treated under an offence punishable by the code rules.

These Promissory Notes are on the names of Nurput Rai, Devidass and Diwan Chand Doulat Ram, hence this advertisement.

I am the sole owner of both firms, the Notes were purchased solely of my own earning.

NURPUT RAI,
Merchant and Contractor.

LAHORE;
The 18th March 1907.

BENGAL AND MADRAS SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund during the year 1905-1906.

Receipts.	R	a.	p.	Expenditure.	R	a.	p.
Balance on the 1st April 1905	5,871	13	11	Expenses of Management—			
				Establishment	2,711	10	7
				Pension Contribution	429	8	0
Subscriptions	22,885	5	10	Medical Adviser's Fees	35	0	0
				Medical Examination Fees	304	0	0
				Printing charges	25	13	4
				Advertisement	180	12	0
Fines	8	13	11	Postage and Telegraph	40	1	3
				Stationery	4	1	0
				Money Order Commission	5	6	0
Interest	79	13	4	Stamps on Entrance Certificates	4	2	0
				Miscellaneous	3	1	6
Deposits	50	12	0	Deposits refunded to rejected applicants	34	0	0
				TOTAL	3,777	7	8
				Balance on the 31st March 1906	25,119	3	4
TOTAL	28,896	11	0	TOTAL	28,896	11	0

Provisional Account of Income and Outlay from 1st April 1906 to 31st January 1907.

Income.

	R	a.	p.
Balance on the 1st April 1906 as per Enclosure No. 2	25,119	3	4
Subscriptions	25,077	11	1
Deposits	57	10	0
Medical Fee for second examination	16	0	0
Additional contribution on account of Foreign Service	7	3	3
Interest	597	6	11
TOTAL	50,875	2	7

Outlay.

	R	a.	p.
Expenses of Management—			
Establishment	2,232	0	0
Pension Contribution	357	14	8
Medical Adviser's Fees	15	0	0
Medical Examination Fees	208	0	0
Advertisement	72	13	0
Money Order Commission	3	13	0
Postage and Telegraph	20	0	0
Stamps on Entrance Certificates	7	14	0
Miscellaneous	4	2	0
Refunds of subscriptions under Rule 37	151	15	2
Pensions	130	5	2
TOTAL	3,203	13	0
Balance on the 31st January 1907	47,671	5	7
TOTAL	50,875	2	7

The above accounts are published as required by Rule 13 of the Fund.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Comptroller, India Treasuries



No. 14.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees

	In the twelve months, April to March, of									
	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	3,57	3,47	3,05	2,83	3,59	3,57	3,49	4,17	4,10	4,46
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,80	2,05	2,04	2,01	2,29	2,39	2,54	2,98	3,12	3,10
Spirits and liqueurs	60,61	63,66	64,91	64,06	64,97	69,63	75,16	76,59	90,32	77,98
Wines	3,72	3,82	3,60	3,65	3,50	3,91	3,80	3,74	3,96	3,84
Opium	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3
Petroleum	53,18	46,97	43,14	49,27	52,58	53,77	44,00	45,88	36,05	37,68
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	—	8,32	12,71	40,48	17,04	2,32	13	1	1
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	3,33	21	9	1	
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	14,11	14,05	14,61	16,04	15,14	14,58	15,46	18,16	19,15	19,86
Sugar (ordinary duties)	24,60	21,32	17,07	29,86	31,93	25,13	29,27	32,49	39,91	43,81
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	10,65	10,74	9,99	11,09	12,09	12,07	13,84	13,90	14,49	15,23
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	48,02	46,10	48,17	49,38	50,30	53,16	45,75	56,47	64,98	64,09
" white	18,71	17,27	18,55	21,21	27,26	17,73	21,57	28,73	29,37	25,74
" coloured	14,29	19,41	23,02	20,21	23,56	22,99	27,92	31,64	33,20	33,49
Other goods	1,55	1,85	2,67	2,45	2,64	2,27	3,59	4,86	5,40	5,81
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	43,39	28,68	24,32	13,35	30,64	39,41	40,27	41,12	29,34	40,80
Other metals and manufactures of metals	22,24	19,86	17,09	22,19	23,40	30,62	34,19	34,63	30,78	34,50
Oils (excluding petroleum)	2,42	1,63	1,32	1,57	2,33	1,42	93	96	1,24	1,83
Manufactured articles	43,66	49,88	52,35	58,76	61,18	61,37	70,81	81,60	82,78	84,83
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	9,95	8,46	6,52	9,66	8,86	8,28	9,18	10,29	12,12	11,40
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,73,52	3,59,25	3,61,40	4,00,53	4,56,77	4,42,71	4,44,33	4,88,37	5,00,90	5,08,49
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	11,62	13,75	13,40	12,16	17,70	18,66	20,77	23,82	27,07	28,94
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	72,48	1,01,12	87,64	85,26	91,77	1,26,56	1,20,31	1,31,86	1,15,11	1,05,36
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,51	6,11	7,66	7,83	8,74	8,72	9,53	10,22	9,12	9,59
GRAND TOTAL	4,64,13	4,80,23	4,70,10	5,05,78	5,74,98	5,96,65	5,94,94	6,54,27	6,52,20	6,52,38
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,31,96	1,34,34	1,47,12	1,56,62	1,66,50	1,60,50	1,50,13	1,73,04	1,79,11	1,76,84
Bengal — Exports	13,47	22,81	21,29	21,72	16,49	17,36	18,60	21,83	24,31	13,05
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Bombay — Imports	1,53,05	1,43,30	1,27,69	1,39,38	1,67,59	1,73,45	1,77,46	1,86,36	1,90,35	1,93,58
Bombay — Exports	3,04	3,68	2,88	3,05	2,84	3,36	2,73	2,51	2,09	2,13
Sind — Imports	27,03	22,12	27,40	37,08	52,63	38,26	33,29	39,87	46,08	48,80
Sind — Exports	94	1,69	1,16	1,24	2,09	1,43	1,53	1,89	1,93	4,65
Madras — Imports	32,44	28,55	30,73	32,53	38,09	38,26	40,49	42,74	39,02	40,71
Madras — Exports	7,46	4,80	5,63	3,02	5,86	7,67	9,83	7,09	4,78	10,51
Burma — Imports	29,04	30,94	28,46	34,92	31,96	32,24	42,96	46,96	46,34	48,01
Burma — Exports	47,57	68,14	56,68	56,23	64,49	96,74	87,62	98,34	82,00	75,02

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

Calcutta, April 5, 1907

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1907.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 27th March 1907.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, KT., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.

[*Munshi Madho Lal; Sir Harvey Adamson; Nawab Saiyid Muhammad.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MUNSHI MADHO LAL asked :—

" Will the Government be pleased to mention if it is under contemplation to have fresh legislation on the protection and management of endowed properties all over India on the lines suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu in this Council, and whether the Provincial Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh can be allowed to legislate on that subject for those Provinces?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

"The Government of India do not contemplate undertaking any legislation on this subject. The Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu in the session of 1900-01 was withdrawn by him in consequence of the opposition it had aroused. The Governor General has received no application for sanction to the introduction of a Bill on the subject into the Legislative Council of the United Provinces."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR asked :—

" (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the memorial of the Simla House Proprietors' Association to the Punjab Government, regarding the Simla municipal elections, published in the *Indian Daily News* of January 1st, 1907?

"(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is true, as therein alleged, that the Punjab Government have declined to confirm the election of several Municipal Commissioners who were duly elected so far back as October, 1905, on the ground that the question of the future administration of Simla has been referred to the Government of India?

"(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to pass orders on the reference made by the Government of the Punjab?"

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON replied :—

" The Government of India have within the last few days received a copy of a memorial, dated the 7th December 1906, addressed by the Simla House Proprietors' Association to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Association has also addressed a letter to the Government of India under date the 9th March 1907, regarding the future administration of the Simla Municipality. This letter will be taken into early consideration.

" The Government of India were informed in the commencement of 1907 by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab that he had refrained from confirming or notifying the election of three candidates who had been elected to fill vacancies in the Municipal Committee of Simla which occurred in August 1905, on the ground that he anticipated that the decision of the Secretary of State on the question of the future administration of Simla might be expected at an early date. In February 1907 the Government of India informed the Government of the Punjab that no reply had yet been received from the Secretary of State on the question of the future administration of Simla, and left it to the Lieutenant-Governor to decide what action should be taken with regard to the vacancies."

[*Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.*]

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1906-1907.

The Hon'ble Dr. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said:—" Your Excellency, I cannot open the debate without congratulating the Government of India on the reduction of the salt-tax. This great boon, I am sure, will be much appreciated in millions of Indian homes where even common salt is regarded as something in the nature of a luxury. In lightening the salt-tax the Government have lightened, in some small measure, the hard destiny of the toiling masses who constitute the real people and who ought to be their first care. The successive reductions of the duty have all been steps in the right direction. But the greatest still remains behind—the total repeal of a tax which is such a heavy burden on those who are the least able to sustain it. We all hope that crowning step will be taken by Your Excellency before you lay down your high office. By repealing this obnoxious tax Your Lordship would add fresh lustre to a historic name which would then be cherished by us with the same affectionate veneration with which the name of Aurelian, who gave the people free salt, was cherished by the citizens of the Roman Empire.

"The remarkable stimulus imparted to the consumption of one of the first necessaries of life by the recent reductions in the salt-tax of which the Finance Minister spoke on Wednesday last is to my mind a conclusive argument against the retention of an impost which falls so heavily on the hunger-stricken masses. Speaking in 1903, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale said that the consumption of salt was not even ten pounds per head, whereas the highest medical opinion lays down twenty pounds per head as the standard for healthful existence. But this standard will not be reached till the tax is completely wiped out; though it may be said that where food is not over-abundant, the consumption of salt need not be so high as twenty pounds The Hon'ble Finance Member observed, in defence, I presume, of the retention of the tax on salt that it is the only contribution towards the public expenditure that is made by a large number of the people. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale, I know, does not admit the correctness of this statement. I hope Mr Gokhale is right; for, if the Hon'ble Finance Member's assertion is well founded, what does it show? It only shows the hopeless, the unspeakable, poverty of the masses in India.

" My Lord, with the dark shadow hanging over our opium-revenue, the total repeal of the duty may seem to be a bold or even a rash step to take. There is, however, a well-known saying about threatened men, and I believe this will hold good of our trade in opium with China. But if the government of the country cannot be carried on without the revenue derived from salt, I would suggest the imposition in its stead of a succession-duty on the estates of deceased Hindus and Muhammadans.

" Our best acknowledgments are also due to Government for the provision which has been made in the Budget under review for enabling Local Administrations to meet a famine immediately without being obliged to do so with their own limited resources. The new scheme promises to relieve the various Local Governments of the strain on their exchequer when they are threatened with a famine. Under this system the greater part of the burden would fall on the Imperial revenues. But the real problem before the Government is not to meet a famine by doles, but to avert it. This can only be done by lightening the burden of taxation, by the construction of irrigation canals, the spread of improved methods of agriculture, the encouragement of manufacturing industries, and the growth of intelligence among the people by means of education. Without these neither Agriculturists' Relief Acts nor Land Alienation Acts would avert those terrible visitations which many intelligent foreigners regard as a standing reproach to the Government of the country. The evolution of the Famine Code may be a very excellent thing, but the evolution of agriculture and manufacturing industry would be more welcome. A hungry people, my Lord, can never be a very contented people, for hunger is a mischievous counsellor, more mischievous than the most

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pestilent agitator or the most vocal loyalist whom it requires Ithuriel's spear to unmask.

" My Lord, it may be, as we have been told, that no Government in the world except the British is capable of doing what Britain is able to do in India in famine time, and that no Government that might be substituted for the British would attempt to undertake such a task. But the world and its Governments are rather censorious and might be tempted to ask awkward questions when Indian famines are made to adorn a peroration or to point what to an English audience must be an obvious moral. Every school boy knows the story of Aristides and the Athenians.

" I have no desire, my Lord, to play the part of the pessimist who refuses to be comforted. But though the youngest member here present, I am no longer young in years and have lost the robust optimism and together with it some of the illusions of the springtide. Trade returns and increasing revenues, like all statistics, may be made to tell a flattering tale, but the frequent recurrence of famines is an undeniable fact which is not adequately explained by rhetorical phrases about wresting the keys of the universe from Providence, and when I think in this Council chamber of my famished countrymen, I seem almost to hear their piteous cries which are as the 'moaning of the midnight sea', and am unpleasantly reminded of a passage in Heine in which that rather strident mocker describes the dismay of the Olympian gods at a ghastly sight on which I may not be more explicit; for this somewhat erratic genius who was engaged all his life in doing battle manfully with Philistinism did not write for the parsonage or the drawing-room.

" This is, however, not the proper place to discuss the question on which so much controversy is surging in our day, namely, whether the people of India are growing more and more prosperous notwithstanding the ever-increasing foreign drain for which Lord Salisbury, who was nothing if not cynically frank, substituted a stronger expression, which need not be repeated here. The reason why I do not enter upon the discussion is that I cannot compress it within the limits of a single speech. One thing, however, is clear. India is still a very poor country, and we must, to use a homely saying, cut our coat according to our cloth. And this leads me to say a few words on the military estimates. For though we cannot divide or even move a resolution, the lyrical function of speaking out our hearts is not denied to us. My Lord, it is our high office and privilege to be the interpreters between our countrymen and Government, and we should be wanting in our duty if we did not attempt according to our feeble lights to assist in the solution of the various questions suggested by the Budget on which depend the happiness and prosperity of one-sixth of the whole population of the earth. A great English minister whose name is dear to all lawyers told us the other day that he has no more control over these estimates than over the winds and tides, but we have yet not reached that stage of positive perfection which refuses to believe in the efficacy of prayers, and which in the present case need not be wafted across the seas.

" One of our poets who lived many centuries before Shakespeare and Milton, and whose name is quite familiar in Germany, if not in England, has said of an ancient Hindu King:

प्रजानामिव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् ।
सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः ॥

'For the welfare of the subjects themselves he used to take taxes from them; 'just as the sun takes water (from the earth) to return (the same) a thousandfold (in the shape of rain).'

" Peace and order are no doubt the geatest blessings which the king confers on his subjects in return for the taxes paid by them, and it would be puerile to complain of any expenditure reasonably incurred in defending the country and in maintaining peace and order, without which no progress is possible. But there is a very general idea in this country that the military estimates are excessive. In the time of the Mogul Emperors, when the soldiers were paid in land, only a few

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estates, or rather their revenues—which I may mention in passing never left the country—were set apart for the support of the army. At the present day, however, our military expenditure exceeds the whole of the land-revenue, so that not only has all India become one vast military feud, but even the poor man's salt must contribute to the maintenance of mountain batteries ready to take the field in any part of the world.

" My Lord, I may be told that I am a mere lawyer ' that never set a squadron in the field,' but there are some questions on which the man in the street may claim to be heard. Shortly after the Crimean War there was an interesting controversy between Lord Palmerston and Sir George Lewis on the proverbial saying that prevention is better than cure, which like all epigrammatic sayings contains only a half-truth. It may be a good maxim in medicine, but in its application to politics we must not forget that the system of insurance may be carried too far. If an evil is certain and proximate, prevention is certainly better than cure; but not so if the evil is remote and uncertain. For the evil may probably never occur and the cure, should it occur, may not be very expensive ' Our foreign relations,' said Sir George Lewis, that most logical of reasoners, ' are so various and so intricate that if we insure against every danger which ingenuity can devise, there will be no end of our insurances. Even in private life it is found profitable for those who carry on operations on a large scale not to insure. A man who has one or two ships, or one or two farmhouses, insures But a man who has many ships and many farmhouses often does not insure.' Most people will, I venture to think, admit the truth of these remarks; though they may not agree with Sir George Lewis that diplomatic agents whose time is generally only half employed are sometimes too apt to frighten their own Government with exaggerated reports of the ambitions and encroaching designs of foreign Powers, which I may add have sometimes a tendency to fulfil themselves. The real truth is the foreign relations of England are on too large a scale to allow her to insure systematically for all risks, however, remote and contingent. But she may always safely rely upon the valour of her sons and the goodwill and loyalty of a contented people.

" I repeat the answer to the question—is prevention better than cure ?—must depend upon the magnitude, the certainty, and the nearness of the peril against which we have to guard ourselves, and I submit that the enormous military expenditure is too large a premium to pay to insure us against the off-chance of a foreign invasion ; specially at the present moment, when our relations with our neighbours are most friendly, and there is not a speck of cloud in the blue sky. But some of us are too prone to anticipate the future, and in constantly watching the movements of other nations forget the humbler duties which lie near at hand.

" On such a question of policy as this, and, as Disraeli pointed out long ago, military expenditure depends upon policy, surely a civilian is entitled without presumption to form his own opinion. Indeed, in some respects he is likely to take a sounder view, as he would not be under the dominion of those idols of the den and of the market which are so apt to cloud our vision. ' All professions, ' says Cardinal Newman, ' have their dangers ; all general truths have their fallacies, all spheres of action have their limits, and are liable to improper extension or alteration. Every professional man has rightly a zeal for his profession, and he would not do his duty towards it without that zeal, and that zeal soon becomes exclusive or rather necessarily involves a sort of exclusiveness. A zealous professional man soon comes to think that his profession is all in all, and that the world would not go on without it. We have heard, for instance,' adds the Cardinal—he was speaking not in the twentieth but in the nineteenth century, ' a great deal lately in regard to the war in India, of political views suggesting one plan of campaign and military views suggesting another. How hard it must be for the military man to forego his own strategical dispositions, not on the ground that they are not the best,—not that they are not acknowledged by those who nevertheless put them aside to be the best for the object of military subjects,—but because military success is not the highest of objects and the end of ends,—because it is not the sovereign science, but must ever be

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subordinate to political considerations or maxims of government, which is a higher science with higher objects,—and that therefore his sure success on the field must be relinquished because the interests of the Council and Cabinet require the sacrifice, that the war must yield to the statesman's craft, the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor General. Yet what the soldier feels is natural, and what the statesman does is just. This collision, this desire on the part of every profession to be supreme, this necessary, though reluctant, subordination of the one to the other, is a process ever going on, ever acted out before our eyes.'

"My Lord, I fear in my remarks on the Budget I have taken too wide a sweep and have overlooked the law of concentration of energy, but there remain two questions which call for immediate solution, and on which I trust I may say without much arrogance or presumption I have some claim to speak.

"My Lord, it is frequently said that India is held by the sword. This is perfectly true. But the sword by which the country is held has both a finer temper and a keener edge than the rude weapon of the soldier; for it is the sword of Justice. Whatever, therefore, is calculated to promote the proper administration of justice ought to engage the earnest attention of Government. Now, I am not going to discuss the capacity of our young Magistrates to deal out justice among a people with whose language they can have only a very imperfect acquaintance, and whose manners, customs, and sentiments must be a sealed book to them, for I know it is not always expedient to say things merely because one honestly believes them. But it is certainly not inexpedient to point out one most serious blot on the administration of criminal justice. Is it necessary to say that I refer to the union of judicial and executive functions in the same public servant? I admit that the fusion may have been necessary in earlier times, and may possibly be still necessary in the more backward parts, but it is certainly an anachronism at the present day in the advanced provinces. The memorial which was addressed to the Secretary of State in July 1899 by Lord Hobhouse, Sir Richard Garth, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Charles Sargent, Sir William Markby, Sir John Budd Phear, Sir John Scott, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Roland Wilson, and Mr. Reynolds embodies everything that can be said on the question, and it would be a work of supererogation to travel over the same ground again. There are, however, some fallacies which, though doomed to death, are yet fated not to die. The opponents of reform still assert with a confidence not according to knowledge that the combination is essential to the prestige of a public officer in an oriental country; but, as pointed out in the memorial in question, is the prestige of the Viceroy less than the prestige which hedges in a District Magistrate, because the Magistrate may send a man to gaol and the Viceroy cannot? And this reminds me that prestige—which literally means an enchantment or illusion—is a word of evil parentage, as a distinguished conservative statesman said on a memorable occasion, and even in its best sense means something (I need not be more explicit) of which those who speak of their prestige have no reason to be proud. Lord Macaulay once said: 'I have often observed that a fine Greek compound is an excellent substitute for a reason.' In India, where a knowledge of Greek is not so common, and a new compound cannot be readily turned out, a sonorous word like 'prestige' serves the same useful purpose.

"It is also said by the opponents of the proposed reform that it is a mere counsel of perfection, as you cannot carry it out without doubling the staff throughout the country, and we are reminded of the condition of Indian finance. But Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who rose to be the Commissioner of a Division, has shown that in the province of Bengal at least the separation of judicial and executive functions would not add materially to the cost of administration, and that any additional expenditure which it might entail could be easily met by savings or economies in other directions. The scheme formulated by Mr. Dutt was referred to with approval in the memorial submitted to the Secretary of State, and there is every reason to believe that it can be practically carried out. It is, however, unnecessary for me to labour this point; for the

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plea of an empty exchequer is no longer tenable; but I fear that a bureaucracy always 'perplexed by fear of change' will find some other excuse for retaining their authority. The scheme, they will say, looks very well on paper, but any attempt to put it into practice will certainly end in failure. Readers of Sydney Smith will, however, remember the famous oration in which the greatest wit which the English Church gave to the nineteenth century gathered together the long catena of fallacies which were so ruthlessly exposed by that stalwart radical, Jeremy Bentham, whose name was once a bye-word for all that is hateful. 'I tell the honourable mover at once,' says the orator in Sydney Smith, 'his scheme is too good to be practicable. It savours of Utopia. It looks well in theory, but it won't do in practice. It will not do, I repeat, Sir, in practice, and so the advocates of the measure will find if, unfortunately, it should find its way through Parliament. (Cheers.)' The truth is, a reluctance to part with power is inherent in human nature, and there is a great deal of human nature in the members of that much be-praised service, the Covenanted Indian Civil Service, some of whom, whose knowledge of the East seems to have been drawn from the Arabian nights, would perhaps like to play the part of the Cazi sitting in the gate, administering patriarchal justice. 'Just the thing, you know, for these orientals.'

"My Lord, the country has been waiting for the proposed reform for years. The distinguished men who memorialized the Secretary of State in 1899 earnestly trusted that Lord George Hamilton would ask the Government of India to prepare a scheme for the complete separation of the judicial and executive functions, and to report upon this urgently pressing question at an early date. But nothing has yet been done. The question, we are told, is still under consideration. No reader of Dickens need however be surprised at this; specially when he remembers that red tape is now even cheaper than in the days of Little Dorrit.

"The union of judicial and executive functions in the same person is not the only anachronism to which I would invite Your Excellency's attention. In the administration of civil justice, too, we are weighed down by the dead hand of the past. The highest judicial offices with the largest salaries in the provinces have been reserved as a close preserve for the members of the favoured Civil Service. I freely admit that there are many among them distinguished by ability of the highest order; but ability, however great, cannot dispense with legal learning; for though administrative skill may come by nature, a knowledge of law is unfortunately not one of the gifts of fortune. The result is their incapacity is contrasted with the knowledge and training of those over whose judgments they sit in appeal, members of the Subordinate Judicial Service, as it is called, men of ripe experience and possessing the inestimable advantage of being natives of the country. Now it may be that the countrymen of Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad, Sir Madhava Rao of Baroda, Dewans Poorniah and Ranga Charlu of Mysore, Sir Dinkar Rao of Gwalior, Kantichandra Mookerji of Jeypore, are not fit for high executive office,—the experiment has yet to be made, but our fitness for judicial office is acknowledged by everybody including Privy Councillors like Lord Selborne.

"So far back as 1842 the Indian Law Commissioners considered 'a more extensive employment of the natives of the country as a means both of increasing the efficiency of the Courts and of improving the moral condition of the people' Again, the Public Service Commission, which included a retired Chief Justice of Madras and other distinguished members, in their report, which was published more than eighteen years ago, said:—'It may be observed that many witnesses examined before the Commission have urged that judicial offices should be made over more freely to natives of India, and some witnesses have gone so far as to recommend that the greater part, if not the whole, of the civil judicial work of the country might be usefully entrusted to native agency. In the expediency of employing duly qualified natives to a large extent in the judicial branch of the public service, the Commission fully concurs. The highest judicial offices in the country have already been filled by natives with marked ability, while the subordinate judiciary, which is composed almost exclusively of natives of India, has displayed very great aptitude for judicial office.'

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"In 1869 a writer in the Edinburgh Review—it is an open secret that the author of the article was Mr. Justice, now Sir William, Markby—gave an extract from a minute of Mr. Justice Loch, who was formerly himself a District Judge, which shows pretty clearly the state of things in the sixties of the last century. 'An assistant' said Mr. Justice Loch (that is, a member of the Civil Service who has just come out from England), 'remains at the sudder station of a district for a very short period. In the course of a year from his joining it, he is liable to be sent to take charge of a sub-division. For the next fifteen years of his career, he is employed in the duties of a Magistrate and Collector.' That is the first part of his career, and the last part is described in these words:—'Without any training in the particular duties of a Civil Judge or *any knowledge of the law by which his proceedings are to be guided*, a man after fifteen or more years' service as Magistrate or Collector, or both, is transferred to the bench and expected to control a number of subordinate Courts, the judges of which may have commenced and continued their judicial career before he entered the service.' It would be impossible to give a complete idea of such a career, says the Edinburgh reviewer, to any one who is not acquainted with the administration, or rather the mal-administration, of justice in India. Suppose, says the writer, a man who had divided fifteen years of his life between the duties of chief constable of a county, a land-agent, a justice of the peace, and a clerk in Somerset House, were to be suddenly placed as a Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, you would have something of the same kind in England and not more absurd.

"I must not here omit to refer to a letter addressed nearly fifty years ago by Mr. Howard, Director of Public Instruction of Bombay, to the Government of that province, in which he said 'The time is fast approaching when lawyers trained in this country will be procurable in such numbers, and possessed of such professional attainments and practical experience, as to constitute a formidable body of rivals to the untrained Judges of the Civil Service. I am well aware that many members of the Civil Service believe that a Judge in this country need have no law; that "common sense" is enough for him illuminated by practice and a knowledge of the people. To this it would certainly be replied, with unanswerable force, that the question is not between knowledge of the law on the one hand and practical experience on the other, but between law and no law, practical knowledge being equal on both sides. The question then will present itself before many years.—'Can Government exclude from the highest judicial offices the only men who are especially educated and competent to fill them? And if the answer is in the negative, the result will sooner or later be to give natives a monopoly of the Judicial Bench.'

"If Mr. Howard had belonged to the household of bureaucracy, he would not have been filled with these misgivings. The existing order of things may not be altered according to their law, which altereth not. They may be convinced, but they will not be persuaded; mere routine and prescription, if I may venture to say so without offence, playing a large part in moulding their opinions; for the dyer's hand is subdued to what it works in. But the minds of men are widened with the process of the suns and I am not without hope that the reforms which I am advocating will be carried out in due time. I say, due time, for I have no hope of taking by storm the stronghold of officialdom. I know too that reform is always slow-footed, and nowhere more so than in India. But I have no hesitation in saying that the time has now arrived when the civil judicial work in the more advanced provinces may and ought to be entrusted to Indian agency. I should add that since Mr. Justice Loch wrote, and the Edinburgh Reviewer exposed the absurdity of the whole system, things have grown very much worse. For we now find boy-magistrates, as they are sometimes called by an irreverent public, of only seven or eight years' standing, promoted to the bench of the District Court. On the other hand, the universities are annually sending forth a large number of lawyers with the best legal training. The evil, therefore, instead of being on the wane, is constantly on the increase, and any delay in reforming the system would only lead to the contrast between the Judges of the Civil Service and the trained lawyers being more and more marked. Surely, surely this is a grave scandal which ought not to be any longer tolerated, though its removal may trench on the vested interests of the Indian Civil Service.

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"Again, the work of administration is gradually assuming such vast proportions that if the country is to be better governed, Indian agency must be more and more largely employed as we cannot sustain the cost of importing our public servants from England, except under absolute necessity. The admission of one or two Indians annually to the Covenanted Civil Service will not solve the problem, nor the promotion of a few men to the Provincial Service It is no longer a question of generosity or even of justice but, as many distinguished Englishmen have said, an absolute financial necessity. This may be said to be a truism, but the enunciation even of truisms is sometimes not altogether unprofitable.

"Both economy and increased efficiency therefore call for the change for which I am pleading. It is also demanded by other and perhaps higher considerations. A new movement, my Lord, is in progress which threatens to sweep aside the moderate party who are described as dark Feringees whose sole ambition is to please their English masters It is no secret that our young men, not merely in Bengal but also in the other provinces, not merely Hindus but also Muhammadans, are drifting further and further away from that party to which I have the honour to belong, and which they charge with having fallen under the spell of 'political hypocrisy' and 'transparent subterfuges,' utterly unable to withstand the subtle arts of those 'who would keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the heart.' In the bitterness of their hearts they forget all that they owe to Government, British peace and British order, British freedom of speech and British freedom of public meeting They forget too that if the dead bones have begun to stir, it is English science and English literature that have breathed the breath of life into them. But these men who claim to be the very salt of India can find nothing good in a foreign Government and are continually mourning over the destruction of their arts and their industries, their exclusion from their legitimate share in the management of their own affairs, their physical as well as political enervation, their poverty and what they call their more than Egyptian bondage.

"I do not mean to hold this out as a threat; for I know the English character too well to imagine that our rulers would make any concession to groundless disaffection. I mention it only to induce them to look facts in the face. My Lord, men whose minds have been nourished on the strong meat of English history and of English literature cannot long be refused a proper share in the administration of their own country. Here is an opportunity of redeeming the pledge given by Parliament in 1833 and repeated in the Queen's Proclamation, which lays down the principle that the people of India have a right to share with their fellow English subjects, according to their capacity for the task, in the administration of the country, a principle which has since been repeatedly affirmed by the Government of India. Those who are jealous of the honour of England and feel any stain on her good name as a wound—and we as her adopted children can claim to be among them—must keenly desire that these promises should not remain a dead letter.

"In the name, therefore, of economy, in the name of increased efficiency, by the solemn pledges given by the Parliament of Great Britain, by that Proclamation which is at once our trust and our charter, the Proclamation of the good Queen whose name will be cherished by us longer than the most enduring hall in marble or effigy in bronze, I invite, I implore, I beseech Your Excellency to throw open the judicial service to trained lawyers in India, and thus satisfy in some measure our legitimate aspirations.

"I have already given so much good advice to Government that I feel some hesitation in giving more. But our rulers are civilised men, and I am not likely to come to any harm if I venture to add that the income-tax, although an essentially equitable tax as falling on those who are best able to bear the burden, is in one respect open to objection. The incidence of the tax is the same whether the income is precarious—as, for instance, professional income—or permanent, earned or unearned.

"My Lord, I began by thanking Government for the reduction of the salt-duty, and I will conclude by expressing our deep gratitude for the grant of 303 lakhs for

[*Dr. Rashbehary Ghose; Tikka Sahib of Nabha.*]

the encouragement of education as well as the promise which is held out of free primary education. What the country wants is a network of schools for primary as well as secondary education, and above all the very highest kind of technical education; for the industrial development of the country with its vast resources is the problem of problems of the present day. We know how difficult it is to build up an industry without protection. But to ask for protection for our nascent industries would be to cry for the moon. We cannot regulate our tariffs; we can only suggest and implore. And this is the real secret of the strength of the Swadeshi movement. We know that the industrial supremacy of England was first established under a policy of strict protection which had such a disastrous effect on our own industries. We know, too, how Germany and the United States have prospered under a similar policy. The Government of India have expressed their sympathy with the Swadeshi movement. If they cannot show their sympathy by abolishing the excise-duties on our cotton manufactures, let them show it by endowing a central polytechnic college on the model, I will not say of the institutions which have been established in the United States or in European countries, but on those which have been established in Japan. But though we want more than Government are now in a position to give us, I repeat we are deeply thankful for the liberal provision made in the Budget for the wider diffusion of education. And here let me congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the Budget he has been able to lay before us. If it is true that 'a sorrow's crown of sorrows' is remembering happier things, it is equally true that a joy's crown of joys is the memory of unhappier times. And I remember the dark days when, owing to the financial situation of the Government, the construction of important public works had to be suspended, when all branches of the administration were starved, and when even the cry of the military authorities, 'Give, give,' not unfrequently met with a blunt refusal. And I also remember how that good man Sir James Westland struggled manfully against adversity, and that the only redeeming feature in his Budget was the grant of exchange compensation allowance, against which, however, I had the hardness of heart to protest in the interest of the not very lightly taxed people of this country.

"I have now, my Lord, come to an end. I trust in the few remarks which I have ventured on the Budget I have not shown a censorious spirit. If I have not extenuated anything or played the rôle of an indiscriminate panegyrist, an easy rôle to play, no one can say that I have deliberately set down aught in malice Perfect impartiality, we all know, cannot be expected from any man, not even from an official bronzed by fifty Indian summers. But one thing I may claim for myself without boasting, and that is honesty of purpose—an honesty of purpose which is perfectly compatible as well with fidelity to Government as with fidelity to the best interests of India, our mother-land, a land of which we have every reason to be proud."

The Hon'ble TIKKA SAHIB RIPUDAMAN SINGH OF NABHA said:—"My Lord, I heartily congratulate my Hon'ble Colleague the Financial Member on the satisfactory budget which he presented to the Council this day last week. It is a matter of sincere pleasure that the present Financial year has closed with a large surplus in excess of the budget estimate of the last year.

"For the third year in succession the Hon'ble Member has been able to announce a reduction of the salt-tax to Re 1 a maund throughout the whole of India This measure is estimated to cause a loss of 190 lakhs of rupees in 1907-08, but we sincerely hope that this loss to the State Treasury will be more than repaid by the increase in consumption of salt, as has proved to be the case on past occasions whenever tax was reduced in this direction.

"The reduction in the postal charges and the raising of the weight of articles carried by post will be welcomed by the educated class of people in this country, who will be benefited by this change.

"The grant of 22½ lakhs of rupees to Local Governments for Police reform will be considered satisfactory on all hands, and it is hoped that the reforms advocated by the Police Commission will be thoroughly carried out.

[*Tikka Sahib of Nabha.*]

"The recasting of the system of Famine Relief is a measure that will enable Local Governments to meet this calamity—wherever it unfortunately befalls the country—with greater energy and better equipment.

"My Lord, as a Sikh I naturally feel inclined to think first about the defence of my country, and I beg to be allowed to offer a few observations on the subject. It is a matter of satisfaction that our army has of late been brought to a higher standard of efficiency and placed on a more secure footing, so that our forces are now ready to take the field at a moment's notice. But, my Lord, I am afraid that even now they are not adequate to meet all emergencies, and for that reason I would beg leave to say a few words.

"It is true that even in Europe people are now thinking of reducing armaments, and conferences are held at the Hague to promote universal peace; thinkers like Tolstoi preach to us non-resistance to evil by violence as the only means of securing national peace and prosperity; but I beg to submit that in my humble opinion all these things sound well only in theory, but cannot be brought within the range of practical politics. In my opinion, the best guarantee of peace is not passive resistance, but armed force, and so it is not only necessary, but imperative, that our army should be strong enough, both for offensive and defensive purposes. My Lord, I am not going to suggest that our regular army should be increased. I am rather of opinion that mercenary troops alone cannot be relied upon in a moment of grave danger to defend the interests of a great country. Therefore I beg leave to suggest that a scheme should be worked out to create a national militia and large reserve force ready to serve with the regular troops whenever required. I don't mean to say that a large proportion of the population should be armed: all that I suggest is that a larger number of able-bodied young men should receive military training and form a reserve force. We gratefully acknowledge the great boon of education, the security of life and property, and other great benefits conferred on the people of India by the British Government; but, my Lord, it would be a matter of deep regret and disappointment to the well-wishers of the country if the people deteriorate in physical strength and the martial instincts of the warlike races of India are allowed to die out. I am sorry to confess that with the spread of civilization people are to a great extent, losing their energy, activity, and manly habits; their love of luxury is making them more and more effeminate. I know, my Lord that the problem is difficult of solution; but as it has to be faced, some practical steps should be taken in this direction, though nothing need be done in a hurry. It would not be perhaps advisable to begin with the scheme on a large scale, and hence I beg leave to suggest that in the beginning an experiment should be made in the Punjab, and it can be extended to other Provinces of India when it proves successful, as I believe it will if properly carried out. This will serve many other purposes also. First, the difficulty of recruiting for the regular army will disappear, as trained men from this reserve shall always be available for the regular army. Secondly, this force will serve as a reserve and, in the time of war, will be available to fill the vacancies in the Indian Army caused by losses of war. Thirdly, these forces will be always at hand for independent action. And thus we shall have at our disposal a body of fine men at a comparatively small cost. I am not going to present a cut-and-dried scheme in this matter—that should be and must be left to the Military experts to work out. I have merely expressed the thoughts which have occurred to me. My Lord, I don't know in what light the Council will take these suggestions of mine, but for my own part I assure you that they are coming from the heart of one whose sole aim is the stability of the British Raj in India, and the prosperity and security of his own country. Lord Curzon in one of his speeches spoke of the Punjab as 'the home of a race that produces not merely men but heroes,' and these words of Lord Curzon will justify my suggesting that the experiment should be first tried in the Punjab. Moreover, the loyalty of the Sikhs is a proved fact. Their devotion to the British Raj is formed on the well-known prophecy of their ninth Guru, and so they consider their interests as one with those of the English Government.

[*Tikka Sahib of Nabha.*]

" My Lord, I must acknowledge here with deep gratitude on behalf of the Sikhs the kind and sympathetic treatment which they have always received at the hands of the Government, and more especially the deep interest recently shown by Government for their intellectual advancement by promoting and patronizing the spread of education among them In this respect our best and warmest thanks are due to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Rivaz, who did all that he could to put the Khalsa College on a firmer and more secure basis than it had been before.

" I wish to God that the day may never come when the Sikhs grow incapable of wielding their swords for their beloved Emperor and country and become so void of martial spirit as to bring shame on their past history. For this end, side by side with mental training, physical and military instruction are necessary. One is just as important and essential as the other, and it is to meet this end that I venture to suggest that each able-bodied Sikh youth should receive military training. I cannot do better than to conclude my remarks on this subject, by quoting the words of Your Excellency's predecessor, who said in reply to a Sikh deputation at Lahore as follows:—

'I am pleased to learn that the Khalsa College, which was founded in the time of Sir James Lyall, has already attained to a high standard of excellence, and I hope that it may continue to receive the active support of the Sikh Princes of the Punjab, *and may turn out a number of young men, who*, like Lord Lawrence in the famous statue which stands in this city, *may be competent to wield the pen, at the same time that their hand rests confidently upon the hilt of the sword*.'

" My Lord, now I shall pass on to another subject, I mean the Imperial Service Troops. From the Statement which was laid on the Council table in reply to my question, it appears that 23 States in all keep these troops. To any one who is a true patriot, and more especially to the Indian Princes, nothing can be more pleasant and honourable than being associated with the defence of their country and their homes; but, my Lord, if I am not mistaken, the burden seems to me not to be equally divided among them in this respect. I have appended a statement* which will show that the annual cost of upkeep of these troops against the annual income of each State is not uniform, but varies from 1 per cent. to 14 per cent. It is true that these troops are the result of voluntary offers of Indian Princes, but I cannot help thinking why the Government, in view of their other pressing requirements, should not consider it proper and advisable that a rule should be laid down in this matter, in order that every one of them should bear an equal share of the burden in proportion to their respective resources. The expenditure of the State for the upkeep of its Imperial Troops, in my humble opinion, should not exceed 5 per cent. on its annual net income, which will be found adequate for all such purposes. My Lord, it is hoped that 'the sound principles that were formulated in the first place by Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne more than fifteen years ago' at the time of formation of these troops, the principles which 'are essential to its vitality' will be ever adhered to, and that these troops will 'not be swept into the Indian Army, or treated as though they were the mercenaries of the Crown.' These are the words of Lord Curzon; for my part I can only say that whenever the occasion arises not only these Imperial Troops but every available resource of each State will be at the disposal of the Government.

" My Lord, I want to say a few words about the Imperial Cadet Corps. When this Corps was formed great hopes were entertained. It was thought that a move had been made in the right direction, that the most honourable military posts had been thrown open to the young noblemen of this country, that the Government had done well in thus taking the people into their confidence, and, what was above all, Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor assured us more than once that all the cadets who passed the required examinations would be given commissions in the Indian Army. This was surely a statesmanlike step which Lord Curzon took to solve a pressing problem of the day. Let us hope that this Corps will not only remain as an ornament to the Indian Army, to add to the brilliancy of processions on State occasions, but will also fulfil the real object for which it was formed by the late Viceroy.

**Vide* Appendix C.

[*Tikka Sahib of Nabha.*]

"My Lord, before I pass on to other subjects, I consider it my duty to draw the attention of the Government to the constitution and privileges of the Legislative Council of the Punjab, the Province which I have the honour to belong to and represent on this Supreme Council.

"Now that the question of the reform of Indian Legislative Councils is under the consideration of the Government of India, I cannot let the opportunity pass without praying that the rights and privileges now enjoyed by the Legislative Council of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh may be extended to the Punjab. The Punjab cannot be considered in any way less advanced or less intelligent than its sister and neighbouring province.

"My Lord, I cannot help drawing your attention to the social condition of my country, and a few words about it will not perhaps be considered out of place. I am sure that when I plead for the rights of women of India I will not plead in vain. I know that the Government cannot directly do much in the matter of certain social reforms, but, my Lord, in my humble opinion, it is social backwardness which has helped and is still helping to check the progress of India to a great extent. The caste system, the neglected condition and ignorance of women, the early marriages, etc., all these things combined are doing more mischief than anything else to the country and its people.

"It is true that with the spread of Western education people have realised the uselessness and absurdity of some of the old and deep-rooted customs, and have begun to improve gradually, and the people of the educated class mix with each other now more freely than before on social occasions. But may I be permitted to point out that centuries before the spread of Western education great teachers of India, like Guru Nanak, realised and not only preached—in those days of great religious intolerance, when people used to be persecuted for telling the truth—but took practical steps to abolish the caste system of India, to raise the status of women equal to that of men, along with many other things.

"My Lord, in the matter of education our women are still left far behind. It is the mother who first moulds the character of her children. Female education is of as vital importance as the education of boys. One of the difficulties which stood in the way of this reform was the apathy of the people shown towards it. The purdah system also unfortunately stood in its way. It is a good sign that people are now beginning to feel the necessity of this reform. Whenever the Government or the liberality of some private person starts an institution for the education of girls, it is welcomed on all hands and people are now ready to take advantage of this boon. The Punjab offers a very good field for this reform, where the purdah system is not so strictly observed as in some other provinces, and where the people are free from many prejudices. An adequate sum out of the educational budget should be appropriated to promote the education of women which must bear a reasonable proportion to that which is spent for the education of boys. Unless we take up this question earnestly in hand I am afraid every other effort done to improve the condition of the people will be fruitless. It is a pleasure to see that a proper move has been made in this direction in the Punjab, and the proposal to establish a girls' school at Lahore is now engaging the attention of the Government; and we have once more to thank Sir Charles Rivaz, whose interest in the education of girls has enabled the Punjabis to form a scheme for the establishment of a good school for girls which has received the support of all classes The provision of 304 lakhs of rupees in the budget for education—the highest ever yet made—is very encouraging, and free primary education, for which hopes are held out, will prove a great boon to many poor students who could not avail themselves of the benefit of education of even this standard owing to the scanty means of their parents.

"My Lord, the curriculum of our schools requires to be carefully revised. The things which merely tax the memory of the students without awakening their curiosity and training their faculties of reasoning and observation should be avoided. The system of examinations should be made more elastic than it is at present, and students should be allowed to pass examinations by compartments.

[*Tikka Sahib of Nabha*.]

"My Lord, as it is the duty of the Government to look to the education of the country, so it is their duty to look to its moral well-being. Under this head I beg to draw your attention to an important matter which requires early reform. The endowed institutions of this country play a great part in influencing the minds of the people and creating higher or lower standards of morality among them. These institutions were endowed by the donors for charitable and educational purposes, and it is a sad thing to see these institutions changed now into dens of vice. Their funds have become the private property of the priests of the temples and such like folk, who have no moral right to them. As long as these institutions remained in the hands of able and virtuous persons they proved a blessing to the people of the country, and served as fountains of knowledge and havens of rest for the poor, but now the same institutions, which have come under the control of worthless, immoral and selfish people, are proving a veritable curse to the country. It would be a great boon to the country if the Government would take up the matter of the reform of these endowments, and it would only be just to devote these endowments to educational and charitable purposes. If such a drastic measure seems to be impracticable for the present, then I would suggest that the people in charge of these institutions should be compelled to spend considerable portions from their income for the purposes for which they were intended.

"My Lord, there is another important matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government, *i e.*, the question of intoxicating drugs. I need not dwell here at length on the bad and demoralizing effects produced by their use. Many murders, other crimes, insolvencies and other disasters can be traced to intemperate habits. Many good families and happy homes we see are every day brought to ruin by addiction to intoxicating drugs. There is no doubt that Temperance Associations are doing useful and good work in this country to root out the evil habit, but still a great deal remains to be done which cannot be accomplished without the co-operation and help of the Government.

"Some time ago Government very wisely took practical steps to check the habit of cocaine-eating amongst the people of this country which was very rapidly spreading. Something of the sort is desirable in the case of opium and country liquor. Their use should be checked by passing some preventative enactment and by raising their prices so high that they may not be within easy reach of men of ordinary means, and also their use should be allowed only at the advice of medical men as is the case with other poisons now My Lord, I am doubtful that until some drastic measures are taken we will be able to root out this evil habit from the country. I have read in the budget with much satisfaction that orders have been issued to reduce the cultivation of opium in the ensuing year. This step has been taken in a right direction. I know that opium and excise duties are two great sources of revenue to the Government, but I may be allowed to remark that this revenue is collected at the expense of the cause of morality. There was a time when the consideration of the loss of revenue that was derived from these sources was a great impediment to their abolition. Fortunately now our financial position is prosperous, and the remarks of the Financial Member in this matter are very encouraging and it would be better for me to quote them here:—

'Twenty years ago or even less, the prospect of losing a revenue of 5¼ crores a year would have been a cause of very grave anxiety. Even now, if the whole or a great part of the revenue should be struck off at a blow, the dislocation of our finances would be serious, and might necessitate recourse to increase of taxation. But if, as we have a clear right to expect, the transition is effected with a due regard to our convenience, and is spread over a suitable term of years, the consequences may be faced, if not with equanimity, at least without apprehension.'

"My Lord, if the Government are prepared to meet the loss in the opium-revenue when it is inevitable, it would be still more generous and noble if we check and suppress the bad habit of opium eating that is taking hold of the Indian population and demoralising it.

"My Lord, the third class passengers in this country suffer great inconvenience in the railway journey. We see them frequently struggling for a seat in the already overcrowded compartments, where they are thrust

[*Tikka Sahib of Nabha ; Mr. Sim.*]

without any regard to the authorised number of passengers allowed to travel in a compartment. Again, the sheds at the stations which are provided for third class passengers as waiting rooms afford no shelter against sun or the inclemencies of the weather. There are no latrines attached to the third class carriages, and the sufferings of the passengers can be easily imagined If they go to the latrines at the stations, they are often left behind, and thus they experience a great deal of hardship. They are treated very badly and their condition is very deplorable indeed if they happen to travel by rail at the time of large gatherings held at several places in connection with the religious festivals On such occasions they are not treated like human beings, but are huddled together as if they had no feelings. It is an awful sight to see them loaded in goods wagons with no proper ventilation at all. Several of them fall victim to diseases for want of pure air, while others carry germs of diseases, which play havoc in such gatherings. My Lord, now as the Railway Board have made a provision of 568 lakhs of rupees for rolling stock for the year 1907-08, it is most desirable in the interests of humanity and justice that the inconveniences of the third class passengers should not be lost sight of, who contribute so largely to swell the railway surplus every year.

"It is gratifying to see that some useful changes have been made in the form of railway accounts from this year to show the net revenue. The old system used to inflate unduly the accounts and suggest misleading comparisons. It is also pleasing to note that the orders are issued by the Railway Board for the adoption on all railways in India of the type of communication between the passengers and guard now in general use in England—a thing which was urgently required in the interests of the safety of the travelling public of this country."

The Hon'ble MR. SIM said :—" My Lord, may I congratulate the Government on the continuing prosperity and gratefully acknowledge the uses to which it has been put ? By us in Madras, which is still in the main a country of small land owners and small incomes, the striking series of measures, calculated to help the agriculturist and the poorer classes, set out in paragraph 36 of the Financial Statement, will be heartily appreciated.

"The reduction in the *Salt-tax*—a reduction which the Hon'ble the Finance Member shows does reach the consumer—will be welcomed ; so will the new and liberal contribution from Imperial funds for *Famine Relief ;* the improvement in the pay of *Forest-officers* is a well-deserved concession to a hard-worked service ; *Free Primary Education*, in sight, will be a boon to Madras, where education is so much in demand; *Police reform* is as much needed there as elsewhere ; the loss of the *Opium* trade, a dead loss to India, as the Finance Member points out, of 5½ crores, will be less welcome ; but the Indian taxpayer, on whom it will fall, has confidence the British and Indian Governments will make no sacrifice of India's interests without corresponding sacrifice on the part of China. The Hon'ble Member's summary in paragraphs 66 and 67 and Mr. Meyer's Memorandum on *Military Finance* show effective control of and good value for the expenditure under that head.

"Grateful as we are, however, for these measures, may we still ask for more ; and first, for an increase in the proposed contribution from Imperial Funds for *Famine Relief*? The Hon'ble Member proposes to give Bombay and the Central Provinces more than five times as much as Madras ; the United Provinces are to get nearly twice as much ; even Bengal receives more than Madras. It is hard to believe that this represents the real condition of things and that the other Provinces are so much more liable to famine than Madras, as these proposals would suggest : they may have spent more, but some Governments are more liberal than others, and, in any case, the period chosen for the calculation greatly affects the result ; a period of thirty, instead of twenty-five, years, for instance, would have included the great Madras famine of 1876-77, and added considerably to the famine expenditure there. As I have said, the hearty thanks of all are due to the Hon'ble Member for his present proposals, but if opportunity should arise for increasing the contribution to Madras I trust that he will take it.

[*Mr. Sim ; Mr. Reynolds.*]

"As quite relevant to such a request the Hon'ble the Finance Member will no doubt remember the words in which last year he described the Provincial Settlement made with the United Provinces—words which, he said, applied equally to the Provincial Settlement made with Madras: 'It is quite true,' he said, 'that as a whole the Provincial Settlement is distinctly less favourable than that of any other Local Government, conspicuously so as compared with those of Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces.' I trust that the Hon'ble Member will consider that a 'distinctly less favourable' Provincial Settlement combined with a 'distinctly less favourable' Famine Relief grant constitute very strong grounds for the amendment of one or the other at an early date.

"A second point, also connected with Famine protection, is the provision of funds for new *Irrigation*. The inducement to prefer works that will pay 10 per cent. to works that will pay little or nothing is obvious, but if credit is taken in the account for famine relief saved and human suffering averted the difference is not so great as appears at first sight. The Government of India has not been illiberal in dealing with Madras irrigation in the past: I ask for a continuance of the same consideration in the future.

"A third point—also, in the opinion of many, connected with Famine protection—is money for *Forest* establishment and works. Much of our reserved area in Madras lies in tracts of precarious rainfall, in scattered blocks and near cultivation: regrowth on such areas is particularly necessary, and particularly difficult; a sufficient staff and a generous outlay on works are essential. If proposals to this end should reach the Government of India, I trust they will be sanctioned. They are much needed, and to stint either is to give both Government and the public the maximum of inconvenience with the minimum of benefit.

"We are not without other needs, also. In time, we trust, the hour and the money will come for them, too, but we recognise the limitations of the year and all that has already been done. Nowhere, indeed more than in Madras, will there be a more cordial appreciation of the efforts which have been made by the present Finance Member and his predecessor during the past five years to simplify, reduce and rearrange the taxation of the country or of the success which has attended those efforts. We trust that the prosperous years may continue, and with them, with continuing success, this policy of financial organisation on similar lines."

The Hon'ble MR. REYNOLDS said:—"My Lord, this time last year we in the United Provinces were suffering in parts from the effects of the failure of the rains in the previous monsoon. These were the more serious as they had followed immediately on the widespread damage caused to the previous spring crop by the frost of 1905. The financial situation at that time was the cause of much anxiety, for we anticipated that the Provincial balances would be depleted by nearly 28 lakhs, and that we should end the year with 14 lakhs less than our minimum balance. Fortunately the rains last June set in in the most timely manner, and though they closed rather prematurely, yet the autumn crops were on the whole good. Over the greater part of the country too the present spring crops promise well, though they have been damaged to some extent by hail, and to a greater degree by rust.

"The fears of a further large expenditure on famine relief which hung over us this time last year have vanished, and thanks to Your Excellency's liberality the burden of debt due to the amount that had to be spent on famine relief has been removed. That expenditure has been approximately 28 lakhs, and had we been forced to meet it from our own resources, we should have been nearly bankrupt. Your Excellency's liberality in taking this expenditure as an Imperial charge, and in starting a scheme of famine insurance to meet such contingencies in future, has relieved the Local Government of much anxiety.

"I have only one criticism to make with regard to this scheme. Last year we had a minor famine extending over parts of two Divisions only and lasting for about a year, and yet we spent a little over 28 lakhs in famine relief. The maximum therefore of 30 lakhs fixed for the United Provinces will clearly be quite

[*Mr. Reynolds.*]

insufficient in case of a serious famine extending, as in 1896, over every part except that protected by canal irrigation, and will be dangerously small even in 'a year of moderately severe famine.'

"In spite, however, of the relief afforded to our Provincial finances, I am bound to point out that they might well be in a more satisfactory condition. When the quasi-permanent financial contract was drawn up in 1904, it was expected that the heads of income made over to the Provincial Government would be sufficiently elastic to meet the growing wants of the Province. Unfortunately practical experience shows that this is far from being the case, and our financial arrangements are to a certain extent still further hampered owing to the fact that in the present year 16 per cent. of our income is, and in the coming year 13 per cent. will be, derived from fixed doles incapable of any expansion while practically our whole expenditure is progressive.

"In the first two years of our existing contract the expenditure exceeded the income. In the present year, thanks to a larger opening balance, to the help given by Your Excellency's Government, and the abnormally high receipts from irrigation, the revised estimates show the satisfactory surplus of 62 lakhs instead of the 6 lakhs originally estimated. Our budget for the ensuing year, however, shows a probable expenditure of nearly 5 lakhs in excess of our income.

"I would briefly call your attention, my Lord, to what our more pressing wants are.

"In addressing this Council last year my predecessor pointed out that the immediate needs of the Provinces were better housing for the subordinate police, increased expenditure on education, and aid to the Municipalities to enable them to carry out sanitary reforms. On looking at the last published Finance and Revenue Accounts, namely, those for the year 1905-06, I find that in the United Provinces the total expenditure on education amounted to R37,05,689, or R78 per thousand of population. In only one other Province was the expenditure per head so low, while in one it was nearly three times as much. For the coming year the expenditure will be raised to nearly 47 lakhs, or R99 per thousand, which is an improvement but still far below our wants.

"Under the heading of Medical, again, the expenditure was R17,55,445, or only R36 per thousand, and in no other Province throughout India was the allotment for this purpose so low in proportion to the population. The allotment for the ensuing year is 19¾ lakhs, but more could well be spent on the improvement of the existing institutions and, in addition, the new Medical College at Lucknow will require much assistance from Government to equip and maintain it.

"For public works more money is needed for the housing of the subordinate executive and police staff, and for the enlarging of the District and Tahsili offices, nearly all of which are now terribly cramped, and afford nothing like enough space for the growing staff which the annual increase of work in all departments necessitates.

"We want therefore more money for public works, for education, and for hospitals, and there can be no doubt that municipal needs are growing every year, while the limit of taxation has been nearly reached and the borrowing powers of several Municipalities are all but exhausted.

"Seven Municipalities have improvement schemes, costing between one and two lakhs each, for which they expect to provide or borrow the necessary funds, but other important centres such as Agra, Benares, Allahabad and Lucknow will require very material assistance to enable them to carry out their now urgent projects. If the wants of these and other important Municipalities are to be met, it is becoming clearer every year that the Provincial Government will in some way or other have to come to their assistance. Lucknow, for instance, has a drainage project estimated to cost about 12 lakhs, for which it cannot provide funds, and taking the larger Municipalities alone, rough estimates show that half a crore could be usefully spent on drainage and water-supply.

"I need not point out that it is most important that the large pilgrim and commercial centres of the United Provinces should be maintained in good sanitary

[*Mr. Reynolds; Sir Steyning Edgerley.*]

condition. In past years they have acted as centres whence cholera has spread far and wide over India. Plague is with us now, and until city sanitation is perfected there will always be the risk of similar disasters. The needs of these places are not, I think, a mere local matter, but one of Provincial and even Imperial concern.

"Turning now to local finance, this has been put on a firmer footing, and contracts have been made with each District Board for the next three years. The Boards have definite sums placed at their disposal and can draw up their own budgets.

"Some of these budgets have come before me as Commissioner, and it is to my mind quite clear that in a very short time the local authorities will be imitating the example of the Local Government, and asking for more generous allotments.

"There is, for instance, a loud demand for more money for primary education. School buildings everywhere want enlarging and improving, and boarding houses are required. Railways, again, have been pushed in all directions, and roads at right angles to them now require to be metalled. These are wanted not only as feeder roads to the railways, but they also act as most important distributing agencies in case of famine. One very noticeable feature, for instance, in the prices last year was that in the Muttra District prices were higher in the village bazars than in the large marts at head-quarters. This was simply due to the difficulty experienced in getting the grain from the railways over the deep sandy roads.

"Taking Provincial finance as a whole it seems that, without allowing for any extravagant expenditure in the ensuing year, the budget shows a deficit of 4⅔rd lakhs, and as matters stand at present it will be nearly impossible to meet the ever-growing demands for the purposes I have indicated.

"I have already mentioned the financial result from year to year of our present contract, and the urgent need of its revision has been pressed on the Financial Member. We have received from Your Excellency's Government the assurance of a full consideration of our claims in the near future. It only remains therefore for me now to again press our wants on the Financial Department and to respectfully urge a very early and liberal settlement of our requests."

The Hon'ble SIR STEYNING EDGERLEY said:—"My Lord, I am glad to open what I have to say by expressing the acknowledgments of the Bombay Government in the matter of the settlement of the incidence of famine charges. Provincialisation on fair terms for the future and a frank acceptance of past charges as Imperial, involving, as that decision does, a refund of 12·32 lakhs spent on famine relief since the opening of the currency of the settlement, is a conclusion with which the Local Government is well content. The past ten years have left heavy arrears of public works expenditure to make good in all departments, and the necessity of spending on famine relief so large a sum out of the initial lump grant of the new settlement had been regarded with some dismay.

"The provincialisation of famine responsibilities does not at present extend to famine relief in Political Agencies, but, though they have no share in the small revenue which comes in from such areas, the Bombay Government are prepared to accept responsibility in the future for such charges in the Agencies on the same principles and as part of the general settlement subject to consideration of details. There are in the Bombay Agencies a large number of jurisdictional States which are normally solvent. The Government of India are of course under no liability for actual expenditure in their territories, but the Chiefs may be driven to Government for help in serious and prolonged famine. I presume that, as in the famine just past, the Government of India will always feel it right to help them in such circumstances. If that be so, the Government of India must I think recognise, in working out a scheme, that they occupy towards such States rather the position of bankers than that of strict controllers of famine relief. Capital will have to be available not for expenditure, but for loan in

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somewhat larger measure than would be necessary for a strict famine programme in a British district. The Chiefs ought to be dealt with as friends coming to Government to be tided over a period of stress under a full sense of their own responsibilities. They should not, I submit, be subjected to inquisitorial enquiries or to demands for returns, reports, or adoption of British standards of relief. It will be for the Local Government to share the responsibility in this field by seeing that bad debts are not made. Such loans have meant in the recent famine locking up for the time being a capital of rather more than a crore of rupees. Many of the Bombay Chiefs are my personal friends, and I am in a position to know how grateful the Chiefs of Kattiawar and the Guzerat Agencies have been to the Government of India for the help extended to them since 1900. So far as I know at present, the whole of the advances falling into this category will sooner or later be fully recovered. I am glad to notice from paragraph 212 of the statement that repayment is already taking place faster than had been estimated. There will, should such severe and prolonged famine unfortunately recur, be some difficulty in placing so large a sum at the disposal of the Local Government in case of need, and a solution of that problem must be found. The other great difficulty which will need solution is the treatment of relief expenditure in what are known as Thana Circles

"I wish to utilise this opportunity to ask the consideration of the Government of India on behalf of a section of the people of the Presidency who suffered terribly during the recent Guzerat famine, and who are not likely to be able to make themselves heard. The landholders in the Thana Circles are owners of small estates and at no time wealthy. At no time are they able to exercise individually their theoretical rights of magisterial civil or police jurisdiction or to meet other obligations which should naturally devolve on persons of their status. So it has come about that these areas, called Thana Circles, have been formed, that the powers of the petty Talukdars resident in the Thana Circles have been, so to speak, put in commission and are now exercised by the Political Agent and subordinates under his control, while the costs of the joint administration are recovered rateably from the Talukdars concerned. When the calamity of 1899 fell on Kattiawar and Guzerat, the resources and credit of this class of landed gentry were speedily exhausted, and provision had to be made to save the lives not merely of the labourers and other residents in these villages, but of these small Talukdars themselves and their families. The Agents had to act promptly and on their own responsibility, and large amounts were spent on famine relief in these Thana Circles without it being possible to obtain the concurrence or even consult those at whose cost the expenditure was theoretically being undertaken. Nor when once relief works were started was it possible to confine their benefits to the immediate residents of these villages and the dependants of these Talukdars. People flocked to them from outside and some came even from British districts. The result is that when it became possible to turn from the urgent strain of saving life to the necessary counting of the cost, the Talukdars of these areas have been held liable for a debt of some 23 lakhs on which interest is running. I need not weary this Council with details, but I should like to ask the Government of India to recognise that before their aid was invoked the resources of these people were utterly exhausted, and they themselves on the brink of starvation; that the whole of the debt is in no case fairly chargeable to these petty landholders; and that, having regard to the history of the Bombay Thana Circle, the principle should be accepted that when famine is so severe in these areas as to render Government relief unavoidable the expenditure should be treated not as loans, but as direct Government famine expenditure. I would therefore ask the Hon'ble Member in charge Finance Department in his own good time to write off past expenditure and, in the meantime, to permit the amount to remain free of charge on account of interest.

"If this request can be granted as to the past, and the principles above indicated can be accepted as to the future, there would, I believe, be no difficulty about extending the system of Provincialisation of future famine expenditure which has been introduced for British territory to the Political Agencies under the Bombay Government.

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" I must confess to a little disappointment that the Government of India have not been able to move faster towards what I may perhaps call the settlement figure for police expenditure. The increased cost involved in the proposals of the Police Commission in the Bombay Presidency was estimated in round figures at 26 lakhs. The Commission did not deal either with Aden or with Agency Police, and my recollection at the moment is that the total did not provide fully for Bombay City; but the Bombay Government cannot omit any of these areas in forming their anticipations of necessary expenditure on reorganisation. It is true that it was not possible to spend on recurring expenditure within those years the whole of the grants made available by the Government of India last year and the year before. It was necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to detailed proposals, and that takes time. But when I left Bombay in November last sanctions had been received which enabled the Inspector-General of Police to estimate that in 1907-08 he could work up to an expenditure of some 13 or 14 lakhs out of the total. That will not now be possible. I am afraid the suggestion that balances of previous grants should be utilised to permit of higher recurring expenditure during the coming year will seem very dangerous to the Financial Department of the Local Government unless the Government of India can give some definite forecast of their intentions as to the grant to be made next year. Furthermore a considerable part of the balance has been utilised in Bombay to press on the building of the Central Police Training School which institution is the keystone of the reorganisation and which in view of famine anticipations would otherwise have had to wait. Any of the changes advocated by the Commission which affect large bodies of the subordinate force cost large sums, and I venture to press the view that the grant made available each year should, if possible, be such as to permit these reforms to be pressed through as rapidly as the details can be matured. The efficiency of the Police is a matter which affects the daily life of the whole population.

" There is only one more subject on which I wish to dwell, and that is to suggest that the Government of India can neither reap the full fruits of the semi-permanent financial contracts recently concluded, nor control the ever-increasing cost of Secretariat establishments, whether Imperial or Provincial, without a complete revision of the rules and orders which govern the relations of the Local Government with the Government of India. With the completion of these contracts a position is reached whence considerable progress might be made in the direction of decentralisation.

" I do not propose to dwell on the evils of centralised administration. They are, I think, generally admitted. Nor do I think it fitting that I should in this Council use my official experience to illustrate the progress of the evil in the Indian body politic. I also believe that to be unnecessary, for the Government of India are, I trust, anxious for all devolution of authority which may be found possible within safe limits. I am, however, so impressed by the magnitude of the danger to the wholesome administration of the country, and by the rapidity of the progress of the evil in recent years, that I think it is the bounden duty of any one who has given attention to the subject to offer such suggestions as he thinks practicable for consideration and with a view to promote further discussion of possible remedies. Therefore I venture to press for decided action in the direction of decentralisation, and I would suggest that, if necessary, a strong Committee be appointed to work out a scheme of devolution of financial and other departmental control. In the meantime the following suggestion is, if approved, easy of immediate adoption, and while giving some relief will perhaps help to bring to notice matters requiring more deliberate and formal action. There are at the headquarters of every Local Government financial officers of the Government of India—Accountants-General and Examiners of Public Works Accounts. I suggest, firstly, that all Local Governments should be given discretion themselves to dispose of all particular cases either of infringement by past action of financial rules of control, or indeed of all cases of any kind which do not involve the enunciation of new principles of administration or involve sanction of fresh expenditure beyond the limits imposed from time to time, *provided* that the Accountant-General or the

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Examiner concurs in the proposed disposal as reasonable and as being such as his experience shows that the Government of India are likely to sanction; secondly, that quarterly or six-monthly returns of all such cases should be submitted by the Accountant General or Examiner to the Finance Department of the Government of India. The object of this return is twofold, firstly, to enable the Government of India to check any tendency of which they disapprove without re-opening particular cases in correspondence with the Local Government; secondly, to lay before them material which will enable them to ascertain without difficulty the rules and orders of control which are found in practice to be uselessly strict. I need not elaborate the suggestion in this place and would content myself with pointing out that with necessary modifications the same system can further be applied with great advantage to the work of all Departments. It is a system which I believe is already in operation as between Secretaries in the Government of India Departments and Members of the Government, and I venture to urge that the Presidency Governments and the Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces may be fully trusted not to abuse a confidence which for years past has been safely entrusted to officers of lesser position. I also venture to submit that directly the decision of the Government of India on any particular case can be so confidently anticipated by a Secretary that he can himself deal with a letter from a Local Government seeking the orders of the Government of India, that fact alone is ample evidence that the rule or order requiring the reference to the Government of India is ripe for cancellation, and I suggest that some system should be inaugurated whereby continual watchfulness for such opportunities of lessening unnecessary correspondence should be maintained.

"In many cases, however, Acts of the Legislature require references for sanction, and for such cases the above proposal is inadequate. As regards this sphere I venture to call attention to Act V, 1868. It is a short Act of three sections which authorises the Bombay Government to delegate to the Commissioner in Sind powers conferred by legislation on Government alone. It has been in force nearly forty years, and I venture to assert that, in spite or, as I should prefer to think, because of the generality of its phraseology, neither in the records of the Government of India nor in those of the Bombay Government is there any established complaint as to its operation. I have been in close touch with the working of the Act for over a quarter of a century, having served since 1881 for nearly eight years in Sind, both as a District Officer and as Assistant to the Commissioner and having since those days held appointments in Bombay which gave me special opportunity of watching the working of the Act. My evidence is that it has been continually used to the great benefit of the people of Sind and with considerable resulting relief to the Sind Administration and the Bombay Secretariat. The Bombay Government have definitely asked for the extension of the provisions of the Act to other Divisions of the Presidency, and I believe that that proposal is still under consideration. I trust it may be approved, but I wish now to make the suggestion that an Act, the same in principle, should be passed by the Government of India for all India whereby the Government of India could delegate to Local Governments and Local Governments to their chief heads of departments down to officials in charge of districts such powers as it may from time to time seem possible and desirable to devolve on lower authorities. It is obvious that when some new legislation is enacted prudence may compel Government to keep the interpretation of its policy in their own hands. Gradually, however, a body of case law grows up, the policy of the Act becomes known and understood, and it becomes desirable to relieve the people of the delays and all offices of the work inherent in references to a central authority which are no longer necessary. If I am told that it is improper to take an indefinite power by legislation, I would ask consideration, firstly, of the concrete experience of Act V, 1868; secondly, of the fact that in the published correspondence regarding relief to an overloaded administration in another part of India the Secretary of State drew attention to this Act and suggested that an extension of its provisions might provide a remedy; and, thirdly, of the history of the Bombay proposals above alluded to which indicates that any other method of procedure would involve

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constant petty legislation, would be dilatory in the extreme, and would therefore be practically useless for the purpose in view. An instrument of devolution, if it is to be practical, must be flexible so that it may suit conditions in different provinces and must also be easy of use.

"Assuming such an Act to have been passed, I offer a further suggestion for its practical working which incidentally may go some way to disarm the criticism I have above indicated. I have above suggested devolution of executive authority coupled with the submission of certain periodical returns. I would further suggest that all officers of the status of officers in charge of districts and upwards and all non-official Members of Council in the provinces be encouraged to place before the Local Governments any proposals for devolution of authority such as may be suggested to them by their own daily experience. Such of these suggestions as may require higher sanction and as the Local Governments may approve should be sent up to the Government of India. Every November the whole of this material together with any Secretariat departmental notes thereon recorded and also all independent suggestions by offices of the Supreme Government for decentralisation might be collected and be submitted for examination and consideration to a strong Committee of this Council constituted from the representatives of the provinces under such presidency as Your Excellency might direct. Beside formulating conclusions on the material so submitted the Committee should have power themselves to originate suggestions and should examine the Acts of a previous year—say the tenth year previous—with an express instruction to secure the devolution of authority and the relief of the Central and Local Governments wherever the consolidation of the policy of the Act has rendered that course possible. I suggest that the Government of India could act with some confidence at the close of each Calcutta session on the recommendations of such a Committee and that a system would thus be established which would operate year by year almost automatically to counteract and minimise the growing evils of centralisation.

"There is one more possibility in such legislation. In October last, when replying to an influential deputation, Your Excellency said that 'the initial rungs in the ladder of self-government are to be found in the Municipal and District Boards and that it is in that direction we must look for the gradual political education of the people. If the Act which I have suggested were to contain a clause allowing, where thought possible, mixed Committees of officials and non-officials to be associated with Commissioners or heads of districts under such rules of procedure as the Local Government concerned might with the sanction of the Government of India approve, then there would be brought into existence a safe way of tentative and experimental progress towards District or Divisional Councils, not merely advisory, but exercising with ever-increasing finality those powers of control over Municipalities and Local Boards which have been hitherto reserved solely to Government or their officers.

"I must apologise for the length of these remarks and the freedom of suggestion used. I have strictly avoided all illustration and have compressed the presentation of my suggestions as far as I felt able. I cannot hope that I have offered the solution of this difficult problem which will be adopted ultimately, but I shall be more than repaid if I have been able to get the subject taken up seriously and dealt with as the wider experience of those in authority may dictate."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said—"My Lord, I must congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister upon his luminous Financial Statement as also upon his achievements. The remissions granted by Government will be widely appreciated. It is a matter of joy that the Salt-tax has been further reduced. The measure will afford sensible relief to the poorest classes, and will enable them to make a larger allowance of salt to their cattle. The people of the country are therefore under special obligation to Your Excellency for this additional relief in the Salt-tax. The other concession will facilitate mercantile

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correspondence. While I accept the gift in a thankful spirit, I must point out that it will relieve only the commercial classes, and will fail to reach the general body of the people. A reduction in the charge for an ordinary letter weighing half-a-tola from half-an-anna to a-quarter-anna would have conferred a greater boon upon them, and would have evoked a warmer feeling of gratitude among them. And the Hon'ble the Finance Minister knows very well that the suggested reduction in the rates does not necessarily entail a permanent loss of revenue. Revenue of this sort has a recuperative energy in it, and any immediate loss is sure enough amply compensated within a few years by the extra income from the increased volume of correspondence. I trust this point will not be lost sight of in the appropriation of any surplus that a continuance of the existing happy conditions and his singular good fortune may place at the disposal of the Hon'ble Member next year.

"My Lord, the budgetted surpluses both for the current year and the year about to begin are satisfactory so far as they go, but the accounts must induce serious thoughts in the minds of the people. An examination thereof will shew that of the sources of revenue Excise and Stamps are fairly important; and far from being demonstrative of a healthy state, they afford proof, the one of moral degeneracy among the people, and the other of growth of litigation. It would be a nice thing if a sounder source of revenue could be found than Excise. The increase in litigation which must account for the expansion of the Stamp-revenue, must suggest lugubrious thoughts to all who have the well-being of the society at heart. Indeed, the effort of statesmanship has everywhere been to prevent people being bled to death by litigation. British Indian administrators also have been fully alive to the necessity of arresting the growth of litigation. With that object, what are known as 'Conciliation Proceedings' have been introduced into the Central Provinces, and the scheme has worked well. The time has now come for developing this panchayeti system on a much larger scale.

"The Hon'ble Finance Member has himself fully dealt with the disquieting item—Opium. The income from this source may become *nil* at no distant future; and however much the opium policy of the Government of India may appear reprehensible on moral grounds, no Finance Minister can view with equanimity the loss of so much as 5½ crores of rupees a year. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker, with his robust optimism, generated perchance by a succession of prosperous years, hopes to be able to forego this large income without having resort to additional taxation, provided there is no sudden crash. The Indian public respond cheerfully to those hopes; but they go further. In view of the fact that the threatened success of the anti-opium movement will depend upon the policy of the British Government over which this Government has no control, they expect that India will be recouped by the British Exchequer for the inevitable loss of revenue. England has spent money like water in the past for conscience sake; she has spent millions for the emancipation of slaves; will she be unkind on the present occasion to poor India—India that, notwithstanding her phenomenal poverty, unaided, has, on so many occasions, borne burdens that should have fallen upon England's shoulders? At least the people here have a right to expect a money compensation from England for the restoration of financial equilibrium in the country.

"As regards expenditure, I regret so little has been allowed for internal reform. Barring the reorganisation of the Police Force, nothing great has been achieved by Government during the year about to close. Nor is anything great going to be attempted next year. And yet reform is needed in more than one Department. It is high time the question of, what is technically called, the Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions engaged the earnest attention of Government. There is no question about the desirability of the reform. Years ago it was recognised as 'a counsel of perfection' by British Indian administrators. Apparently, nothing could be done so long for want of funds. But, fortunately, financial difficulties have now ceased to disturb the calculations and hamper the operations of Government. Government has been passing through a succession of prosperous years. The time has thus come for the wishes of the people in the matter of the separation of Judicial and Executive Functions to be satisfied.

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We in the Central Provinces were especially backward in this respect until my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay, whose retirement from the Service all people there regret, by a series of wise measures, purified the administration of justice, but he could not overstep the limitations of the administrative machinery. A step has no doubt been taken so far as my Province is concerned, but the larger problem of separation of the functions necessarily remained unsolved. This reform is now considered a necessity all over India by the educated classes, and it behoves Government to take practical steps for its trial. It is doubtful if a well-devised scheme will really entail a large addition to the expenditure. Inexpensive schemes have from time to time been formulated by private individuals, and they are well worth trial. I hope, now that its financial difficulties have disappeared, Government will approach the subject with spirit and determination, and earn the lasting gratitude of the people by carrying out the reform in the near future.

" I am glad Government has at last made a large grant for a matter of Education. The larger grant under this head is matter for congratulation as a sort of pledge for greater liberality henceforward in the support of Education. The grant, by itself, may not go far enough, but it must be hailed with joy by the people as marking a wholesome advance in the policy of Government. It is hoped Government will increase the grant year after year until it reaches the ratio which the educational grants of the most advanced European States bear to per head of population. The promise of the introduction of Free Primary Education is additional matter for congratulation. For the greater encouragement of Education and Vernacular Literature, it will be well to have a system of Literary Pensions or Fellowships similar to those granted to poets and distinguished literary men in England. This will give a stimulus to vernacular literature in the country and create a better class of literary men.

" While I felicitate Government on its Educational grant I cannot but regret the omission from the Financial Statement of all reference to the important subjects of Technical Education and Indian Industries. Financial, even more than political, expediency imposes a duty on this Government to see that the people of India have proper facilities for earning an honest livelihood ; and what is more lucrative than the industries and the technical arts? The industries support the nation ; hence they are an Imperial concern in every civilised country. Some of the Continental Governments support their industries by a system of bonuses. But not to speak of bonuses, this Government has not yet formulated a comprehensive scheme of Technical and Industrial Education. No progress can be made without expert knowledge, and the sooner provision is made for the diffusion of such knowledge the better it is for both the State and the people. True it is, a beginning has been made in the Central Provinces. A Technical Institute has been established at Nagpur under the fostering care of the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser, whilom Chief Commissioner, and thanks to the efforts of the Hon'ble Sir Frederick Lely a School for Handicrafts has been sanctioned. But these are only beginning. What is needed is an adequate system of Technical Education for the whole country. The introduction of a well-devised and comprehensive scheme of Technical Education, supplemented by a system of Technical Scholarships tenable in foreign countries, is urgently needed. I admit Government has sanctioned a few scholarships but they are practically limited to one branch of industry—mining. The number should be increased, with special regard to other branches of technical and industrial knowledge.

" As for the village industries and handicrafts, proper measures for their maintenance and development should be made by Government after a preliminary survey on the lines suggested last year by the Hon'ble Sir John Hewett. And in this connection I will ask Your Excellency to consider how far fixity of the State demand upon land is likely to encourage the industries. With the rent payable by the cultivator fixed equitably and security given him against enhancements, there will be more of capital in the village, which, in the natural course of events, will support the industries. And as an auxiliary to this measure, Government should devise means to foster in the villager

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a desire to invest his small savings in reproductive works. The establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies has been great step forward; but for the improvement of communication in the interior, it can do much to attract the hoarded wealth of villagers into remunerative channels by guaranteeing metre gauge or light railways. A concrete example will perhaps convince Government of the truth of my remarks. Sometime ago the Hon'ble Mr. Craddock, whose appointment as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has given such genuine satisfaction to the local people as securing to them the rule of a sympathetic Governor who knows them so well and a continuity of policy in the local administration, and for which they are under special obligations to Your Excellency, proposed that a metre gauge line should be run from Nagpur to Pandhurna, and the villagers shewed commendable alacrity in promising to take up shares, provided the railway was guaranteed by Government and worked by one of the established companies. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company agreed to work the line, but the venture failed because some other conditions were not fulfilled. It is necessary therefore for Government to guarantee small ventures like this, if only to provide remunerative employment for the locked-up capital of the villagers. I must also point out that, in order to create confidence in the breast of the small Indian capitalist, Government should further assume control over Banks and Firms having Deposit Accounts, periodically audit their accounts, and appraise their assets. The introduction into India of the English laws of Entail and Primogeniture, with the necessary modifications, coupled with a limitation of the Land-revenue to 50 per cent. of the gross collection in consonance with the principles underlying para. 12 of the Resolution No. 1—56-2, dated the 16th January 1902, of this Government, is likewise calculated to be productive of the greatest good to the village economy by encouraging accumulation of wealth in the hands of landlords, and increasing the capital of the country, which, sooner or later, will be utilised for industrial development.

"There is another point to be seriously considered in this connection: The countervailing Excise-duty on cotton goods manufactured in India, imposed by an unwilling Government for the satisfaction of the clamant Lancashire manufacturer, has been a clog to the Indian cotton-industry. It has also caused some irritation among the people, who feel that their interests are sacrificed for the convenience of the English producer. On political grounds this feeling should be removed. I trust the present Government is sufficiently courageous to do the right thing by abolishing the duty, which has yielded the small income of 27½ lakhs of rupees in the current year, and is expected to bring in 29 lakhs of rupees next year, in defiance of Lancashire.

" Agricultural industry again is as important to India as manufacturing industry. Government, I am glad, is doing a deal to develop it by the establishment of a special Department, with subordinate Provincial bureaus; but I have some misgiving about the efficacy of counsel only. Here, as in every other matter, example is better than precept. It might be said that the Agricultural College at Pusa and the various Experimental Farms supply the requisite object lessons; but I doubt if a large number of agriculturists have either the will or the opportunity to avail themselves of them. It would be far more helpful to the ordinary agriculturist if Government were to distribute among cultivators of small means through the Co-operative Credit Societies and principal headmen of villages improved mechanical appliances. Once cultivators are convinced of their utility and get acquainted with their manipulation—and the high price of plough cattle and labour is sure to make their usefulness urgently felt—they will form themselves into organisations under the guidance of these Societies and headmen for their importation and adoption in every-day use.

"The question of the supply of plough-cattle has not yet been, I regret, adequately dealt with by Government. It promises to become one of the most difficult questions connected with agricultural improvement in the near future. The price of plough-cattle is going up rapidly and the total stock in the country does not appear to be sufficient. Add to this the depletion of the stock by disease and poisoning, and the impediment to agriculture from want of an adequate supply of cattle will become obvious. Government can do much to

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minimise this difficulty by the exercise of greater vigilance in the matter of cattle-poisoning by the establishment of Veterinary Hospitals at important centres, by providing commons in villages, by reducing grazing-fees in Reserved Forests, and by encouraging cattle-breeding in the country. Government is doing much in this direction, but I hope and trust all this will be done on a more comprehensive scale than is being done at present.

"There is yet another serious difficulty in the way of Indian industrial development. There is a growing dearth of labour at industrial centres, and more than one industry suffers in consequence. Appreciable relief can be afforded by Government in this matter by encouraging emigration of the surplus population of the congested areas into these centres, by checking emigration out of India so long as the internal needs are not fully supplied, and interdicting beggary except in the case of the aged, the infirm, and the disabled. Beggary, as a profession, is on the increase in certain parts of India, and I think the time has come when the strong arm of the law should intervene to arrest its further progress.

"If these subjects are momentous and claim adequate treatment at the hands of Government, there is one other matter which, for its lethal effects and its growing danger to the Commonwealth, has assumed the importance of an Imperial question. Plague, my Lord, is doing havoc among the people year after year; hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen have succumbed to it; like the upas-tree it is overshadowing the whole Peninsula, blotting out from the view gleams of hope and encouragement. I do not think it can be successfully combated by Local Governments; at any rate, their efforts must be largely supplemented by those of the Imperial Government. In this view of the matter, it was the clear duty of this Government to provide money liberally for the extirpation of plague by the opening out of congested areas and rat-killing—the only means experience shews are effective. The Hon'ble Mr. Miller, I may be allowed to express, has however done much to combat the plague in our Province during his term of office, and I take the opportunity of expressing on behalf of the people our great regret at losing such a strong and sympathetic ruler.

"Speaking of the special needs of the Central Provinces, I must gratefully acknowledge the extraordinary grant for Famine Relief. It is a liberal grant and, I am sure, will go a great way to relieve the periodical distress of the Province—a Province which has suffered extremely from famine of late and whose inhabitants still remember with gratitude the great help then given them by Government under the auspices of their Chief Commissioner, Sir Andrew Fraser. The Hon'ble Finance Member must be congratulated upon his ingenious, withal simple, scheme.

"There are, however, other directions, my Lord, in which an Imperial subsidy is needed. Communication is difficult in the Central Provinces, good roads are wanted; hospitals are few and far between; and the needs of Nagpur are equally large and pressing. The City is congested in parts, and, in view of its growing mill population and the factories, a larger number of open spaces are absolutely required for its health and safety. There is also great need for structural improvement. It is desirable to have guest-houses in it for the accommodation of Feudatory Chiefs and Mufassal leaders, interchange of thoughts between whom and the Chief Commissioner is calculated to render administration at once easy and popular. The Provincial Government is alive to the necessities, but the means at its disposal are limited. People therefore look up to Your Excellency's Government for a substantial pecuniary help in each of these directions, and I have every hope they will not be disappointed.

"My Lord, every servant has a right to expect considerate treatment at the hands of his employer. Disappointment breeds discontentment, and discontented servants render at best indifferent service. The interests of both the employer and the employed are thus blended together, and are in a certain manner identical. It is only meet and proper that servants should share in the master's prosperity especially when it is in a large measure due to their devoted service. But I regret that, notwithstanding the fact that a net surplus from the Postal revenue of a trifle less than 16 lakhs of rupees, bating the 11 lakhs of rupees which the fresh

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concession in Postal rates involves, has been budgetted for next year, not a sou has been granted for the relief of the hard-worked, needy underlings whose loyalty and honesty under the most trying circumstances are alike conspicuous. The Hon'ble Mr. Finlay challenged my statement recently that the salaries of Postal employés below the rank of Superintendent and above that of peons were fixed more than thirty years ago. Government at least will admit this much, that the scales of pay in question have not undergone material change during recent years. It will also be admitted, I presume, that prices and wages have appreciably gone up of late. Is it not then just and fair that the poor subordinates should have some consideration shewn them by Government? Your Excellency, with your sympathetic nature, cannot remain irresponsive to the appeals of these officers long, and I feel sure the day is not distant when their case will receive a sympathetic treatment at the hands of Government.

"My Lord, so far I have pleaded for larger expenditure for internal reform and development. The present state of the finance is perhaps not the most propitious for a large additional outlay. The Government, in spite of its large and successive surpluses and its apparent prosperity, is barely paying its way; but the importance and urgency of the reforms suggested and their wholesome influence on the administration and the material and moral progress of the people might well justify, even under present conditions, extravagance, not to speak of unavoidable expenditure. Nevertheless, to remove all cause of complaint and nervousness, I beg to point out that a large amount of cash can be easily made available for expenditure on more ambitious measures of internal reform by the adoption of a more liberal policy in certain directions. The freer association of Indians with the Administration and their larger employment in the Services must prove both economical and politically expedient. The far-sighted policy initiated by Lord Bentinck has been justified by its results, and their excellence demonstrates conclusively the desirability, nay the necessity, of its expansion. I must, however, say that in this respect we are perhaps already ahead of other Provinces in India, as a Commissioner's appointment was lately conferred upon a Parsee gentleman of Berar by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, and for which the people of the Province no doubt owe an obligation both to Your Excellency and to him.

"The purchase of stores in India and a preferential use by Government of articles made here must conduce to economy and conservation of means. The course is sure to set free annually a large amount of money.

"My Lord, I do not understand why an increasing amount of money should be locked up every year as Gold Standard Reserve. I do not appreciate the principle; I am doubtful about its utility. I do not think it is necessary; nor do I believe that the present satisfactory Exchange is due to it, or that there should be some Reserve by way of insurance against a low and variable Exchange. The present Exchange policy of Government has been determined by its belief in the efficacy of a restricted currency. It has so far succeeded by creating an artificial scarcity of the rupee. The result may also have been partially due to an appreciation in the value of silver, independent of the action of Government. Government has thus the key to the situation. The volume of the currency is dependent upon its will, and if ever Exchange conditions become disquieting in the future, it can give tone to the market by a timely restriction of the currency. If that measure fails, the richest Gold Reserve will fail even more signally. Can hoarded cash alone stop Exchange from falling? How long can Council Bills be withheld? The experiment was tried in the past in vain, until the artificial rupee famine acted as a restorative. Why should it then be necessary for a large amount of money to be funded each year against a contingency which, if it happens at all, will swamp Reserves at the first touch? There is the less justification for this policy when money is wanted for pressing needs in other directions.

"My Lord, I will not say much about military expenditure, but I will say this much, that everywhere within the British Empire next year will be signalised a reduction in the Army and the Military Expenditure. England has got a reduction of £2,000,000, and whole battalions have been abolished in most of the

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Colonies. The Indian Military Expenditure of next year must swallow up the whole of the gross income from so expansive a source as Land-revenue and a million pounds sterling more! It is stated that there is a decrease in the Budget of half-a-million pounds sterling under this head. The decreased expenditure will still exceed the expenditure of 1905-1906 by over 33 lakhs of rupees!

"However, in view of the fact that large reductions in the Army have been made in the Empire, it may not be considered feasible to effect any reduction here; but it can well be imagined that the Indian Army will have henceforth extra work thrown on it for the protection of Imperial interests in consequence of the measure; and, that being so, the British Exchequer ought in common fairness to recoup this Government at least a reasonable portion of the cost of maintenance. Here is a direction, my Lord, in which a large retrenchment in expenditure is possible without detriment to efficiency.

"I must take this opportunity to point out that, as a measure for fostering the martial instincts of the people throughout the length and breadth of the Peninsula, Government ought to extend the area of recruitment for the Army. Whole tracts are now marked off and whole classes branded as unfit. I do not know what justification there is for this sweeping denunciation. Prudence requires that the people rejected as disqualified should be given a fair trial.

"My Lord, the loans of recent years must be a puzzle to many. We have them simultaneously with surpluses justifying reduction in taxation. The National Debt increases with national prosperity as disclosed in Prosperity Budgets. That is a position which is more or less of an enigma. The Railways are clearly responsible for these loans. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker observes that Railways in India are constructed from loan funds. Loans become therefore necessary for the expansion of Railways. We have for the next year a modest estimate of a sterling loan of £3,500,000 and a rupee loan of £2,000,000; and this moderation in the estimate has been forced upon the Government by the state of the Money Market both here and in England. But, as it is, the Estimate is bad enough, judged by the loss it will entail. The loans would strike one as objectionable and impolitic, assuming that the policy of Government in making Railways a State concern and of providing for them from loan funds is wrong. But of this more later on. Meanwhile, I will only point out that, apart from their undesirability on principle, the budgetted loans will prove commercially unproductive. They cannot possibly yield the full amount, and there is bound to be a heavy deficit which will have to be made good from other sources, possibly from the cash balances. Our present loss will be half-a-crore of rupees. The last sterling loan was floated at an average rate of £94 16*s*. 5*d*. against the rate of £97 18*s*. 6*d* obtained in the previous year. There has since then been a further drop in the market rate of the 3 per cent. India Sterling Stock, and according to the Budget it stands now at £90. Unless, therefore, the stringency in the market is suddenly relaxed, money becomes plentiful, and the rate improves considerably, for which contingency there is not much prospect at present. The accepted rate of tender should be less than £90; at any rate, it cannot very much exceed that figure. But suppose the rate improves, and the loan is successfully floated on the market at £93; even then the loss in present value upon the sterling loan will be £245,000, besides an annual loss in interest upon this sum of £7,350. The loss in present value upon the rupee loan of Rs. 3,00,00,000 will be Rs. 9,00,000, allowing for a discount of 3 per cent., besides a loss in interest of Rs. 31,500 a year. That is, upon the two loans our immediate loss will be Rs. 45,75,000, plus a recurring loss of Rs. 1,41,750 a year! And this present loss must be made good from the cash balances, which will be depleted to that extent.

"The capital charge for Railways at end of the present year is estimated at £260,356,500. The net surplus budgetted for 1907-1908 is £2,149,700, or less than one per cent. upon this capital. This would hardly be considered sufficient from a commercial point of view. The enterprise is of problematical value. But whether profitable or unprofitable, in my opinion, Railways should be constructed, owned, and managed by private capitalists. If the business is remunerative, as the official statement gives one reason to suppose it is, there will be no lack of

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capital to work it ; if not and the State has perforce to take it in hand, the Railway programme must be considerably curtailed to suit financial conditions. The Railways can with advantage be made over to private companies. I do not conceive there will be any difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements for their transfer, with due regard to facility of transport of troops and stores in times of war and of grain during famine. That will relieve Government of much of its present embarrassments, and will shift the responsibility of efficiently working the lines on individuals whose outlay will be determined by considerations of remunerative employment only. This will also have the effect of bringing into existence a much larger development of railway enterprise, and competition will help to facilitate this development still further. For the protection of the interests of the public, Government can reserve to itself the rights of sanction and supervision. It is conceivable that there will always be lines—for instance strategic and protective lines and metre gauge feeder lines constructed with a view to attract village capital—which will still require Government initiation and support; but they form an exception. As a rule Railway enterprise should be a private enterprise. There may have been a time when from the exigencies of the situation Railway construction became a State concern; but with greater intercommunication between the West and the East and the increase in the world's capital wanting employment, this necessity has vanished. There is now no justification for State support of Indian Railways; on the contrary, expediency requires that encouragement should be given for country and foreign capital to come forward and assist Government in this great work of development. When they are so worked, State supervision will be more careful, searching and effective. But so long as existing circumstances continue, there will be an ever-increasing volume of dissatisfaction among merchants, millowners and mineowners at the drawbacks to quick transmission. I sympathise with the commercial classes in their complaints about the impediments. These constitute a real grievance. Only a few weeks ago complaints came from Raipur that a large quantity of grain became damaged at the station through delay in transmission, and many dealers were said to have suffered heavy loss in consequence. The solution of the difficulty, however, lies, not in a more liberal supply of borrowed capital by the State, but in an early transfer of the concern to private agency.

"From a scrutiny into the Railway policy of Government to an examination of its Irrigation report is a refreshing transition. The Irrigation Works are satisfactory indeed. The annual yield of 9 per cent. upon the capital outlay justifies their extension to those numerous tracts where the soil is arid and the water-supply is deficient, the convenience, the interests, and the feelings of the inhabitants of populous villages always consulted. Irrigation surely deserves a more liberal treatment at the hands of Government.

"All said, my Lord, the Budget under discussion is a satisfactory one. It gives proof of the benevolent intentions of Government, and of its desire to promote the well-being of the people. I frankly acknowledge the fact that Government is as anxious for our material and moral progress as we can be. Responsibility goes hand in hand with power, and I am glad Government fully recognises this principle. There are occasions, however, on which the action of Government, not being suited to the circumstances, raises a storm of opposition, and, as often as not, is attended with unhappy results. Such mistakes are inseparable from human institutions, and more so from the proceedings of a Government like this which has not always correct information about the actual needs and wishes of the people. Previous consultation with Advisory Councils of their real leaders will minimise the evil and make Government action more conformable to the public wishes. Division of responsibility between the Government and the people is a distinct gain from an administrative point of view. For more practical results, the non-official Members of this Council should be given an opportunity of discussing the Budget with the Hon'ble Finance Member before its presentation. I am happy to observe the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Fraser has introduced this simple plan into his Council. There is nothing like harmonious co-operation; and the objective of both Government and the people being the same, a little more of consideration, a little more of mutual apprecia-

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tion, a little more confidence in the popular representatives, will allay irritation, secure greater contentment, increase the prestige of Government, and promote the moral and material prosperity of the country."

The Hon'ble MUNSHI MADHO LAL said:—" My Lord, after what has fallen from my learned and Hon'ble Colleagues before me, I have no desire to take up Your Excellency's valuable time nor that of the Hon'ble Members of the Council, but on an occasion like this it is difficult for me to forget the wants felt and burdens borne by my Provinces—the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; and the first point that suggests itself in this connection is the adjustment of the amount of funds to be left to the Local Government of these Provinces for expenditure in the various branches of its administration; but we need not go into the figures, as my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Reynolds has very ably explained to this Hon'ble Council. It need hardly be said that these funds are allowed to be spent by the Government of India in the Provinces out of the revenues raised by them, and the problem that awaits solution is whether our Provinces have been getting enough to spend in the various Departments of its administration.

"The general complaint in my part of the country, official and non-official, is that in spite of our paying the largest contribution to Government, the sum allotted by the Imperial to our Provincial Government is not adequate and the latter Government is compelled to cut down every item of expenditure to the lowest possible limit. The allotment made to the Local Government does not bear a fair proportion to the revenue which it realizes from the people of those Provinces. It does not bear a reasonable proportion to the surplus. So far back as 1897 the Hon'ble Sir A. P. MacDonnell, late Lieutenant-Governor of our Provinces, in his speech delivered in the Provincial Council observed:—

'From an examination of (these) figures I draw two inferences. The first inference is that the surplus contributed by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (now termed the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) to the general account is larger than that of any other Province. It is even more than a quarter of the contribution of all the Provinces put together. It is more than double that of Bombay and it exceeds that of rich Bengal by over ten millions of rupees. The second inference I draw is that the largeness of surplus which we contribute to the Government of India is due to the fact that we are permitted to spend provincially only a disproportionately small amount of revenue which we raise. According to the Financial Department figures all Provinces but two spend provincially over half of their revenue. The two exceptions are Madras and these Provinces, but compared with Madras we come off a bad second, for while Madras is allowed to spend 48 per cent of its revenue provincially, the expenditure in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is kept down to 42 per cent.'

"In 1902, the Hon'ble Mr. Hardy, representative of the United Provinces in this Council, remarked:—

'The necessity of aiding the large Municipalities in completing drainage schemes and in carrying out other sanitary reforms is specially urgent in view of the inroads of plague. Many of the Municipalities of the United Provinces have large populations, but they are not wealthy as a rule and the expense of introducing water-works has hampered their finances.'

"The condition in which the present Indian education stands has been ably discussed by my learned colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, in previous years, and the clear comparison with the education of other civilized countries which he has given need not be repeated. But even in this respect our Provinces have not yet been able to achieve what other Provinces in India have been enjoying for many years.

"From what I have submitted it is clear that though our Provinces have been contributing the largest amount to the Imperial Exchequer, they have not been receiving for Provincial Expenditure that proportion of its share from it which other Provinces have got. I am afraid it would take the Imperial Government years to make up the deficiency of the previous years so as to place our Provinces in the position which the more advanced provinces enjoy so far as education, sanitation, medical aid to the rural public, the construction

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of other works of public utility, such as wells, reservoirs and canals for irrigation purposes and water-works and good roads in hill districts for traffic and convenient marching of troops at places where they are badly wanted.

"As regards primary education it is now conceded that it should be free, and it is further conceded that all education according to Oriental notions ought not to be a matter of purchase and sale; but what stands in the way of the diffusion of knowledge among the masses? The reply invariably is want of public funds to help the people in this direction.

"As regards higher education in the country it is not, as in Europe and America, confined to the rich and well-to-do classes only. On the contrary, it is the monopoly of the high born though poor classes in the Indian sense who care more for plain living and high thinking than riches or wealth, but who can get education without paying for it. It would, as a consequence; be a mistake to suppose that if fees in high schools and colleges continue to be what they are the better-to-do and wealthier classes would be educated. On the contrary, there are many people who apprehend that high education might suffer hereafter for the simple reason that the classes who go in for it would not for want of means get an opportunity of receiving it, whereas the richer and well-to-do classes, as usual, may not care to receive it. It is a peculiarity of this country that from time immemorial education has been very cheap to those who cared to receive it. During the Hindu period of its history the students not only got education free, but were provided with board and lodging, books, stationery, etc., by their teachers and professors or by the State. Instances of such education and training can be found at Benares even to this day. During the Muhammadan period and nearly up to the last quarter of the 19th century it remained so during the present rule, when the want of funds stood in our way and we had to make a new departure from the time-honoured rule of providing inexpensive education. It is a pleasure to see that the country is awakening to the need of primary education for males and females, but so long as the Government has not got the means to provide it, the desire of giving free primary education to all boys and girls of the country will not, I am afraid, be an accomplished fact. We are extremely grateful to Government for making us a large grant for education: but, my Lord, our difficulties will continue so long as it does not please the Hon'ble Finance Member to be more liberal to our Provinces in settling the terms of the provincial contract. Having regard to the unprecedented loss of lives that the plague has been causing every year to our Province it would appear not only desirable but necessary to secure the poorer classes of the population from its attack by giving them every opportunity of saving their lives by having recourse to voluntary segregation, disinfection, etc., at the public cost. Any amount of money spent in this direction would not be thrown away. The remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Hardy who represented the United Provinces in the Council in 1902 apply with equal force now as they did then to Benares, of which I am a resident. It appears that the Hon'ble Member was thinking of its condition when he made the remarks, and it seems to me that he was perfectly correct in what he said.

"*Drainage and Sanitation for the town of Benares.*

"My Lord, the town of Benares is the oldest and most thickly populated one in the United Provinces. The area called the sewerage area is the oldest part of it and contains all the important ancient temples and shrines of the Hindus. It is to this place that pilgrims from all parts of India go in large numbers every day. It has become insanitary and very unhealthy and requires drainage works and roads to open up the most congested quarters which have become the home of plague and pestilence. Small grants doled out by the local municipality are barely enough to keep it in its present condition. Benares, it may be said, is the centre of Sanskrit learning from time immemorial, and since the establishment of the Queen's College and the Central Hindu College and other educational institutions has also become one of the well-known centres of Western education and culture for all Hindu students from all

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parts of India. During the administration of His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces, grants were made and subscriptions realized for the purpose, but the whole amount had to be devoted to an equally important object, *viz.*, the construction of the water-works for the town and of a portion of the drainage-works outside the sewerage area. As the question affects the health of the whole of the Hindu population of India and our Municipal and Provincial grants would not be enough for the purpose, I hope it would not be deemed out of place to mention the fact especially as the plague has been raging throughout the country for a period of more than eight years and has been destroying a large number of our people, and the only way of stamping it out appears to be the introduction of good sanitary measures for the town and completion of drainage works. It may, therefore, be submitted, my Lord, that the question is fit to be treated as an Imperial one.

"I have been informed, my Lord, that the present Benares water-works are in need of repairs and that the municipality of that town is to apply to Government for a loan of three lakhs of rupees. We are afraid that if they are not cared for in time we shall be deprived of a sufficient supply of good water which people have been accustomed to use for many years past.

"*Construction of cart-road from Khyrna to Almora.*

"My Lord, besides the construction of drainage and water-works for every town in the United Provinces, there are many schemes of Provincial and Imperial importance which have been awaiting completion for want of Local, Municipal and Provincial funds, such as the gap in the cart-road communication from the town of Nainital or the terminus of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway to the town of Almora. My Lord, the districts of Almora and Nainital were annexed in 1815, and the old and historical town of Almora is the head-quarters of a district and possesses a fort and contonments in which a full battalion of a Gurkha regiment is stationed. The want of a cart-road direct to Almora is greatly felt by all travellers going to and coming from Almora. The construction of the road for 19 miles or so is not likely to cost much and will be of great use to all officers, Civil and Military, to the battalion located at Almora, and to all people engaged in trade or dealing with reserved forests and the produce thereof.

"My Lord, we are very grateful to the Hon'ble Finance Member for his kindly seeing his way to reducing the salt-tax by eight annas per maund and making the postage cheaper. He should be congratulated also on his reducing the Military expenditure by about half a million, though temporarily, and granting thirty-three lakhs more for education. There is one thing more to which his attention may be invited. There should be an adequate stock of silver coin to suit the requirements of the money market.

"*Military Expenditure.*

"My Lord, the question of Military expenditure in connection with the Budget debates is a very important one, and so far as our financial difficulties are concerned it may be safely called an all-absorbing one. No item in our Budget estimates is so large as the one relating to it; besides it is an item which will probably go on expanding to the satisfaction of neither the Military authorities nor the Indian tax-payer.

"The reason is not far to seek. According to the modern system of maintenance of army viewed in the light of the progress which the science and art of war have made in this direction, no amount of money however large would seem to suit the requirements of the times. A military officer who cares for the efficiency of the army would not remain satisfied with what he possesses in the face of the progress that is made by the civilized Powers of the world. The increase of military expenditure under the circumstances may be commensurate with the necessity of keeping ourselves up to date in everything. All this would require a good deal of money. Now the question arises—what should be done so as to insure the highest state of

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efficiency in the army by reducing the present expenditure? In this connection I beg to submit that the question of India's defence can, to a considerable extent, be solved by the raising of Militia. This is the opinion of many Englishmen interested in the matter. A paper was read last year in England by Mr. Thorburn, late Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, at a meeting presided over by Sir Lepel Griffin in which the question was fully discussed, and the remarks made on the occasion support my humble opinion.

"India is an agricultural country and the majority of our Indian soldiers come from the agricultural classes. They may be engaged as members of the Militia on feudal tenure as was done in ancient times and is done in Nepal at the present day. This can solve the numerical difficulty to a considerable extent without affecting much the Imperial Exchequer. To begin with, experiment may be made with the agricultural and other warlike people fit to do the work upon such conditions as to Government may seem fit. The next thing that the present Government may duly consider is this, that England should pay a fair share of military expenditure incurred in India in maintaining the troops that are sent now and then from India to engage in wars waged for the maintenance of prestige of the British nation, such as the last Boer War and the Chinese War. In the future too, if such warfare ever takes place, a similar contingency might arise. Under these circumstances would it not be fair to fix a proportion say, one-ninth or one-tenth or even less, of the expenditure incurred in maintaining the British troops in this country that should be borne by England?

"My Lord, I would not waste Your Lordship's time on further details and I am confident that if the humble suggestions submitted by me commend themselves to the consideration of Your Lordship most of the difficulties connected with this all-absorbing question will vanish to a considerable extent.

"*Remission or Suspension of Home Charges.*

"My Lord, next in importance to the subject of curtailment of Military expenditure, the question of Home charges is one that requires careful consideration not only by the India Council and by both Houses of Parliament but by every member of the whole of the British nation who feels the responsibility of maintaining the Empire. It is an admitted fact that India is the brightest jewel in the crown of our Lord the Sovereign of which both England and India and every sensible and genuine member of the Empire should be proud. When India under the patronage and encouragement of the British nation becomes strong, well-educated, rich and prosperous, the whole of Great Britain and the British Empire would directly or indirectly be benefited by dealing with her; but so long as she remains poor and weak, the best way of practically showing genuine sympathy on the part of the inhabitants of Great Britain towards their Indian fellow-subjects would be to share the financial difficulties connected with the better administration of India at least for some years, so that they may be able to stand on their own legs and be able to march with the times by superior general and technical education extending to all classes of people and the masses and by the latest improvements in all arts, sciences, commerce and industries. It is hardly necessary to submit that there would be no better way of discharging the sacred trust that Providence has reposed on Great Britain, and no time for doing so is more favourable than the present one.

"If all Government functionaries here and in England interested in the welfare of the British Empire could be induced to direct their attention and practical sympathy towards the Indians by remitting or suspending or otherwise softening the rigour of the Home charges to a reasonable extent for a dozen years or more according to the circumstances of the case, most of the financial difficulties that have been staring us in the face would, it is hoped, be solved automatically.

"My Lord, in this connection I may be allowed to give expression to the general feeling of the people, both literate and illiterate, in this country which is generally described by a simile which making every allowance for the fertile imaginative

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faculty of the Orientals, would, I trust, be kindly listened to with attention even in this dignified chamber. India, my Lord, is compared by us to a bride of peerless beauty whom Great Britain, her lord and master, has got by centuries of continued attention, after years of jealousy and rivalry with other European races, such as the Dutch, the Portuguese and the French. She is a country the fame of whose charms from time immemorial has reached every creek and corner of this planet: but like a coy maiden when courted most she has retired the farthest: now that she has grown up she says in confidence to her Lord:

'You have succeeded in courting me by attention, but now win my heart too. Make me happy, healthy, wealthy and wise, never grudge me any comfort or even luxury I may have a fancy for; the responsibility connected with the maintenance of your Indian bride is sacred. In matters like this money is no consideration. Besides, in the land of the Orient, Government is always associated with generosity and magnanimity of the highest order and not with cold calculation of pounds, shillings and pence which does not inspire a feeling of warmth, large-heartedness and devotion. If you even like me, I shall love you in return. Would it not look odd, if you send me a bill for every service, large or small, done to me or anything supplied for my comfort or convenience? What say you to all this? Viewed from this standpoint, what are twenty or even fifty millions of pounds if spent every year by the British nation out of its pocket for the good of India?'

"My Lord, such is and has been the standard of judging questions of the kind of the Eastern people, and the ideas which I have taken the liberty to express are a part and parcel of their constitution. It is difficult to say how long it will take them to consider the subject from the point of view adopted by the English people, but that such a feeling does exist there is not the least doubt.

"We have every reason to believe, my Lord, that under such circumstances the British nation, which has always helped even those depressed races who had nothing to do with England, if properly acquainted with our real difficulties, will come to our rescue and will very cordially help us in rearing a superstructure of a class that for its strength, beneficence, success and grandeur, would serve as a model for all Asia which no foreign ruling race in the annals of Government of the Empires of ancient or modern times has yet been able to see either in the old world or the new from the coasts of the Mediterranean to the shores of the Pacific."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA said:—"Your Excellency, I congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on the excellent Budget he has presented to the Council, and for the clear, concise, and lucid manner in which he has arranged its details for our consideration. The fairly good harvests have given him a substantial surplus which has enabled a substantial relief to be given to the people in two directions, inviting universal approval by all. The increased postal facilities for internal communication, by allowing one tola of letter correspondence to be carried for a half-anna stamp, and three tolas for one anna, will prove a great boon to the country, and will tend to oil the wheels of our internal commerce. May I respectfully suggest that the Government might also take into consideration the case of the smaller newspapers, and allow journals of not more than three tolas in weight to be carried for one-half the present rate. A cheap Press, provided it is a good one, ought to have as much facility for reaching the masses as possible, for it would tend to disseminate the kind of knowledge which would make for contentment, and chase away the ignorance which is so often the cause of unrest and discontent. I hail with satisfaction the further reduction of the Salt-tax, and trust the day is not far distant when the increasing prosperity of the country will enable the Finance Minister to announce its entire abolition. The poorer millions of the land require all the aid which Government can give them to improve the general health and afford a protection against those epidemics which now and again scourge the country. The proper use of salt in diet is a necessary condition of health. The cheapening of its price has always improved its consumption. The abolition of the remaining rupee per maund and the liberation of Salt not only for dietary use but for a great many other purposes in Commerce and Industry may well be the ambition of any Financial Minister in India. The opium question is one which I touch on but

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lightly, merely remarking that if we in India can help the great Empire of China to effect a great moral improvement in its people, we may well afford to look forward to the gradual extinction of the export-duty derived from the drug during the next ten years.

"One great pressing question of the day is the expansion of our railway system and the bringing facility of transport into line with the increasing demands arising out of the development of the agricultural and mining industries. It would not be true to affirm that the Government are not keenly alive to the exigencies of the situation, and I am convinced that as soon as money can be provided and can be profitably spent, it will be forthcoming for the further development of our railway system. But meanwhile, I would strongly urge that possibly a great deal more might be made out of our present rolling stock, if it was indeed kept rolling to some purpose, and not kept idle in sidings, or employed as godowns, when the wagons ought to be quickly used for transport purposes only. The railway expert, the late Mr Robertson, when examining into this question on the spot, made a criticism something to this effect that in many instances there was no want of wagons, but only of administrative brains to know how to use them. He said that in cases like this, the more wagons the more muddle. I am not aware that subsequent events have dulled the sharpness of this criticism. We have now a board of three Railway experts, and we look to them to straighten out the crooked things in the administrations so far as this is practicable at the present time.

"There is one point, Your Excellency, which I would like briefly to touch upon, and that is our food-grain supply. Your Excellency is aware that the export of food-grains from India especially in times when the people in many districts have scarcely enough to eat, or may be looking forward to a season of actual famine, is at this time greatly perturbing the minds of men who are real lovers of their country. I do not pretend to be able to point out the precise manner of dealing with this question as it is a complex one on its economical side; but it seems to me, if the Government will adopt my humble suggestion, that a small expert Commission might be very profitably appointed to examine into the whole question of our national food-supply, the regulation by Government of food-exports in time of threatened scarcity or actual famine, and other related subjects; and then the report and recommendations of such a Commission might enable the Government to deal with the matter in a satisfactory way. Speaking of famine and the fact that even in normal times there are still millions of the people to whom a full daily meal is an utter stranger, I rejoice at the increasing interest that is being taken by the Government in the development of scientific agriculture throughout the land. Agriculture is the first and foremost interest of India, and the Government who will teach the cultivators of the soil, by improved methods, through experimental farms and agricultural teaching in our common schools and colleges, to improve the quality of the produce and greatly increase the fertility of the soil, will earn the enduring gratitude of posterity, and will effectually extirpate famine from the land. Let the interest of scientific agriculture be fostered as one of the primal needs of India.

"Another closely related question is that of the development of the Fisheries along our vast stretches of coast, and in our internal waters. The wealth to be obtained from our seas and rivers is fabulous in its extent. And when Fisheries in India are put upon a proper footing the food-supply of the people will be hugely augmented, and the comfort, well-being and wealth of the country will be vastly increased. I am well aware of what the Madras Government are doing in this matter, and of the beginning that is being made in Bengal for an investigation along the same lines; but surely the time is now come for the establishment of an Imperial Board of Fisheries as a Department of the Government of India to exploit this hitherto neglected but splendid asset of the Empire, and under the direction of a Minister chosen because of his experience and expert knowledge of the subject, guide the Provincial Governments in their work of exploitation. Our great ally, Japan, is showing Asiatic peoples what can be done in the fishing industries. Why should India be behind?

[*The Maharaja of Darbhanga.*]

"Your Excellency, we have waited long and are waiting still for the production of that comprehensive scheme for the cleansing and the beautification of the Metropolis of the Indian Empire. Your eminent predecessor, Lord Curzon, was anxious that Calcutta should have been converted into the Queen of the East before his term of office expired. I will be thankful if Your Excellency can give us any hope that the scheme will at least be begun to be put into execution, if it cannot indeed be largely completed, before your own term comes to an end. The city reeks with pestilential spots which harbour the growth and spread of fell diseases which so swell our mortality returns. I would humbly urge that the improvement of Calcutta should be taken in hand without any more delay.

"My Lord, I observe there is to be a Colonial Conference held in London next month, and Sir James Mackay has been appointed by the Secretary of State to represent India at the said conference. I trust that our country's interests will be so safeguarded that India will have a free hand, without any handicap whatever, to develop her international trade with other countries in such a manner as she deems best for her own interests. But, my Lord, there is one proposal which the Colonial Premiers are to bring forth and urge upon the British Government, and that is the establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Bureau, by means of an all-Empire Cable, for the daily dissemination of all important news by wire to every part of the British dominions. This is a proposal which I think deserves our hearty support, and I trust Your Excellency's Government will lose no time in expressing their thorough sympathy with the proposal just indicated. We are starved in India for telegraphic news of an accurate nature. The establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Bureau would alter the present unsatisfactory state of affairs for the better; would bring us into immediate daily touch with all our fellow-subjects throughout the world, and would thus tend to foster the solidarity of our mutual interests. I trust therefore, my Lord, that the proposal for the establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Bureau will receive your hearty support.

"May I allude for one moment to the Victoria Memorial Hall? We have heard with great concern that after spending ten lakhs of rupees on the foundations and other expenses, it is still a moot point whether the said foundations, which have already sunk to some extent by their own weight, will be able to sustain the proposed great superstructure. As a humble subscriber to the proposed Memorial, and as one who will be absolutely loyal to whatever may be determined upon after the report of the experts appointed to examine the foundation have been received and considered, yet seeing that three years have already gone by and little progress has been made and a considerable sum has already been spent, it may turn out to have been in vain, I would suggest that there should be no great hurry in spending more money in carrying out the original design, even if that course is recommended, until the wishes of the subscribers and the opinions of the leading associations in this country are fully ascertained. In whatever way the money is destined to be spent it will be in honour of the memory of the great Queen, and I think there is a growing feeling amongst the public that instead of one Victoria Memorial being erected in Calcutta of the Museum order, it would be better if the money were divided *pro ratâ* amongst the different Provinces according to the amount of their subscriptions for the erection in each of a Victoria Memorial of such a description as would prove to be a fountain of perennial benevolence to the deceased and distressed amongst the poor of the people. I merely throw these suggestions out as a hint. There will be no squabbling about the matter. I and those whose opinions I express will be perfectly loyal to the wishes of the majority.

"My Lord, it is scarcely possible for me on an occasion like the present not to take some notice of the present state of public feeling nearly all over the country. I do not refer to outbursts of race hatred in the Press or on the platform, or to ill-advised declamations against Government. Mere ill-feeling, founded not on real grievances, is not a factor to be reckoned with. I desire to

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ask Your Excellency's attention not to passing manifestations of the kind, but to a deep and settled feeling, a consciousness, that solemn pledges given by our rulers, remain, to use the words of one of our most brilliant Viceroys, 'inadequately redeemed,' and that there is not scope enough for aspirations which have been created and fostered by more than a century of beneficent English rule. Even the masses have commenced to take an increasing interest in the present situation, and the educated classes appear to be pervaded by a growing discontent with the limited range of public life open to them. My Lord, I am anxious not to be misunderstood. I do not mean to deny that rights and privileges have been conferred from time to time, and the sphere of employment and influence widened. The present discontent I regard as an expression of the conviction that the opportunities open to the people are not proportionate to their present capabilities. The intelligence, the accomplishments, the capacity of the people have been expanding, and it is felt that there has been no corresponding enlargement of their spheres of action, and no sufficient recognition of their talents and energies. If I understand the public feeling rightly, there is at the same time however a widespread conviction at the present moment that the Government of India is fully alive to necessities of the situation, that it will shape its policy with due regard to the altered circumstances of the country. The few suggestions that I proceed to make relate to reforms which, I believe, are most urgently needed by my countrymen. The separation of judicial and executive functions is a reform that is demanded on no mere abstract principles but on the very practical ground of the efficient and independent administration of justice. I am not sure if it is likely to prove at all expensive; but even if it was, the reform is of a character which would justify any expenditure that might be bestowed on it. It is not necessary for me to go into details and attempt a vindication of the reform. Lawyers of great eminence in this country and England have pronounced in its favour, have in fact declared it to be imperative Opinion, official and non-official, has been collected upon it. Government is in a manner pledged to an acceptance of its principle, and I believe the only thing waiting is a definite scheme. The subject is one which is in every way ripe for reform, and every day of needless delay in dealing with it only prolongs an unquestioned evil and adds to the popular discontent. Laws and Courts have a peculiar importance in this country. They are regarded as the one check on the executive. What is needed to improve the administration of justice and inspire public confidence in it, is an entire severance of the judicial and executive branches of the administration and an emancipation of the judiciary from the control of executive officers. For this purpose it seems to me that not only should the Civil Service be bifurcated, but that the judicial branch of it should be liable to recruitment from the legal profession as well. Judicial work is essentially one for trained and professional lawyers, and Government would be taking a step in the right direction by reserving to itself the power of appointing members of the legal profession directly to some of the judicial offices.

"Another reform which is of no less importance and which demands immediate consideration of the Government of India is that relative to the expansion of Local Self-Government. Self-governing bodies are instruments for the training of the people in the arts of administration, and they supply an outlet for the energy and ambition of the people. They lighten the burden of officials and bring home to the people the responsibilities of government. I earnestly hope that at no very distant day the Government will be able to see its way to increase their strength, powers and responsibilities. Local bodies offer the only opportunities open in this country for developing practical capacity and acquaintance with the affairs of public life. I should very much wish that gentlemen belonging to the commercial and landholding classes might be drawn to these bodies and fitted by the training which they might thus receive for responsible work in higher spheres of public life. I hope to see our Provincial Councils of the future largely recruited from gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in district or municipal work.

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"The time has also come when our Legislative Councils stand in need of expansion so that they may become more representative; but that is a subject on which I need not dwell at any length, for it has recently been under the consideration of Your Excellency's Government and will in due course be dealt with by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. I only hope that whatever measure of reform may be passed it may be of a substantial character, that it may communicate more of life to the Councils and may to some extent gratify national aspirations.

"In reply to a suggestion my Hon'ble friend, the Financial Member, was good enough to promise last year that Government would take in hand the subject of free primary education. I am glad to observe that the Hon'ble gentleman has redeemed his promise, and progress is being made in the direction of establishing a complete system of free primary education. The country ought to feel deeply grateful to the Hon'ble Financial Member for the assurance he has given us in regard to free primary education and for the liberal provision made in the Budget for education in general. I find that at the instance of the Government of India the Local Government has had to take up the subject of Secondary Education in schools, and I am sure something will be done towards improving and developing the present system. I trust also that the generous attitude taken up by the Government of India towards higher education will be maintained, and that such grants will be made from time to time to the University as will enable it to extend the sphere of its usefulness and improve the efficiency of its colleges. Technical education stands on a special footing. It is necessary not merely as a training of the mind and the hand, but as a bread-winning accomplishment. India is at once poor and backward in the industries. Technical education is, therefore, one of the more urgent needs of the country. Government is alive to its importance and it has done much to promote it, but a great deal more remains to be done. It seems to me that the first thing necessary is a large, well-organised Central Technical Institute. The requirements of such an institute will be large and expensive, and it will probably not be desirable to fritter away resources by having a large number of small institutions. There is now a widespread movement for the development of arts and industries in all parts of the Empire. Your Excellency has declared your sympathy with the movement and has given it your active assistance. The Indian Industrial Exhibition recently held in this city would scarcely have been the success it was, if it had not been for Your Excellency's aid and patronage. I hope Your Excellency will be able to see your way to have an Exhibition of Indian wares organised under Government auspices, say two years hence. These Exhibitions prove themselves to be always great educational factors in stimulating the progress of commerce, industry, science and art, and nowhere else are these factors more required than in our Indian Empire. I trust the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry will take this matter into his sympathetic consideration.

"Before concluding I would like to allude to the recent visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, and to the far-reaching results which will ensue from it in the interests of peace, friendship, and good understanding, along with freer intercourse between Afghanistan and British India. The visit has proved that kind words are more than shot and shell, and for the promotion of enduring peace, personal contact and the friendly intercourse of opinions and hospitalities are of more avail than any number of military expeditions. We are all, I am sure, grateful to His Majesty for the fine spirit he exhibited during his visit, and for the words of conciliation he spoke in the interests of concord between the Hindus and their Muhammadan brethren. My Lord, the spirit of reconciliation is in the air. The people of this country belong to diverse creeds; but why should we bring such diversities, with their acute angularities, into the region of political and social life? Amidst all diversities of creeds, there is one religion penetrating all, the aim of which is to produce good men. And whenever and wherever good men meet with an honest desire to know one another, they soon find out that the things they have in common which make for lasting friendship are more than the mere externals which divide them. I am, there-

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fore, delighted to learn of the movement in Calcutta for the bringing together of cultured gentlemen of all creeds into the club land of fraternal intercourse, and I trust it will be but the beginning of better things to come. Your Excellency will also be pleased to hear that it is intended to form a Hindu and Muhammadan League having its head-quarters in Calcutta with branches all over India for the purpose of promoting friendship among the two communities and for taking united action in furthering the common weal of the people and for the development of all that makes for social, political and moral progress. I would bespeak the gracious benediction of Your Excellency on such movements as I have indicated. And I am sure I am expressing a universal conviction that if the fine spirit of sympathy and kindly consideration for all classes of the people which so eminently marks your rule, becomes the inspiration of all the officers of your Government, from those who immediately surround you in Council down through all ranks, even penetrating those who come into more immediate contact with the daily life of the common people, Your Excellency, during your term of office, will have done more to cement the loyalty, and to sweeten the lives of the millions, than by the passing of any number of so-called heroic measures, and you will have the supreme satisfaction of being able to hand over to your successor a loyal, happy and contented people."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYAD MUHAMMAD said:—" My Lord, I desire, in the first place, to be permitted to congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the eminently satisfactory character of the Financial Statement presented to the Council. The country will welcome with gratitude the announcement of a further reduction, making the third instalment, of the Salt-tax, reducing the duty to one rupee a maund. As was fully expected, each reduction of the duty on salt has been followed by a large increase in consumption, and although for the present it may appear that a large amount of revenue has been sacrificed, it may be safely predicted that increased comsumption will steadily restore this source of revenue to a normal level. But what appears to me to be the chief satisfaction to Your Lordship's Government and the country at large is that such a necessary of life and health as salt will be now freely within the reach of the whole population. It is gratifying to note that the Hon'ble the Finance Member is disposed to look cheerfully at the prospect of the gradual diminution of the opium-revenue. We could have nothing but sympathy for the Chinese Government in its earnest resolve to grapple with the opium habit of the Chinese people, and if that Government contracts its home-grown opium, the British Government should help it by a gradual contraction of the export of opium from India to China. It must necessarily be a slow process spread over a number of years. Nor can the economic effect of the absolute discontinuance of poppy cultivation be entirely overlooked. But so long as the change is gradual, and is not likely to be sudden, I venture to think there is no apprehension of a serious financial dislocation.

"Far-seeing and beneficent as are the changes introduced in the financial system, permit me, my Lord, to express my strong conviction that it is not merely by changes in the fiscal system but by a judicious and wise economy in expenditure that the future can be faced calmly. The relief to the tax-payer can be but temporary unless the Government enters on a bold policy of retrenchment, so that the reduction of revenue which we anticipate may be met without embarrassment. Looking back over many years, if not decades, of our financial history, I am unable, my Lord, to indicate any point of departure from the settled policy of increasing the expenditure. Your Excellency has worthy precedents to follow in the examples of Lord Mayo and Lord Ripon. The claims of the Services are insistent and oftentimes overpowering. But the new situation forced on the Government by circumstances beyond their control—I refer more especially to the possible extinction of our opium-revenue—indicates the path along which progress must be made, so as to bring revenue into reasonable correspondence with expenditure. The curtailment of expenditure, especially on the Services, is both an economic and a political necessity. I cannot, within the limits of such a speech as time and patience of the Council would permit, go into

[*Nawab Saiyad Muhammad.*]

details. Let me say, my Lord, that overgrown expenditure should be curtailed in many directions. Nothing less than a partial re-adjustment of the whole administrative machinery will meet the situation.

"The new scheme by which each Local Government, whose territories are liable to famine, will be enabled to build up a reserve of credit with the Imperial Government is equitable, and will be appreciated by the Local Governments. The Government of India have rightly recognised that the old arrangement by which the cost of famine relief was made wholly a Provincial charge was open to serious objections, and such expenditure would in future be shared by both the Provincial and the Imperial Governments. While on this subject, I beg to draw the attention of the Government to the serious proportions the plague is attaining and how it threatens to bring on a grave administrative crisis I am fully aware of the attempts that are being made to trace the etiology of the disease and to bring it within the sphere of rational and scientific treatment, either by way of prevention or cure. But the rapid depletion of towns and villages and the consequent decrease in population are grave facts that cannot be overlooked, and must ultimately affect the revenue as well as the administration. While therefore the Committee of experts is at work the Government might well make an experiment on hygienic principles and encourage the evacuation of affected villages in rural areas by helping the villagers to build new houses on new sites. A grant to Provincial Governments for this purpose may well find a place in the Financial Statement.

"In the forty-second paragraph of his Statement, the Hon'ble the Finance Member refers to the increase in the expenditure on education provided in the estimates for the next year, and a pointed reference is made to free primary education. The assurance that the Government are keen about it and the Secretary of State is prepared to sanction a scheme, even though no budget provision is made, is most gratifying. But the reservation about the financial position is not so assuring. I trust that it will be possible for the Hon'ble Member to make a definite announcement as to whether the scheme is likely to come into operation during the next financial year. The need for the scheme is so palpable and pressing that it is unnecessary to discuss that point. And I hope the financial position would admit of this scheme being carried out in the course of the year.

"The decision to raise the weight of letters carried for half an anna from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a tola to one tola and that for one anna from $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolas to 3 tolas will be welcomed by the entire community as an advance in the right direction, testifying to the success with which the Post Office in India has been worked. A vexatious controversy has arisen over the prospect of the further reduction of telegraph charges, both Indian and foreign. I am aware that the whole question, at all events in its Indian aspects, is before the Telegraph Committee, to whose report and the Government orders thereon we are looking forward. I should be very glad to hear from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry that endeavours are being made to minimise the inconveniences resulting both to the public and the Press in the matter of quick transmission of messages. Lord Curzon's concessions in this respect to the public and the Press can be but a failure if there is no adequate staff to carry out the onerous duties cast on them. The question as regards foreign cables stands on a different footing. But there are considerations of overwhelming moment why foreign cable charges should not be reduced still further. And I venture to express the hope that ere long these desirable reforms would be introduced.

"My Lord, I should like to suggest that political and territorial pensions may be exempted from income-tax. These pensions are of the nature of a free grant made for special services and considerations, and it would be both graceful and wise to exempt them from the tax to which other ordinary incomes are subject.

"In conclusion, my Lord, let me reiterate my profound conviction that all our hopes for the future are bound up not so much with measures that tinker the administrative machinery here and there, but with lasting

[*Nawab Saiyad Muhammad; Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca.*]

reforms which go deep down to the bases of life of the great Indian communities. I shall not be doing my duty as a member of this Council if I do not bring to Your Lordship's notice the necessity for timely and well-considered measures being taken to widen the basis of Local Self-Government, and increase the popular representation on this and the Provincial Councils. This reform, as well as the wider association of Indians with the higher branches of the administration, is obviously called for to meet the growing discontent and disappointment in the country. My Lord, I should like to say a word endorsing the view of the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga, that there can be no nobler aim of statesmanship than the promotion of amity and good feeling between all classes of His Majesty's subjects. Your Lordship's personal influence has been consistently exerted in this direction, and we hope the efforts of the Government also will be directed to the same end May Your Excellency's *régime* be signalised by measures calculated to widen the beneficent scope of the influences that tend to promote the union and peaceful progress of the races who own willing loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor!"

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR KHWAJA SALIMULLA OF DACCA said:—"My Lord, I join the happy company that I see around me in bestowing the well-merited praise due to my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister in again presenting us a most satisfactory Budget, and save that I desire to add my tribute of gratitude to Your Excellency for the further reduction of the Salt-tax and the Postal charges, which will be appreciated by everyone in this country, and for the handsome grant made under Education, and, above all, for the resolution of the Imperial Government to bear in future the lion's share in famine relief. I refrain from criticism of the Budget because I feel it is presumptuous in us laymen, without the actual facts and materials before us, to attempt to fault-find, much more to advise Government as to what the Budget should contain; for we are ignorant of the policy and circumstances on which, from the expert information at command, Your Excellency in Council determines what the Budget of the coming year should be; and where my Hon'ble friend Mr Gokhale last year failed, it is not within the province of such an humble individual as myself to suggest what should and what should not be the lines on which the annual financial needs of the country should be based. Such criticism, I am humbly of opinion, virtually implies that the authorities take no consideration or thought, and never weigh the pros and cons of any measure of policy, and, if not regardless, are totally ignorant of the needs of the people and the methods of civilised Governments. The absurdity of such an assumption on our part was clearly brought to our notice in the reply my Hon'ble friend Mr. Baker gave last year in this Council to the speech of, I have no hesitation in saying, the most able of our non official colleagues. That reply showed how Government had fully thought over most of the schemes in his—to use the Hon'ble Mr. Baker's expression—'overwhelming programme of economic and administrative reform'—and how these had been fully considered by Government without any outside aid or advice, and why such of them as had been deemed desirable Government had been unable to bring into operation. It is criticism on our part of this kind which is like tilting at a windmill. But what should be our duty towards Government is to bring concrete cases we come to know of which may have escaped the attention of the authorities, and which have only to be brought forward by us to receive the consideration of the experts at the command of Government which the importance of what we may have to urge deserve. It is on these lines that, with Your Excellency's permission, I propose to confine the remarks I have to make on this occasion. I do not want for a moment to indicate that the Government of this country is perfect, that it does not make mistakes; indeed, my Lord, it is a trite saying that even Homer is found at times nodding, and therefore what we have to do is to bring to Your Excellency's notice facts which show the inconvenience and hardships felt by the public, and also such matters as come to our knowledge which appear to retard the prosperity of the country, so that they may be remedied by Government.

"It is with this view that I had put certain questions in this Council, but to which the answers given have not been satisfactory; and I therefore avail of

[*Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca.*]

this opportunity to animadvert on these matters in the hope that I may secure further elucidation at the hands of Your Excellency's Government. For instance, to my question whether Government will take steps to see that the English Parliament contribute towards making good the loss of revenue which will accrue if, owing to the persistent efforts of the opium party in England, the total amount derived by Government from the opium revenue is abolished, the Hon'ble Mr. Baker was pleased to reply 'that the Government of India think there will be no advantage in anticipating any such result from the proposals of the Chinese Government now under consideration.' While in the concluding paragraph of this reply, I admit that it may be that, in the particular speech of the 30th May last mentioned by the Finance Minister, the Secretary of State has not made any statement of the kind on which my question was based; but I beg to point out that in my question I have referred to no particular speech of Mr. Morley; on the other hand, I beg to submit that the Right Hon'ble gentleman has stated something to the effect I had mentioned on another occasion in the House, as will be found by a reference to the *Pioneer* of the 25th November last. And the remarks of my Hon'ble friend in introducing and explaining the Financial Statement do not help us much further, save that they foreshadow a loss of opium-revenue to the extent of some Rs 96,00,000 (Rupees ninety-six lakhs) in the coming year—a loss this country is to suffer to please a few faddists in the House of Commons on the supposed idea that the Chinese Government have resolved to prevent opium consumption in that country. But, my Lord, no one is inclined to put much faith in the assurance of the Chinese Government, and we fear that this assurance may be used as a plank by the anti-opium party in Parliament to get the Secretary of State to commit himself to a line of policy which may hereafter be difficult to withdraw from, and which will simply benefit the Chinese Government at the expense of a legitimate source of revenue of this country; and I see the comments in the public Press are entirely of the view I ventured to suggest by my question, that Government should endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Secretary of State, so that 'if in a virtuous moment Great Britain decides that the industry must be abolished, then she should bear the cost. It would be the height of meanness and hypocrisy to saddle the tax-payer of this country with a cost of British rectitude.' I therefore trust that Your Excellency's Government in what has been addressed to the Secretary of State has brought forward the right of this country to be compensated, even for the 96 lakhs which are to be given up to please the English Parliament. My Lord, Your Excellency's Government cannot be ignorant, but I desire for the information of this Council just to state that out of the 30 thousand tons of opium consumed by the Chinese, only 3 thousand tons are Indian opium, and that since the opium edict of the Chinese Government of the 20th September last, it has been reported that the sale of the drug in China has not only not in any way been decreased, but has gone on increasing by leaps and bounds; while out of our total income of revenue one-tenth is derived from opium. And just to take the concrete case of Patna, we find some 16 million souls live by the occupation of the opium industry, and thus we can imagine what we will suffer by a total abolition of this revenue. While with reference to the reply of Your Excellency's Government, given me on this subject, I take the liberty to quote Your Lordship's own views, so aptly applied to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's criticism of last year on the Army Expenditure that: 'He advises us to hang up our military re-organization, till a more disquieting situation arises; that is to say, *wait till the moment of danger arises before we put our house in order.*' My Lord, I respectfully urge that we should not wait, but take time by the forelock and put our house in order before we find ourselves deprived by a radical Parliament of a revenue of six crore rupees from an industry which is the means of livelihood of a countless number of the inhabitants of the country.

"In the same manner, the answer of the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson to my question regarding the Urdu Lexicon, the Amir-ul-Logat, is disappointing, that the Government of Your Excellency should be taking no interest in the advancement of Oriental studies, as 'to have no information regarding this

[*Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salimulla of Dacca.*]

Urdu Lexicon.' But from enquiries I have subsequently made, I learn there is some information forthcoming regarding this valuable work in the Secretariat. And what has grieved me in the answer I received is, that while the German Government spends money with no stinted hand for the encouragement of Oriental studies, and the Society established in London for this purpose sent a deputation headed by Lord Reay to the present Secretary of State and received much encouragement from the Right Hon'ble gentleman, yet he has been the very person to withhold the sanction of the paltry sum of £400 (four hundred pounds) per annum recommended by the Madras Government for the publication of Dr. Pope's Tamil Lexicon. May I beg Your Excellency to interest yourself in this question, and put us not to shame at what a foreign Government is doing for Oriental studies.

" Again, my Lord, the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay to my question of whether it is the intention of Government to take measures to legalise the negotiability of railway receipts, that " If Commercial opinion ever asks for the change in the law with some approach to unanimity, the Government will be willing to consider the question.' Now, my Lord, the necessity of railway receipts being negotiable affects more the trade and business of individuals carrying on small and petty trades in up-country and out-of-the-way places. If this facility were given them they would become more enterprising, and the unknown places in which they carry on business may soon become emporiums of large flourishing trade centres; but it is possible this may affect big mercantile houses who have the chief voice in our Chambers of Commerce, and the want of unanimity of commercial opinion is probably due to the interest of these up-country and out-of-the-way native traders (whose enterprise may lead to the opening of the country) not being brought to the notice of Government. But whether or not Chambers of Commerce will with any approach to unanimity ever move Government, yet the recent judgment delivered by the Karachi Court in *The Delhi and London Bank v. North Western Railway*, is evidence of how desirable it is in the interest of banks that these railway receipts were legally declared negotiable.

" My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, whom while we are all glad of his promotion, yet regret his absence from among us, in answer to my question of the desirability of the Bill for the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act being withdrawn from the Bengal Legislative Council and introduced into Your Excellency's Council, has not been to me and others who are connected with Bengal convincing, namely, that it will avoid the delay which will be involved by its consideration at Your Excellency's hands. But, my Lord, the Bill is of so contentious a character, so seriously affecting the interests of the zamindars and raiyats, and that considering there will have to be two Bills to engage the time and attention of two legislatures, and further, that the Bengal Tenancy Act has now been in force since the last 25 years, any delay of even a year or more by its introduction into this Council will not so seriously affect the interests of the people of the two Provinces affected by the Bill; while the reasons advanced by the Hon'ble gentleman that the Imperial Council should be relieved of legislation which a Provincial Council is competent to undertake, were not applied in the case of the Sindh Encumbered Estates Act and other Acts of legislation which now adorn the Statute Book of this Council.

" To my request to be furnished with a statement showing the approximate number of men employed in the subordinate and ministerial services, and the date when the number and pay in each grade of the service were last increased, I was referred to a statement published in the Gazette of India of the 4th June 1904; but, my Lord, this statement, which thanks to the courtesy of my Hon'ble friend Sir Harvey Adamson I managed to obtain, I find does not meet with the requirements for which I had troubled Government. This statement admirably fulfils the object for which Lord Curzon had caused it to be made, namely, to show the falsity that European and Eurasians were, at the sacrifice of the natives of India, being unduly appointed in the public service. But, my Lord, I have no intention to discuss class legislation; my object (and I may

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say from the information asked for and given to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chitnavis in the matter of one particular branch of the public service, namely, Postal Department) and his is the same, namely, to ameliorate the pay and relieve the hard-worked subordinates in the public services, who are drawing the same pay which their predecessors in the posts now held by them used to draw a quarter of a century ago. My Lord, on receipt of the statement to which I had been referred, I ventured to write for a further statement which could enable us to trace the exact increase in number and pay in the various subordinate and ministerial services, and I have received a statement which, however, I am sorry to say, does not help us much further, for unless we know what was the number of men drawing the salaries, say, in the seventies, we cannot make out whether the increase we are shown in the statement furnished to me as having been made in every department of the public service during 1906 is in proportion to the accumulation of work in all the branches of the public service during the last 30 years. But even this statement, interesting as it is, helps to show how inadequate are the establishments at present in existence. I will only take a concrete case, for instance, the Postal Department, though the same reasoning applies to every other branch of the public service. From this statement we find that throughout the whole of India, the total number of employés drawing from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1,001 and upwards is 9,794 hands. Now, my Lord, of all the administration reports none is more appreciated than the one issued by the Postal Department of India, and one stands aghast at the countless ramifications and work done by this Department; but it is hardly possible to conceive that this huge work can be carried on by only some ten thousand men, except at the sacrifice of great hardship, loss of health and comfort to these hands; and when I see from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of 1905-1906, the net revenue, after deducting all charges of the Postal service, is a surplus of some 12 lakhs of rupees, I respectfully urge that the establishment ought to be strengthened both in number and pay by as early a date as possible. My Lord, those who have served under Government will assure Your Excellency that the amount of work the subordinate and ministerial establishments of the various departments of the public services have to do has been quadrupled within the last 25 years; while, my Lord, the standard of expenses of living in these days has increased in the same ratio, if not more; while the rate of wages in other walks of life have similarly increased. I therefore confidently say that it is the paramount duty of Government to improve the pay and prospects of these men. My Lord, the chief ground of Lord Cornwallis in placing the Civil Service on the satisfactory footing he did was to have a contented and an honest service; and though I am proud to declare that no service in the world can boast of a more loyal and honest set of servants as a whole than the subordinate and ministerial servants of Your Excelleney, yet, my Lord, the burdens these men have now to bear can no longer be allowed to remain unrelieved. I know of men in the Postal, Revenue, Secretariat and various other departments of the public services, who have to work something like 14 hours a day, including Sundays. Such is the increase of work now-a-days in the various Government offices, that Your Excellency will forgive me if I parody the famous lines of Thomas Hood:—

"It is not pens and paper
You are wearing out,
But human creatures' lives."

"My Lord, I confidently assert that we have read with pleasure the resolution of Your Excellency's Government regarding house allowance to high officials in Calcutta, and to the clerks who have to go to Simla, and all we urge Your Excellency to do is to further extend that policy and principle of keeping hardworking, zealous public servants happy and contented to the lower and other grades of the public services. My Lord, those who have been in the Revenue service of Government can alone appreciate the honesty of our native subordinate and ministerial servants; revenue of lakhs and lakhs of rupees is brought from village to village to the headquarters of many a district in India, by men whose

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monthly pay or emolument does not exceed 8 to 10 rupees a month; our postal messengers are entrusted with lakhs and lakhs of rupees belonging to the public, who do not draw more than 8 rupees a month; our schoolmasters and teachers of our young, are drawing the wage of a coolie earned at some of our docks. My Lord, I will not draw further on this harrassing picture. But, my Lord, there is another class of public servants whose claim it is impossible to overlook, and they are the Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, the Munsifs and Subordinate Judges; and a more hardworking, diligent and straightforward class of men it will be difficult to find in any part of the world—all these branches of the public services need to be strengthened both in number and pay. I would rather, my Lord, see that our future surpluses are utilized for this purpose, to ameliorate in some measure the lot of these most deserving public servants, than even a remission or reduction of taxation.

"My Lord, I confess of all the replies given me to the series of questions put by me, the most satisfactory was the one given by the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay regarding British Indian subjects in the Transvaal. I had put that question with the view to show our people that the Government of India is quite as regardful of the rights and privileges of the natives of India in the Transvaal as those who are independently advocating their cause; and it is a great pleasure to me to find that the policy and action of Lord Curzon's administration on this subject is being supported and maintained by Your Excellency's Government. It is one of the unfortunate peculiarities of the method adopted in the Government of this country, that what is being done by the authorities is never made public until the matter is finally disposed of, and this leads ill-disposed people to mislead the ignorant masses, and to induce them to believe that the present-day Government takes no interest in the people; and therefore the answer of the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay has been received with great satisfaction by those amongst whom I live, move, and have my being. But while this answer has been hailed with satisfaction, it has brought to light a curious state of affairs, that these Transvaal Indians—whose cause is taken up and advocated by the Congress, and whose representatives recently went to England, found it necessary to secure the co-operation and support of the Secretary of State for India, and on whom they waited in deputation—should have been so shamefully disregardful of Your Lordship's Government as not to have sent to the Government of India even a copy of the memorial which has been published in some of the newspaper of this country; and this answer shows that Your Excellency's Government has, uncalled and unasked for, done your duty by the people of this country; and I have not the slightest doubt that in spite of this ignoring of Your Excellency's Government, it will continue to take that interest and will safeguard the rights and privileges of the British Indian subjects in the Transvaal as has always been done, and that Your Excellency will take all the measures in your power to see that the British Authorities in England see that the new Legislative Assembly, which has unhappily for us, so scandalously abused its powers by passing the Asiatic Ordinance, by reading it three times at one sitting, will not be allowed to abuse with impunity the powers and privileges with which the new Assembly has been vested, and especially now that we learn that Lord Selborne has reserved his sanction to the Ordinance subject to the King's approval, and that British Indian subjects will not be made to suffer the indignity of being less than the meanest of the subjects of foreign States who have secured a footing in that country. And here I beg to draw the notice of Your Excellency to the reply reported by Reuter to have been given by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons, that the subject of the treatment of Indians in the Colonies was not included in the agenda of the Colonial Conference, ***but if there were time he would invite the Conference to consider the matter.*** My Lord, I can hardly believe that Your Excellency's Government will allow a matter of time to be permitted to burke the serious consideration by the Colonies at the Conference of this important question: and, my Lord, the recent discussion in the House of Lords initiated by Lord Ampihill is full of hope. I have therefore no hesitation in saying that if Your Excellency's Government were to urge by telegram (for there is hardly time left to do so in writing) that it is the wish

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of the people of this country that this important question should not only be included in the agenda, but should be one of the chief questions to be fully considered and definitely settled in the forthcoming Colonial Conference; and now that the plea of Lord Lansdowne of there being no representatives from India in the Conference being set aside by the appointment of Sir James Mackay, Your Excellency can safely urge for the discussion on the status of the British Indians in the Colonies; and if Your Excellency's Government will do this, Your Lordship will secure the everlasting gratitude of the people of India. My Lord, I do not for a moment deny that self-governing British Colonies, like Foreign Governments, have the sole right to legislate for that which they think best for themselves; and we natives of India, if we with our eyes open choose to domicile amongst them, that we must submit to the laws of the land; but what I contend is that British Colonies cannot put a stain of inferiority on, or put the British Indian subjects on a lower status than that bestowed on the commonest foreigner, and that there should be no difference in the treatment by reason of his colour of one who is a British subject by birth right. My Lord, I feel very keenly on all that affects and reduces the British Indian subject in the estimation of his fellowmen, but I have to confess that I cannot command that eloquence of language which can exhilarate and rouse people to a sense of their duty, and therefore when I find views in consonance with my own, expressed in language which cannot but command the approbation of Your Excellency's Council, I trust I may be permitted to make a small quotation from such. Some Mrs. Stobart has, in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, given to the world the case on behalf of the Transvaal Whites as against the British Indian subjects, and the writer in the *Statesman* has admirably exposed her fallacies as follows:—

'Mrs. Stobart follows the discourteous South Africa practice of using the word 'coolie' as synonymous with 'Indian.' The case that she here puts forward resolves itself into a demand that Indians should be excluded from South Africa in order that white persons may have the privilege of charging high cash prices to Kaffirs, and giving long credit to Boers, and still have a balance over to pay for Churches. This is the ultimate basis of the "free evolution" and the "constructive sociology" on which she lays so much stress. If Mrs. Stobart is thinking only of Polish Jews who are permitted free ingress into the Transvaal, doubtless she is right in arguing that this petty trading is important for them; but as Englishmen we object to the assumption that the English race has no higher rôle to play than to maintain country stores for selling cheap goods to Kaffirs and Boers at fancy rates of profit. It is just because we hold that Englishmen have a far higher rôle in the world that we demand equal rights for Indians in all parts of the Empire. We do not for a moment contend that Indians in the mass have yet reached the same level of civilization or of intellectual capacity that the better classes of Europeans have reached; nor have we the slightest desire to interrupt the elevating work which the influence of the white races upon the coloured races is effecting. Our whole argument has always been that white men must prove their superiority by their actions and not by their assertions. Here in Calcutta white shopkeepers are able to carry on business in competition with Indian shopkeepers, white barristers and doctors in competition with Indian barristers and doctors. They are able to do it because of their own efficiency, and if that fails they will inevitably go down, and will deserve to go down. No race can permanently maintain supremacy except by maintaining superior efficiency, and the whites of the Transvaal, in asking for Anti-Indian legislation, in effect confess that they are unfit for the supremacy which they claim.'

With these remarks I feel confident every Member of this Council is in agreement.'

"My Lord, it has been a matter of equal satisfaction to me that Sir Harvey Adamson has informed us on the question put by me regarding the much talked of subject of the separation of the magisterial and executive duties of Revenue-officers, that 'the matter is still under consideration of Your Excellency's Government, that the mass of evidence that has been collected is still to be digested by the Government of India.' But it is because I fear that this evidence is antiquated, and that, less Your Excellency may be induced by the spurious agitation of a bastard public opinion, that I have respectfully urged Your Lordship to stay your hand from putting the axe to the root of the tree which has grown with ages, and rendered protection and shelter to the countless and illiterate during these years, and that we may well wait to see how the experiment works out which has been introduced by some of our Native States, the Chiefs

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of which have been so enamoured with the glamour of the Congress platform oratory. My Lord, from such of the literature on this subject that I have come across, I see that goodnatured Englishmen, brought up from their childhood with the system of jurisprudence in vogue in England, hold it monstrous that a man can be a judge and a prosecutor at the same time, and this is what has led them to believe the Collector-Magistrate to be. But is it so ? I ask any one who has any personal knowledge of our administration to state whether this idea is not erroneous ? Because the District Collector and Magistrate is the head of and responsible for the police administration of his district, does he thereby *ipso facto* assume and perform the function of a public prosecutor? Is it not rather in his capacity under the Criminal Procedure Code as a District Magistrate that he issues his orders to the Magistrates subordinate to him ? Does he, and can he, interfere in the course of justice simply by virtue of his office of being the head of the police administration of the district ? Why, the Collector has so much work to do that he has seldom the opportunity, in the course of his official duty as head of the police administration, of knowing of any police prosecution till long after his Assistant or Deputy-Collector-Magistrate has disposed of the case, when it may come before him in appeal or in the monthly criminal return. I do not from this desire to state that there are not instances where a Collector-Magistrate may not have interested himself in a particular case ; but will he not be in a position to do so even if he were to be deprived of being the head of the police administration ? Do we not see and know of officials unconnected with any particular branch of the administration occasionally interesting themselves in what has been done therein ? The most recent instance in Bengal of this presumed influence of officials to subvert the course of justice, I need not say, is the order of the High Court transferring the case against Messrs. Emerson and Kemp from the Civil Court of Backergunj on the application of the plaintiffs, who are all intimately connected with the law, on the ground that they are afraid that these officials (though they have no connection whatever with the *Civil Courts*) will be able by their official position in the district to cause a miscarriage of justice. Now here, my Lord, there is no question of Collector-Magistrate ; it is simply because the defendants are officials in the district. I, however, do not deny there are some glaring instances of miscarriage of magisterial justice, but this has been made by designing persons to appear as if this is the universal result of the administration of criminal justice by our Collector-Magistrates. But, my Lord, if a thorough and searching enquiry were to be made, if the poor and helpless raiyat in the far-off and out-of-the-way places of the country could be got to give his *untutored opinion* as to what he would prefer, or if the district officer who is in close daily touch with the people in his charge were to be asked, for the moment, to set aside the delicacy which naturally affects his giving an opinion on a matter which personally affects his work and character, to conscientiously state what he really thinks of the substantial justice meted out to the people, coming, as Your Excellency does, from the free atmosphere of England and Canada, Your Excellency will then know what a sham and a delusion is this cry of the iniquities of the Collector-Magistrates of this country. While the great question of impairing the usefulness of the Revenue-officer if deprived of his magisterial power is absolutely lost sight of by those who have no idea in England of our system of revenue collection, my Lord, I fully agree with W. C. M., whose identity we can hardly miss, in his letter of the 14th February in the *Englishman* of the 18th idem, that ' no one who has ever been either a Mufassal Judge or a Mufassal Magistrate can require to be reminded that British Judges in this country, being aliens in it, require to be brought for some time in their career into close contact with the people in order to understand them and their habits and mind. No man can be a good Mufassal Judge who is only a good barrister trained at home ...... I recognize that there is much both here and at home in the structure of the administration which is very valuable, and is worth preserving ; and those who would rush over precipices, running after butterflies with bag nets, with their noses tilted in the air, had better be restrained in their own interest and those of

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others.' My Lord, I cannot command the facile gift of the ready-writer of W. C. M. I therefore cannot express all I wish to do on this subject as happily as he has done; but fully agreeing with all he states, I earnestly commend the perusal of his letter to Your Excellency and Your Lordship's colleagues. But you will forgive me if I enlarge a little more on what I wish to impress on this Council. The main reason of the advocates for this separation is that of the miscarriage of justice that occurs under the regime of the Collector-Magistrate; but, my Lord, any one who is acquainted with the manner of the administration of civil and criminal justice in this country, if honestly disposed to say what he really feels, cannot but state that *it will be disastrous to the life and liberty of the subject* if criminal justice is entrusted to a class of men who can have no means or opportunities of coming into contact with village life, or with the people in their every-day avocation, who have not the means of knowing what is going on in a village or district, which the Revenue-officer, in the course of his natural duties, moving about from village to village, gets cognizance of, and which no amount of perjured evidence, obtainable in the doorways and porches of our Civil Courts, with the knowledge at his command, can ever mislead him; but if we have the Subordinate Judges to perform magisterial duties, we will see enacted what is commonly to be found in their judgments of acting on 'the preponderance of the weight of evidence.' They have no means of knowing that the man who has deposed on oath has a grudge or motive which will aid and help him in any matter or purpose in which he is interested in his village. But, my Lord, are we ignorant of the miscarriage of justice that takes place in countries where criminal justice is administered in the manner, those who now seek its introduction in India? We have before us that terrible miscarriage of justice in the case of that unfortunate Swede, Alfred Beck, again in the case of the miserable Edaljee, and in the more recent case of the man Lewes sent to three years' imprisonment on the perjured evidence of the woman Millie Marsh, while the case of Drefus has made our blood curdle cold, and I need not enumerate the cases of miscarriage of justice in America. And is there not miscarriage of justice in our own Civil Courts? While under our Code of Criminal Procedure, our system of revision, supervision and appeal is so complete, and last, though not the least, our native Press ever watchful to bring to light where injustice occurs under British administration, what danger is there, my Lord, for any one in this country now-a-days to suffer in his liberty of person, to necessitate a change which will materially reduce the importance, usefulness, and utility of a great branch of the public service, and can only benefit pleaders and lawyers.

"My Lord, it was with a touch of regret I heard the reply of Your Excellency's Government to my question regarding the taking the public into its confidence as to what Government propose to do in the matter of the future constitution of the Legislative Council, that 'Government is not at present prepared to make any pronouncement on the subject,' and the reply furnished by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief regarding the 'Councillors of the Empire' makes it necessary for me to trouble Your Excellency again on this subject; for ever since it was mooted that the question of amending the Legislative Council is under the consideration of Your Excellency's Government, great has been the consternation amongst my community that if the amendment is to consist of a further extension of the educational franchise, we Muhammadans will be completely swamped by those of the more educationally advanced communities in the country; and while we felt assured by Your Excellency's gracious reply to the deputation that waited on Your Lordship at Simla, yet we feel that the time has come when we should know something more definite as to what is in store for us, and it was with a view that in case the committee appointed by Your Excellency come to a conclusion which may still further handicap the less educationally advanced races of India that we desire to be permitted to be fully heard before an irrevocable decision has been arrived at by Government. My Lord, from the public papers I find that Your Excellency's Government has forwarded its recommendation to the Secretary of State, and we find that the Right Hon'ble gentleman has from his seat in Parliament declared his

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intention of submitting the proposal to a discussion in Parliament. Under these circumstances I respectfully submit it is but fair to the people of India, if this Council had also an opportunity of discussing this subject before final orders were passed. My own idea is, that instead of the microscopic minority of English-speaking natives alone being invested with increased power of guiding and advising Government, if the Princes, Chiefs, and the landed gentry were taken into consultation by Government and given greater facilities of being heard and consulted, there would be a greater chance of Government arriving at a policy of administration which would be more conducive to the peace and prosperity of the country. For the Princes, Chiefs, and large landed proprietors of the country, having a larger stake in the country and interest in the well-being of the people than pleaders, lawyers and members of other professions who predominate amongst the educated classes, are in as great, if not better, position to aid and advise Government than these self-constituted representatives of the people. And even if it is the intention of Government to give wider opportunities of local self-government to the people by making over to the educated classes the administration of Municipal, District, and Local Boards, free of the control now exercised by Government officials, such an arrangement should be so hedged in as to enable the landed proprietors to get a preponderate share in these administrations, and the rights and interests of the backward classes should be safeguarded. For, my Lord, in spite of the existing official check and control, judging from the almost universal scandalous mismanagement of the municipalities and local boards of the country, I confess that property holders who have a large stake in the country look with dismay at the possibility of having their interest handed over to a body of men who in the past, in the name of progress, have scandalously misused their powers, incurred liabilities, and spent public funds entirely out of proportion to the benefit and advantages accruing to the public; and seeing the exposures which are coming to light in the management of these corporate bodies in Europe and America, the landed proprietors cannot look with composure on a similar state of affairs coming into existence in this country.

"My Lord, these matters which I have brought to the notice of the Council do not by any means exhaust the subjects that need to be brought to Your Excellency's notice, some other matters have already been brought forward by my Hon'ble Colleagues, and I am sure those who will follow me will do likewise, and I do not intend to trespass on their grounds, but it is probable that one or two matters which I deem should not escape Your Excellency's notice on this occasion, and to these I now beg your permission to briefly allude. My Lord, the question of purchase of stores required by Government from England is one I desire to draw the attention of Government to. We all know the commendable efforts made from time to time by Government to purchase the requirements of Government whenever possible from manufacturers in India, and the last act and resolution on this subject of His Excellency Lord Curzon has done more for Swadeshi than all those who are talking so loudly about it; but it is in Your Lordship's power to still go further, and while the trade must be grateful to Your Excellency for the recent resolution on the jail industries, yet what I respectfully desire to bring to your notice is the claim of the trade, of men who maintain and keep up extensive business establishments and who could supply the articles which are not manufactured in this country, if commissioned, more expeditiously than the India Office Store Department. These gentlemen have become a valuable asset of the country and have a right and a claim upon Government to be assisted in their business since they substantially help the revenues of the country in the payment of custom-duties and income-tax. I however know, my Lord, that it is difficult to tackle the Store Department of the India Office, but if we go on pegging away Your Excellency's successor may succeed in doing justice to a deserving class of the citizens of the Empire.

"My Lord, it is with much satisfaction that we have seen Your Excellency's appointment of the Ganges Bridge Commission. The evidence recorded by it has been read by all of us with great interest, and wherever it is decided upon to bridge

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the river I trust the claims of the Province, I have the honour to belong to will be taken into consideration by the Railway Board, and a line will be built which will facilitate the great jute and other rising industries of the Province, and if it is decided upon to bridge the river at Sara, the project, so long kept hanging, of a branch of the broad gauge line from Sara to Serajgunj will be taken in hand as soon as possible While on the subject of Railways I will only make a passing allusion to the great inconvenience caused by the shortage of wagons; for I feel certain this subject will be more ably dealt with by those more competent to deal with the subject than I am. I however earnestly beg that amongst their other requirements, proper arrangements be made on railway platforms for the ingress and egress of the third class passengers, and greater facilities and assistance afforded to these passengers to obtain information as to how and where they have to go about, in the midst of the labyrinth that has come into existence with our palatial railway stations.

"My Lord, we were all satisfied when through the geniusof Lord Curzon the trade secured a stability in the matter affecting the customs administration which was assured by the inauguration of the Imperial Custom Service, and though the service is likely to be in a manner detrimental to the interest of the natives of India in the public service, yet native public opinion was prepared to accept this inconvenience on account of the greater good and benefit to be derived from an uniform and systematic service, and those utterly ignorant of customs work and requirements of the trade being no longer foisted on as *kam chalaos*. But, my Lord, serious cries are coming from Bombay that the Collector of Customs of that Province has been allowed to take up the appointment of the Private Secretary to the Governor within the period he was bound under the rules of the Imperial Custom Service to remain in the Department. If thus well-digested and well-considered schemes are to be allowed to run over rough-shod the trade will lose all confidence in Government, and it will be well if the public come to think that the Imperial Customs Service is not to be merely a warming-pan for rising and brilliant Civilians.

"Nowadays we hear much about the growing discontent and unrest in India. One well-intentioned, but, I think, ill-advised, Englishman, instead of keeping his thoughts to himself, has gone on to give a lecture on '*If there were another Mutiny*,' which has been thoroughly misconstrued by the native public; the same may be said of the sayings of the worthy Prelate and of the Padree who, with the globe-trotters we have the pleasure of receiving every cold season, in their goodness of heart, discanted on the growing aloofness and want of association and sympathy between the rulers and the ruled. But, my Lord, may I beg to tender you my humble experience derived from the close connection we possess between the masses and our rulers, that while there is some truth in the allegation, I honestly believe the saddle is put on the wrong horse—in short, the blame is put on the wrong party. When we find officers, who conscientiously discharge their duties, as we have seen in the time of plague and famine amongst us, calumniated, and maligned, insults heaped upon them in the public Press and such conduct defended and even lauded by those who ought to know better, how can you blame these officers and their comrades in the service if they keep themselves aloof, as is charged against them? But, my Lord, I would only ask these good-natured Englishmen who have innocently roused a spurious disregard amongst the people for the good and honest work done by those in authority, to state amongst which of the masses of India have they moved? Do they know anything of the feelings and sentiments of the Bhils, the Santals, the Garhos, the Lushaies, the Chins, the Nagas, the Manipuris and even of the raiyats; are not their views and opinions the second-hand, self-interested ideas of a miscroscopic minority? When have these good-natured Englishmen come into real contact with the district life of the district officer, and when have they come into contact with the people? Have they not taken their cue from what they have seen and read in irresponsible papers? But, my Lord, if we take a lesson from what we see around us, it seems to me that the attempted supremacy of Demos is coming to an end; the common sense of the people is fast returning, and the people are prepared to once again trust in and abide by what is done by the authorities as done with the best intention of being for the

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ultimate good of the country and the people. We see the revolt against the progressive party in Germany, in Russia, in the Labour Conference at Belfast, in the County Council elections in London; and last, though not least, comparing great things with small, in the recent municipal election in Bombay we find the violent agitators and their friends in the Press are being discredited. My Lord, I feel sure it is a pure fiction this cry of unrest in India, but we cannot shut our eyes to the unscrupulous writers in the Press and frothy orators fanning the flame of sedition and openly preaching it under the cloak of self-government. My Lord, it was only a cloud no bigger than a man's hand in the old days that, being ignored by the officials, ultimately brought about a revolt.

"We have had our disturbances lately, my Lord. I use no language of exaggeration when I speak in this Council of the exemplary conduct of Muhammadans during these times of trial. There is no denying that the martial characteristic of the Muhammadans is not extinct and it must be said to their credit that they have displayed a calmness and obedience which marks them as a people worthy of the sincerest consideration of Your Excellency's Government. My Lord, I deem it right to just make a passing allusion to the great question which has disturbed this country, namely, the partition of Bengal. Though it is an established fact, yet, my Lord, it is my duty to state that during the recent Muhammadan Educational Conference at Dacca, Muhammadans from all parts of India were present, and they were convinced, from what they saw and heard, of the advantages which have accrued from the partition to this once neglected part of Bengal in general and to the Muhammadans in particular; and with the exception of a few who, for their own selfish interest, have joined the opposite camp, I assure Your Excellency that the whole Muhammadan community of India view with the greatest satisfaction the partition of Bengal; and indeed it will be a sorry day for India if the tactics of the home rulers of Ireland, now being introduced into India, lead to this great act of public policy to be reversed or set aside. The loyally disposed Hindus and Muhammadans feel that Government must with a strong hand put down at once, and *once for all*, what is going round about us. My Lord, I know that I shall be taken as an alarmist, but, my Lord, ''tis the coming events that cast their shadows before,' and I am prepared for all the contumely and odium that will be cast on me, if only I succeed in inducing Government to pause in the course of putting unlimited confidence in the lip-loyal sayings and doings of ill-natured people, and allowing them a free hand so long as they keep outside of the pale of what is defined in the Penal Code as sedition and treason. We only appeal to Government to put down with a firm hand every attempt to sow the seeds of disaffection and to seduce the people from their faith and belief in Your Excellency's Government. These remarks I have, with some diffidence, ventured to bring to the notice of Your Excellency's Council, for knowing as I do of the contumely I shall receive from these newspapers for making them, yet I feel that when we see the standards of the enemy floating from their platforms, and the war cry of Swaraj proclaimed from the house-tops, we cannot remain mere lookers on. And while it is necessary for us to ask the authorities to remedy any inconvenience or hardship the people may be suffering of which we may become aware, yet we feel it our duty to thus publicly protest against good-natured and well-intentioned Englishmen being made the innocent instruments of men who are brewing mischief the consequence of which they have no thought of; and at the same time to declare our confidence in the Government of the country, and our faith that it is incapable of knowingly doing the people an injury or a wrong, and that the powers with which Government is vested, to check and put down the act of lawlessness which is rampant in the country, will no longer be allowed to be a dead letter.

"My Lord, I apologize for the length of these remarks, but this meeting is the only opportunity we have of publicly bringing to the notice of Government what the people with whom we are in daily touch, feel and think, and it needs be that in a year's course we have much to place for the information of Your Excellency's Government."

[*Mr. Hall.*]

The Hon'ble MR. HALL said :—" My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Member and the Government on the reduction of the tax on salt and of the postal rates. Burma does not share in the larger change, as the rate which is now to be in force in other Provinces already prevails there, but the more favourable postal rates will be much appreciated.

" The increase recently sanctioned to the Forest establishment and the generous treatment accorded to the Police in the matter of special pensions and otherwise have been received with gratitude in Burma.

" When the Financial Statement was being discussed in March 1906, I ventured to plead for liberal treatment of Burma under the new Provincial Contract. The Hon'ble Finance Member quite agreed that liberal expenditure in Burma was likely to prove productive, and he added that it would be the object of the Government of India to accord it both just and generous treatment. In some respects the new settlement is not unsatisfactory, but taken as a whole, and in one very important particular, it falls far short of our expectations—so much so that if the present arrangement is adhered to the development of the Province will be greatly retarded. The item to which I especially refer is that of expenditure on Civil Works which is 80 lakhs, or 35 lakhs less than the expenditure of the current year and 20 lakhs below the figure recommended by the Local Government.

" The Province is young and expanding. It is still very ill equipped with roads and public buildings. The area of Burma exceeds that of any other Province in the Empire; and though there are large tracts which will never become available for cultivation, yet the area of culturable waste is very much larger than that of any other Province—and waste it will for the most part remain if expenditure is now to be reduced as proposed. It would be easy for me to mention one district after another in which progress has undoubtedly been retarded owing to the expenditure on public works being inadequate; but it will suffice now to take as an instance one portion of the Province which, as it happens, has been under British rule for eighty years.

" The total area of the three southernmost districts of the Tenasserim Division is 22,159 square miles, the cultivated area is barely 600,000 acres, while the culturable waste is nearly 5 million acres. Now, this is not a tract in which the rainfall is uncertain or the soil barren. On the contrary, the rain has never been known to fail and the land is exceedingly fertile, but communications are so difficult that progress cannot be expected without free expenditure. In the delta of the Irrawaddy a network of navigable creeks facilitated extension of cultivation without heavy expenditure of public funds on roads and bridges. Further, inland cart tracks were available over the level plains throughout the long dry season, but this is not the case in the lower part of Tenasserim, nor in other parts of Lower and Upper Burma where lie the millions of acres of culturable waste. People will refrain from bringing such land under cultivation until they see some good prospect of being able to convey the produce to market at a reasonable cost.

" Again, the state of the existing roads in the Province has been a byeword and reproach for many years—and this in spite of the fact that a larger percentage of the Public Works grant is being spent on repairs than in any other Province. I do not suggest that the Public Works Department is responsible for these defects—the money allotted has been insufficient.

" Then, as regards buildings Burma is still very ill equipped. Not only are there many large buildings now under construction while estimates for others are under consideration, but there are hundreds of smaller buildings, mostly of timber now more or less dilapidated, which should be replaced by permanent masonry structures.

" Owing to the high cost of living the cost of administration is necessarily high—so, too, are the ratesof labour. It is estimated that the cost of Public Works in Burma is double that in India—for every rupee that we spend in Burma we get no more than can be got in India for eight annas. Although, therefore, the standard figure for expenditure on Civil Works is higher than that

[*Mr. Hall.*]

of Indian Provinces, the allotment is not really on a more liberal scale. It appears to provide for the cost of the work being double what it is in India, but not for the equipment of the Province being in a very backward state. If expenditure on Public Works is curtailed expansion and development must be retarded, and it is to be regretted that this great and valuable estate should not be developed to the full extent of its capacities to the benefit of the people and of the Empire at large.

"The revenue is increasing it is true, and the Province will be entitled to a share of the increase; but this will not suffice to cover the growing wants under other heads, and also to maintain Public Works expenditure at a proper level. Nor can this expenditure over and above the standard figure be fully met from the balance. The closing balance this year includes 50 lakhs received as a contribution on starting the new settlement Without this the closing balance would be at a very low ebb, and the Provincial and Local balances taken together would in the current year have been reduced by 30 lakhs, while the Budget Estimate for 1907-08 provides for expenditure which will reduce the balance by 15 lakhs. The requirements of the Province have not been always fully met. They are increasing steadily and may be expected to increase at least as fast as the revenue. It is indeed unlikely that the large expansion of revenue that we have witnessed in recent years in Burma will continue. Even the Financial Statement which is now under discussion affords ground for supposing that the advance may not be so rapid and so steady as formerly. Thus in paragraph 17 the following passage occurs:—'In Burma, on the other hand, mainly in consequence of floods in some districts, the expansion of the (land) revenue has been less rapid than was expected.' That remark refers to the figures for 1906-07. In 1907-08 a large increase is expected (paragraph 163), but a considerable portion of that increase will consist of 'arrears of the current year due to floods and unfavourable agricultural conditions in some parts of the Province.' Now, this destruction of crop by flood is not wholly the result of abnormally high floods in the Irrawaddy. It is partly due to the decision of Government to prevent systematic bunding on the eastern bank of that river, on the ground that embankments on that side endanger the large and very remunerative works on the west bank. It may, therefore, be anticipated that for many years, even when the rise of the Irrawaddy is normal, a considerable area of rice-land lying to the east of that river will be submerged.

"From the Financial Statement it is also clear that it is not safe to conclude that revenue under other heads will expand in Burma without any check. For instance, in paragraph 19 it is stated that 'the improvement under stamps and excise has been fairly general throughout the country, except in Burma and the United Provinces.' Again (paragraph 128), 'The growth of assessed taxes in Burma has received a check in the current year.' On the other hand, as regards Land Revenue Charges, 'the budget estimate in Burma has proved too low and there is an increase of Rs. 94,000.' And here it may be noticed that while the Province retains only half its land-revenue receipts it has to bear the whole of the land-revenue charges.

"I would further represent that Burma Provincial Revenue suffers in an exceptional degree from the export-duty on rice. Over 80 lakhs of rice export duty are paid annually in Burma, and this is more than 70 per cent. of the total amount so levied in the Empire. Under the Provincial Settlement the whole of this money is Imperial; but one result of the duty undoubtedly is to reduce the price of rice in the Province, and this again leads to the land-revenue being settled on a lower level than would be the case if exports were free. Burma gets a half-share of the land-revenue, and so the export-duty on rice leads directly to loss of Provincial Revenue.

"I would recommend that some compensation be made to Burma on account of its exceptional contribution to this head of Imperial Revenue, and that the additional assignment be such as to render possible an increase of the Civil Works standard figure on the expenditure side from 80 to 100 lakhs.

[*Mr. Hall; Mr. Apcar.*]

"Whether one looks at the Provincial Settlement as a whole or solely at this one important item, I can only apprehend that unless the suggested alteration of the Civil Works standard figure is made the already long delayed development of some of the most fertile portions of the Province will be still further retarded, while such districts as are already well populated and extensively cultivated will remain ill equipped with buildings and roads.

"In conclusion I desire to express regret that a settlement more liberal and more in consonance with the needs of the Province has not been accorded."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR SAID:—"My Lord, I will not take up the time of the Council by repeating at any length what has been said in every part of India regarding the shortage of rolling-stock on our railways. There is hardly a report issued by a Coal Company in Bengal that does not contain some reference to the same thing, and if matters go on as at present, we shall have serious complaints from our local Jute and Cotton mills of the increasing difficulties they labour under consequent on the shortage of coal, entirely occasioned by an insufficiency of rolling-stock. So far as Bengal is concerned the feeling is unanimous. At a meeting of our Chamber of Commerce, held on the 27th February, the representative of the Bengal Coal Company, our premier concern, stated that the Indian Mining Association had lost no opportunity of urging, during the past twelve years, the necessity for ample transport being provided for the coal industry and had been warmly supported by the Chamber; that many of our principal lines of railway are within a few days of stoppage, our mills and other industries are forced to live from hand to mouth, our steamers visiting this, the principal, port of India are forced to leave short of their bunker requirements. Strong words, my Lord, but true in every detail. At the same meeting I had to refer to the same subject in my address.

"Speaking strangely enough on the same day, the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the course of his able address said:—

'At the present moment there is one bitter cry going up from all over India for wagons to carry the produce of the country. Only a few months ago we heard of the Karachi shippers being unable to get their wheat down on account of an insufficient supply of wagons, the result being heavy losses on account of demurrage, etc. Now we hear of stations filled with cotton and no wagons to take it away; thousands of tons of manganese lying at the stations in the Central Provinces waiting for wagons which do not come. Indeed, it is not necessary to refer to any particular trade as all are suffering alike, and it is difficult to estimate the loss this inability on the part of the railways to supply wagons means to firms and merchants, but it must be very large.'

"I could go on quoting indefinitely complaints on the same subject, but I have no doubt Your Excellency has noted them and no useful purpose would be served by my taking up further time of the Council.

"The Financial Summary and Statement for 1907-1908 has been welcomed by the trading interests of Calcutta on account of the important provisions contained in it towards making up the deficiency in this matter of rolling-stock. The large grant of Rs. 568 lakhs, or 3¾ millions sterling, calls for and is receiving the cordial appreciation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. We note that the Railway Board report that the provision of 568 lakhs has met in full the demands of all railways for grants for rolling-stock for the year 1907-1908.

"There are, however, two important points to which, in our opinion, prompt attention is necessary, while the Budget does not show signs of meeting them. These are, firstly, a programme for expenditure on rolling-stock over a longer period than one financial year of twelve months; and, secondly, the liberal treatment of what are termed, in the Financial Statement and the Railway Board's memorandum, 'open line requirements,' which we look upon as the provision of facilities other than rolling-stock in order to enable railways to move with despatch and promptitude the increasing traffic. It is shown in paragraph 73 of the Financial Statement that the receipts from the carriage of passengers, goods and minerals on railways have increased during the last eight years from 16¼

[*Mr. Apcar.*]

millions sterling to over 27 millions sterling, or by 70 per cent. It is known that during this period charges for carriage have been reduced, so that it is safe to assume that in numbers of passengers carried, and in weight of goods and minerals, the figures have been more than doubled during these last eight years. As rolling-stock represents but a small share of the total initial cost of a line of railway so, as development occurs, must the line as a whole be increased and not its rolling stock only.

"During the coming year on new lines already taken in hand and under construction only 2½ millions sterling will be spent, as compared with nearly 3½ millions in the financial year 1906 1907; while nothing whatever is to be spent on additional lines sanctioned but not commenced, or on lines at present under consideration but not sanctioned. An explanation of the reasons for this decision—want of money and inability to raise it on reasonable terms—is given in paragraph 71 of the Financial Statement; and in paragraph 72 we are told that the Government is considering whether it may not be practicable to dispense with some of the restrictions which now hedge round their railway policy; and, further, that if this can be done, there is hope that a greater degree of elasticity can be imported to the Railway programme. I can only say that the trading community look with every confidence to means being devised to prevent for the future the retardation of Railway progress which is to mark the coming financial year. Such retardation is not permitted either in England or in the United States, or in our own colony of Canada; and in neither of these countries is the return on the capital invested so high as it is in India. I do not think that we in India have so far appreciated the marvellous prosperity of our Railway system. Up to about ten years ago Government was incurring an annual deficit so far as concerns Railways. In the financial year 1899-1900 a profit was made of £76,756, and since that year the increase has been to all intents and purposes continuous, so that there has been a surplus for the year 1905-1906, after paying all charges, of over 2 millions sterling, giving a net return—after paying all charges—of 5·41 per cent on 253 millions sterling capital expended on open lines. 'All charges' include not only interest paid on the capital cost, but also Sinking Fund payments in liquidation of the purchase price of certain lines which have been bought by Government, as explained in paragraph 76 of the Financial Statement. What sums are being expended in this Sinking Fund we are not told, but we know that purchase-money is stil being paid for the East Indian, the Scind-Punjab, the Bombay-Baroda, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Eastern Bengal and other lines. If such Sinking Fund charges are excluded, as they should be, in ascertaining what percentage railways are paying, that percentage will be considerably more than 5·41 per cent. shown in the Financial Statement.

"Remarking now on the first point to which it is desired to draw attention, we are told in paragraph 74 that it is far from certain whether it will be possible to spend the large sum of 568 lakhs of rupees on rolling-stock, and that if this should prove to be the case, the grant will be redistributed; or, as we understand, spent on open line requirements other than rolling-stock.

"In other words, the liberal grant of 568 lakhs of rupees is only to be paid if it can be spent by the 31st March 1908, and what cannot be spent by that date will be taken away from the rolling-stock provision. Now, it is evident that a large proportion of the grant has only recently been decided upon, and advice given to the Railways concerned; and to this extent these railways can only now be making their arrangements for purchase. The experience is that a full year elapses between rolling-stock being indented for and its supply, and with every effort to expedite supply under the present sanction, part of the orders will undoubtedly be uncomplied with by the 31st March 1908.

"This raises the question as to whether means should not be devised whereby a grant of this character may be saved from lapsing or redistribution by allowing Railways to place orders for delivery in the subsequent two, three or even more financial years, should it be found that makers are so fully booked

[Mr. Apcar.]

with orders that it is impossible for them to deliver all the wagons indented for within the financial year ending 31st March 1908.

"In times like the present, when there is an abnormal demand for new rolling-stock for Railways in Europe and America, it becomes a matter of difficulty to get early delivery of the wagons ordered. Purchasers who are not limited by considerations of 'Budget Allotment,' 'Financial Years' and the various restrictions which the stereotyped procedure of the Government of India imposes on the freedom of Indian Railways, are enabled to place their orders some time ahead of requirements and so ensure delivery when the wagons are actually required. Instead of indenting for the coming financial year only, the Railways ought now to be in a position, should the state of the market render this expedient, to contract for a considerable portion of the rolling-stock required for the next three or four years, so that delivery may not be delayed owing to makers having meantime become filled up with orders from other quarters.

"Two Engineering Firms in Calcutta have recently put down wagon constructing plant, and were there an assurance of increased orders they would doubtless be prepared to extend their workshops. But it is unreasonable to expect firms in India to increase their Capital outlay unless they can rely on keeping their men and machinery fully engaged. There seems every likelihood that the growing trade of India will demand large annual increases to the rolling-stock of the Railways for some years to come. I consider it to be desirable that manufacturers in India should be encouraged to extend their works. This may be accomplished by assuring them of increased and continuing orders if they are prepared to increase their wagon-producing capacity. As about 60 per cent. of the cost of wagons is expended in the purchase of materials in Europe and about 40 per cent. on labour and materials in India, it is expedient in the interests of India and the purchaser that a larger share of the orders should be placed in this country. Manufacturers in India do not ask for preferential treatment as regards price; but being limited to one market, whilst European manufacturers have many outlets for their production, they require an assurance of steady employment for a series of years before facing a large capital expenditure in the extension of their workshops.

"I would suggest, therefore, that such an alteration should be made in our Railway financial arrangements as would enable the various Companies to forecast their requirements beyond the limits of one Budget, and to receive sanction to place orders for more than one year. If it is considered advantageous to look ahead in the matter of construction of lines, it is no less necessary to do so with regard to the equipment of the lines already opened, the growing traffic of which makes it certain that further large additions to the stock of wagons will be required. What would be regarded as prudent procedure in the case of private enterprise may safely be commended as worthy of imitation by the Government of India in arranging for the purchase of rolling-stock.

"The question of open line requirements other than rolling-stock seems to have been somewhat neglected in the anxiety to deal satisfactorily with the rolling-stock problem itself. With nearly 1,000 miles added to the railway system, and a rolling-stock provision more than 50% greater than ever before, railways have nearly 20% less to spend in keeping pace with the growth of traffic. Although it may be the case that with new lines substantial increases may be made to the rolling-stock without corresponding improvements in terminal arrangements, in doubling where a single track has previously existed, in marshalling yards, in quarters for staff, and the like, on older and established lines there must be expenditure on such items to ensure that the additional rolling-stock shall be made proper use of. So far the average work obtained from rolling-stock on Indian Railways has exceeded that on English and American lines, and this may be due to greater foresight in arranging that the lines shall be developed in their entirety, instead of excessive regard being paid to rolling-stock only.

"There have been indications that terminal and junction facilities, and in some cases running line accommodation, have not on the older lines been sufficient to carry the rolling-stock without delays. Two notable instances were

[*Mr. Apcar; Mr. Gokhale.*]

brought prominently forward in a report made last year by Mr. Wynne, member of the Railway Board. Naihati was found to be totally incapable as a junction to pass traffic through it with anything approaching efficiency, and a new junction on a new site was recommended to cost many lakhs of rupees. The arrangements for serving collieries promptly from loading sidings were characterised as insufficient for the stock then to be dealt with. There is already congestion on the older lines in busy times, and unless there are developments to keep pace with additions in rolling-stock, these cases of congestion must increase and become more serious.

"Another matter of considerable importance to the commerce of Bengal is the question of a Railway Bridge at Sara. The public are not always of one mind, but they are pretty unanimous in their desire for a bridge at Sara and for a broad-gauge railway thence to Calcutta. It came as a surprise to the commercial community when it was known that the Railway Board had recommended a bridge at Rampore Beaulia with a metre-gauge line to Calcutta. I cannot conceive how the Railway Board could persuade themselves to recommend this scheme without further reference to the commercial interests involved. At a meeting with representatives of the Chamber, on the 13th July last, we gave the Board our views on the subject, but were met with a reticence difficult to explain, and which led us to represent the matter to the Secretary of State. On behalf of the Chamber, whom I have the honour to represent, I place on record our appreciation of the assistance our delegates, Sir Ernest Cable and Mr. J. D. Nimmo, experienced from the Private Secretary to Mr. Morley on this subject, and to your Government, my Lord, at the appointment of the Ganges Bridge Commission. The report of this Commission has not yet been published, but on the evidence recorded it is generally anticipated that it will be in favour of a bridge at Sara and prohibition of any metre-gauge line into Calcutta.

"I drew attention last year to the incidence of the Income-tax, and suggested that, as at Home, there should be an abatement or rebate of Rs. 1,500 up to incomes of Rs. 3,600. My Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister joined issue with me on the subject and appeared to consider that a man on Rs. 1,000 a year in this country, if not highly favoured, was not badly off. Neither of us very fortunately have had to try the experiment, but I still adhere to my opinion, and though the matter may not be one of great or general importance, it is quite as worthy of consideration as a reduction in the Salt-tax."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"My Lord, it is a matter of deep and sincere satisfaction to me that the Government has effected a further reduction in the duty on salt, which will now stand at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per maund both in India and in Burma. In view of the language employed by the present Secretary of State for India, in speaking of this impost last year, such action on the part of the Government has not been wholly unexpected. I only wish the Hon'ble Member had spoken of this reduction with more enthusiasm than he has done. I know my Hon'ble friend holds what may be called orthodox official views on this subject. The Council will remember that last year he told us in his concluding remarks on the Budget that he 'never believed that the tax pressed with undue severity even on the poor.' Again this year he says that 'the salt-tax is the only contribution towards the public expenditure that is made by a large number of the people.' Now the former statement is contradicted by the rapid rise in the consumption of salt which has taken place in response to each successive lowering of the duty and which the Hon'ble Member himself describes as 'remarkable.' No one is ever likely to stint himself in regard to a prime necessary of life such as salt, unless driven to do so by sheer inability to buy the required quantity. No one, again, is likely to purchase more of it than he needs, simply because it is cheaper than it was before. And I think that the remarkable expansion of consumption that has taken place since the duty was first lowered in 1903—from 36½ million maunds, the average for three years immediately preceding 1903, to 43½ millions, which is the Hon'ble Member's cautious

[*Mr. Gokhale.*]

estimate for the coming year, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in five years—is conclusive evidence of the fact that a high rate of duty entails serious privation and suffering to the poorer classes of the people. As regards the second statement of the Hon'ble Member, *viz*., that the salt-tax is the only contribution which the poorer classes make to the Exchequer, with all deference I must dispute altogether the correctness of the contention. Why, my Lord, so far from this being the case, the fact is really the other way. I think there is no room for doubt that even now, after these successive reductions of salt-duty, our poorer classes contribute, relatively to their resources, much more than their fair share to the revenues of the State. These classes consist almost entirely of a broken and exhausted peasantry, without heart and without resource and sunk hopelessly in a morass of indebtedness. It is from this peasantry that, over the greater part of India, the land-revenue of the State is derived, and it is the same with Provincial rates. Then the bulk of the revenue from drink comes from these classes. The excise-duty on cotton-goods falls almost exclusively on them. Under Stamps and Registration they pay, certainly, their fair share, and probably more than their fair share, since the bulk of our litigation is about small amounts. Under Forests they have been deprived of their immemorial right to free grazing and free fuel, and the proceeds of these are the only burdensome part of forest-receipts, the rest being fair value realized for timber and other products. Even under Customs, where their contribution is expected to be the least owing to their excessive poverty, the Hon'ble Member's predecessor, Sir Edward Law, once calculated that they paid between 20 and 25 per cent. The only tax from which they are altogether free is the income-tax, and the proceeds of this tax are comparatively small, being under 1½ million sterling a year. Now these, together with the salt-tax, of which the main burden is admittedly borne by them, and the Opium revenue, which is contributed by the foreign consumer, are our principal heads of revenue, and I repeat there is no justification for the assertion that the salt-tax is the only contribution which the poorer classes in India make to the Exchequer of the State. It may be mentioned that Mr. O'Conor, late Director-General of Statistics, in a paper read by him three years ago, described the poorer section of Indian cultivators as a class that 'contributed most largely to the finances of the State.' My Lord, I have made these observations, not in a spirit of mere controversy, but because Mr. Morley's pronouncement of last year on the subject of the salt-tax encourages the hope that we may now look forward to the time when this tax may be done away with altogether, and this consummation is not likely to be forwarded if the Hon'ble Member's views in the matter are allowed to pass unchallenged.

" I am glad to see that my suggestion of last year that, in the general statements of revenue and expenditure, the figures under Railways and Irrigation (Productive works) should be given net has been met more than half-way in this year's Statement by the working expenses on Railways being brought over to the revenue side and deducted there from the gross Railway receipts. This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and I think that the Hon'ble Member, having once begun this reform, must now complete it. He still leaves the interest on Railway debt where it was in the accounts. The result is that the figure of Railway revenue, and through it that of our total revenue, continues to be unjustifiably swollen by the amount of this interest, which already stands at about 10 millions sterling and which will increase from year to year as the capital outlay on Railways advances. The Hon'ble Member observes in this connection :—' We have left the Interest on Railway debt in its original place: to have brought it over to the Revenue side of the account as a deduction from its gross-receipts would have necessitated a large *minus* entry in the column for revenue accruing in England.' And such a *minus* entry the Hon'ble Member wishes to avoid, as it would be unintelligible to the ordinary reader. But there are *minus* entries in several other places in the Financial Statement, and if the ordinary reader does not mind them I do not see why he should mind one more. And in any case it is better to be unintelligible than to be unscientific or misleading. Again, the Hon'ble Member has left the figures under Irrigation as they were before. He says :—' We have not thought it essential to go so

[*Mr. Gokhale.*]

far as the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale suggested and to show the Irrigation revenue net. I quite admit that the same general principle applies to the Irrigation as to the Railway figures : but the former are not yet sufficiently large to cause any serious distortion of the true revenue and expenditure of India.' But I would respectfully ask—why allow the figures of true revenue and expenditure to be thus distorted at all ? Moreover, it introduces a new element of confusion if Railway receipts and Irrigation receipts, which are both exactly in the same position, are treated in the accounts in two different ways. In these matters it will not do to alter the prescribed forms repeatedly, as that must make a correct comparative view of the financial position over a series of years extremely difficult. And, therefore, now that the Hon'ble Member has already taken in hand this reform, I earnestly hope that he will not stop half-way but will proceed to the end, and place the matter once for all on a proper scientific basis.

"Another suggestion which I had ventured to make last year was with reference to the separation of Local revenue and expenditure from Provincial and Imperial. In his reply the Hon'ble Member had stated that he himself was in favour of the proposal, as the balance of advantage lay in favour of making the suggested change and that the matter was under consideration. I am, therefore, disappointed to find that the old practice is still there, and that there, is no indication in the Financial Statement as to what has been the decision of the Government in the matter. The present practice is responsible for a good deal of unnecessary and avoidable misapprehension. Especially is this the case with reference to educational expenditure. Thus in the Financial Statement we are told that the educational expenditure for next year will be 2 millions sterling. I understand that out of this about £800,000 will be Local. But there is nothing in the Statement to show this, and one is apt to imagine that the whole amount of 2 millions will come from Imperial and Provincial revenues. Last year Mr. O'Grady, a prominent member of the Labour party, made an inquiry in the House of Commons as to the amount spent in India from the Indian Exchequer on Elementary Education. The Secretary of State's reply, instead of stating the amount spent from Imperial and Provincial revenues—which for 1904-1905 was, according to a return laid by the Home Member on the table of this Council the other day, only £160,000—gave the figure of expenditure from 'Public funds,' which necessarily was much larger. Mr. O'Grady, not being satisfied with the answer, put after a few days another question asking the Secretary of State to specify how much of that total expenditure from Public funds came from Provincial and Imperial revenues. The reply to this was that the Secretary of State was not in a position to state the amount, but that he would make inquiries ! Now, my Lord, this is not at all a satisfactory state of things. Surely the accounts of the Government of India ought to show what is the State expenditure on Education apart from Local expenditure. I earnestly trust, therefore, that the suggested separation, which the Hon'ble Member himself regards with favour, will soon be carried out and that the Financial Statement for next year will not be open to criticism on this account.

"Coming now to larger questions, I find that I must renew my earnest and emphatic protest against the manner in which our surpluses still continue to be expended as capital outlay on Railway construction. My Lord, I have spoken repeatedly on this subject in previous years, but I feel the injustice of the present arrangement so strongly that I must ask the Council to bear with me while I urge once again, as briefly as I can, my reasons why a change of policy is immediately called for in this matter. This is the ninth successive year when a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure has been realized, and it is clear that the era of surpluses has not yet come to an end. The total of these surpluses during these nine years stands at the high figure of 37 crores of rupees, or about 25 millions sterling, and nearly the whole of this amount has been spent as capital on Railways. Now a surplus is so much more money taken from the people, either through miscalculation or in other ways, than was needed for the requirements of the Government. And as it is not possible to return this money to the tax-

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payers in a direct form, what the Government is bound to do with it is to apply it to purposes which are most calculated to benefit the mass of the people. And the question that we must consider is this—what is the most urgent need of the mass of our people at the present day? Judging from the manner in which the surpluses are applied year after year to Railway construction, one would conclude that in the opinion of the Government what the people needed most was a vigorous extension of Railway facilities. Now, my Lord, I respectfully submit that such a view of the situation is not justified by the circumstances of the country. The claims, for instance, of Sanitation on the attention of the Government are at the present day infinitely stronger and more urgent than those of Railway construction. Already an enormous sum—no less than 400 crores, or 260 millions sterling—has been spent on Railways in India, while next to nothing has so far been expended on the construction of sanitary works. With so many towns in the country decimated by plague year after year, with cholera and malaria committing their havoc in other parts, with the death-rate of the country as high as 35 per thousand as against 16 per thousand in England, I do not see how the Government can continue to leave Sanitation practically to take care of itself. Let the Council consider what difference it would have made to the country if the surpluses of the last nine years—37 crores of rupees—had been devoted to sanitary works instead of to Railway construction! My Lord, we all know that by spending the surpluses as capital on Railways the Government is able in the final adjustment to reduce by a corresponding amount the unproductive debt of the country. And it may be contended that though the surpluses are in the first instance devoted to Railway construction, they are in the end virtually utilised for the reduction of debt. My answer to this is that our debt, by which I mean the unproductive debt of the country—for that is the only real debt—is so small in amount that its further reduction is not an object of much importance. Taking the year 1904-05, we find that this debt then stood at the figure of 60 millions sterling. The 'other obligations' of the Government of India, such as Savings Banks deposits, Service funds, and so forth, amounted in that year to 17 millions. Against this there were cash balances in the Treasuries, here and in England, amounting to 21 millions, and the loans and advances by the Government stood at 12 millions. Our net debt thus is about 44 millions sterling, or less than two-thirds of a year's revenue. This is almost a paltry figure compared with the huge debts of European countries, and the position may no doubt be regarded with satisfaction. But it must not be forgotten that such a result has been rendered possible only by throwing on current revenues for a quarter of a century the burden of all manner of extraordinary charges, which in other countries are usually met out of loan funds. The further reduction of this small debt, therefore, is not a matter of urgency and can well wait, when the money devoted to it may be far better employed in saving the lives of the people. My Lord, it will not do for the Government to say that sanitation is the concern of Local Bodies and it is for them to find the money required to improve it. Most of our towns are extremely poor and the present distribution of the resources between the Government and the Local Bodies is of a most unsatisfactory character. How unsatisfactory it is may be judged from the fact that while there has been a plethora of money in the Government Exchequer for the last nine years, most of our Local Bodies have all the time been struggling with serious financial difficulties and some of them have been in a state not far removed from bankruptcy. Without substantial assistance, therefore, from the Government in meeting the large capital outlay which modern sanitary works require, Local Bodies will never be able to grapple with the problem of improved sanitation: and to my mind there can be no more desirable object on which the Government might expend its surpluses. The Supreme Government should call upon the Provincial Governments to assist sanitary projects liberally out of their own ordinary revenues, and whenever a surplus is realized, it should, as a rule, be placed at the disposal of Provincial Governments for pushing on the construction of sanitary works. I know there is the standing pressure of the European mercantile community to spend every available rupee on Railways,

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and these men are powerful both in this country and in England. But, my Lord, the Government must resist this pressure in larger interests, so far at any rate as the surpluses are concerned. Time was, not long ago, when the Government never thought of spending more than four or five crores a year on Railways. And ten years ago Sir James Westland protested sharply against the manner in which programme after programme of Railway construction was being pressed on him in breathless succession. It is true that in those days the Railways were worked at a net annual loss to the State, and that in that respect the position has now undergone a change. Still 13½ crores is a very large amount to spend in any one year on Railways, and yet the Hon'ble Member has thought it necessary to be apologetic in making the announcement! My Lord, I have no objection to the Government using its borrowing powers as freely as possible to push on Railways, which now rest on a sound commercial basis. But it seems to me most unfair that the loans thus raised should be supplemented by the proceeds of taxation. Moreover, judging from certain observations made by the Hon'ble Member last year, I believe that another resource, and that a large one, will probably be soon made available for Railway construction, and that will be a strong additional ground for devoting surpluses in future years to the improvement of sanitation.

"This resource is the profit now annually realized by the State from the coinage of rupees. For the current year it has amounted to the large sum of 4 millions sterling, or 6 crores of rupees. Last year it was nearly as large, being 3⅔ millions sterling, or 5½ crores. Hitherto these profits have been allowed to accumulate at compound interest, and this Fund, which will in future be known by the name of Gold Standard Fund, stands at present at over 16 millions sterling. I think, my Lord, the public has a right to ask that the Government should now state definitely what limit they propose to assign to this fund and how the profits from coinage will be dealt with when that limit is reached. This is necessary in view of the fact that the statements hitherto made on this subject by those in authority have been more or less vague and, in some respects, even conflicting. Sometimes the purpose of the fund has been stated to be merely the ensuring of the stability of exchange, and sometimes the much more ambitious purpose of preparing for a gold currency has been avowed. When the fund was first constituted in 1900, it was in accordance with a recommendation of the Fowler Committee of 1898—which recommendation had been made with a view to the maintenance of a stable exchange. In 1901-02 Sir Edward Law, in speaking of the Reserve, leaned to the view that it would serve as 'a guarantee for the conversion into gold, if required, of the rupee token coinage.' Lord Curzon, however, merely described it as a means of maintaining the exchange value of the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* In 1902-03 Sir Edward Law again referred to this Fund, and this time he also stated its purpose to be the maintenance of a stable exchange. In 1904 Lord Curzon reaffirmed the same view. In 1905 the Hon'ble Mr. Baker also gave this view prominence in his statement. Last year, however, the Hon'ble Member pushed the other and more ambitious view to the front, and spoke of the time when the rupees would have to be converted into sovereigns. Again, as regards the amount that is required for ensuring stability of exchange, different statements have been made by different authorities. Lord Curzon said that 10 millions sterling would suffice for the purpose. Sir Edward Law put the limit at 20 millions. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker has put it still higher. In 1905 the Hon'ble Member said:—'I should like to see it (the Fund) raised to such a figure as would enable us, in the event of extreme and continued emergency, to reduce the Secretary of State's drawings by one-half for three years in succession, *i.e.*, to something between 20 to 30 millions sterling.' Now, my Lord, all this is somewhat confusing, and the Hon'ble Member will recognize the necessity of making a full and definite statement of the intentions of the Government both as regards the purpose which the Fund is to serve and the limit up to which it is to grow. This is the more necessary because the Fund was created under mere executive sanction without having recourse to the authority of the Legislature, and also because the annual profits from coinage are now far larger than had been anticipated. I think the Government ought to adhere to the idea of the fund merely serving

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as a guarantee for the maintenance of a stable exchange. In that case, even the high limit contemplated by the Hon'ble Member would soon be reached and the profits from coinage—a matter now of five or six crores a year—would be available before long to be employed more usefully than at present. On the other hand, if the more ambitious purpose avowed by the Hon'ble Member last year is to determine the policy of the Government, no limit can be foreseen to the accumulation of the Fund. Such a course, in my humble opinion, would not be justified, and I would venture to urge the following objections against it :—

(*a*) That a gold currency for India has never been authoritatively proposed as a definite object to be attained. A stable exchange at a reasonable rate is all that successive authorities have sought to ensure.

(*b*) That it is wrong to pile up a huge gold reserve in pursuit of an object never proposed or defined or even regarded as attainable within a measurable distance of time.

(*c*) That it is looking too far ahead into the future to anticipate the introduction of a gold currency into India.

(*d*) The present margin between the value of bullion and the token value of the coin will not suffice to ensure the conversion of rupees into gold, for the moment demonetization is proposed, silver will be depreciated still further.

(*e*) Even on the Hon'ble Member's assumption the Reserve can suffice only for the conversion of rupees coined since 1900. The stock of rupee coin of previous years—estimated at about 130 crores by Mr. Harrison the expert—will not be covered by it.

"I trust the Hon'ble Member will set all doubts in the public mind at rest by making a definite announcement of the intentions of the Government in the matter, if not in the course of this debate, at any rate in the Financial Statement of next year.

"My Lord, besides the reduction of the Salt-tax, there are four other interesting and gratifying features of this year's budget. They are the new arrangement for meeting Provincial Famine expenditure, the prospect of an abolition of the Opium traffic, the reduction by half a million sterling of the special annual grant for Army Reorganization and the announcement made on the subject of Free Primary Education. Of these the first does not require more than a passing reference. I think the scheme outlined by the Hon'ble Member is an equitable one and ought to work well in practice. I only hope that the commendable liberality with which the Imperial Government has treated Provincial Governments in this matter will be extended by the latter in their turn to Local Bodies, and that these Bodies, whose resources, even in prosperous years, are meagre and inelastic, will now be relieved of all responsibility for famine relief altogether. This responsibility was thrust on them when the Government of India itself had to struggle, owing to falling Exchange and other difficulties, with a chronic state of deficits. Now, however, that the very tradition of a deficit has been forgotten, no time should be lost in definitely freeing Local Bodies from a burden which should never have been imposed on them.

"My Lord, I have read with sincere pleasure the important statement which the Honourable Member has made on the subject of the Opium-revenue, coupled as it is with a reduction in the area under cultivation for the ensuing year. I confess I have always felt a sense of deep humiliation at the thought of this revenue, derived as it is practically from the degradation and moral ruin of the people of China. And I rejoice that there are indications of a time coming when this stain will no longer rest on us. I have no wish to go to-day into the historical part of this melancholy business. The Secretary of State admitted freely in his speech last year on this subject that there were few things which Englishmen had reason to regard with less pride than this. The only practical question now is, how to put an end to this morally indefensible traffic with the

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least derangement in our finances? It has been suggested in some quarters that the British Exchequer should make a grant to India to compensate her for the loss of revenue which would be entailed by the extinction of this traffic. Now, apart from the fact that there is not the slightest chance of England making such a grant, I think the proposal is in itself an unfair one and ought to be strongly deprecated. No doubt there are important questions like the Army expenditure, in regard to which India has to bear serious financial injustice at the hands of England. Then the cost of the civil administration ought to be substantially reduced by a large substitution of the Indian for the European agency in the public service. And if only justice were done to us in these matters, we could let the whole Opium-revenue go at once and yet not feel the loss. But these questions have to be fought on their own merits and they must not be mixed up with this Opium question. So far as the Opium-revenue is concerned, whatever may be the measure of England's responsibility in forcing the drug on China, the financial gain from the traffic has been derived by India alone, and we must, therefore, be prepared to give up this unholy gain without any compensation from anybody—for that would be only another name for charity—when in the interests of humanity this wretched traffic has got to be abolished. Of course we have a right to urge and we should urge that we must be allowed to spread our loss over a certain number of years—say ten years—so that our finances should not be suddenly disorganised. That would be a fair position to take up, and we should have there the support of all right-minded people. But the traffic itself must go and we must cheerfully co-operate in any reasonable scheme for its final extinction.

"My Lord, I am glad to see that the special grant of over two millions a year for the Army Reorganization scheme has been reduced this year by half a million sterling. Considering that the money comes out of the iron grip of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I think we have reason to feel thankful even for this small reduction. Of course, since the total initial outlay on the scheme is a fixed sum, this reduced grant only means that the execution will be spread over a longer period than the five years originally contemplated. Still it sets free for purposes of internal improvement a sum of half a million sterling a year out of current revenues. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker describes the circumstances which have led to this reduction in the following words:—'The present political situation and the reduced receipts we anticipate from Opium have led us to reduce the normal grant to £1,666,700 during the coming year.' I am glad to see the reference to the 'present political situation,' by which the Hon'ble Member no doubt means the improved aspect of affairs on the North-West Frontier. This is partially endorsing the view of those who have objected to the carrying out of His Excellency's scheme on the ground that it added largely to the burdens of the people at a time when, in view of the improvement that had taken place in the position of things, they were entitled to substantial relief. My other objection to the scheme was on account of its throwing on current revenues a heavy extraordinary charge which should have been met out of borrowings. The surpluses of the last nine years were more than sufficient to meet this non-recurring charge twice over, and as they had been for the most part employed in a way which eventually resulted in a reduction of our debt, it was only an act of bare justice to the tax-payers that this heavy non-recurring charge, instead of being spread over a number of years and thrown on current revenues, should have been met out of loan funds. However, I see in the papers that Mr. Morley has finally accepted the scheme. That being so, I fear no useful purpose is likely to be served by my continuing the controversy in this Council. I only trust that the view which I understand is held by the Government that the scheme will in the end make for economy will be found to be justified, when the time for judging of its correctness arrives. Meanwhile, as there is still much vagueness in the public mind about the nature and scope of the scheme, may I respectfully suggest to His Excellency that it will help to clear away unnecessary misapprehensions, if he will see his way to make an authoritative statement on the subject—as far, of course, as a public statement can be made in a matter of this kind.

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" My Lord, the military problem in India may be looked at from four points of view. There is first of all the standpoint of the military expert—the soldier —whose principal idea is to raise the efficiency of the Army to as high a state of perfection as possible, and who wants to take for this purpose all the money he can get. Then there is the standpoint of the average Englishman, who wants to feel safe about India and who is comparatively indifferent as to what burdens are imposed on the people of this country in order that he may feel so safe. That is the way the ordinary member of Parliament looks at this question. Thirdly, there is the standpoint of the Indians themselves—those who have to bear the burden, but have hardly any share in the privileges of the present arrangement. Lastly, there is a standpoint which in a way comprehends or should comprehend all these three, though not necessarily in the same degree, and that is the standpoint of the Government of India. Now, my Lord, when we, the Indian members of this Council, speak at this table on this question, we necessarily approach it from the Indian point of view. It is to express that view that we are here, and though we know that our voice is weak and that what we say is not likely for a long time yet to influence the practical decisions of the Government, that does not absolve us from what is after all our duty to ourselves in the matter. We should be guilty of presumption if we extended our remarks to technical details relating to the Army, on which we are not qualified to express an opinion. But there are certain broad questions of policy —also questions connected with the progress of humanity—which all men of average intelligence may claim to understand and discuss. My Lord, I do not believe that any serious war cloud is likely to appear on our horizon in the near future. I am fortified in this opinion by the high authority of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Haldane. The triumph of Japan in the late war, and the gradual waking up of China and even of Persia—these, if not the overthrow and exhaustion of Russia, are bound to discourage European aggression in Asia for many years to come. Moreover, wars between the great Powers of Europe—and the only war that can touch us is one between England and Russia—are daily growing less and less likely. A comparison of the history of Europe in the 19th century with that in the 18th will show in what direction things have been moving. And the 20th century is bound to be even better than the 19th. The people in Europe are no longer mere pawns on the chess-board of Kings and Ministers. And they are realizing more and more what horrors a war means to them. I think, therefore, that India may well ask to be relieved now of a part of her present Army expenditure. Further, the injustice of the present arrangement, whereby a disproportionate share of the cost of military defence of the whole Empire is thrown on her, must be remedied. Then the status of the Indian officers in the Army, which at present is admittedly most unsatisfactory, must be improved, and higher careers thrown open to them. Lastly, the wrong inflicted on all classes of the Indian community indiscriminately by keeping them compulsorily disarmed—thereby slowly crushing all manhood out of a whole race – must be cautiously but steadily set right. My Lord, I have spoken time after time on these subjects in this Council, and last year His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with perhaps a touch of impatience, observed that he had heard my arguments and assertions every year for three years. But, my Lord, is it *my* fault that these things have to be pressed again and again on the attention of the Government? If His Excellency would like to hear less of these complaints, the remedy lies to a certain extent in his own hands. A way must be found out of the present situation, which is no doubt difficult and delicate, but which must not be allowed to continue as it is, simply because it is difficult and delicate. Otherwise His Excellency may raise the Army to the highest pitch of efficiency and yet he will have left the larger military problem in India as unsolved as ever.

" I now come to what is in some respects the most gratifying feature of the present budget—I mean the statement which the Hon'ble Member makes on the subject of Free Primary Education. The statement is brief, but it says enough to indicate clearly the resolute purpose that lies behind it. My Lord, the whole country has reason to feel grateful to Your Lordship's Government for taking up this question in this earnest spirit. The circular letter

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of November last and this paragraph in the Financial Statement taken together leave no doubt in my mind that before the budget for next year is presented, primary education will have been made free throughout India; for I cannot imagine any Local Government standing in the way of the adoption of this measure, since the Government of India is going to find all the money required for it. I am sure we owe much in this matter to the Hon'ble Mr. Baker's active support of the cause. I cannot help recalling that last year when this question was raised in this Council, my Hon'ble friend expressed his sympathy with the proposal in most cordial terms. 'I have', he said, 'the keenest sympathy with every one of the objects on which the Hon'ble Member desires to see public money expended. In particular, I am greatly interested in his proposal for making primary education free with the intention of ultimately making it compulsory. I hope and believe that some great scheme of this nature will eventually be carried into execution.' This was in marked contrast to the reception which the appeal met with at the hands of another member of Government, who, by what must now be described as an irony of fate, then presided over our Education Department and who was therefore the responsible spokesman on behalf of the Government on the subject. Sir Arundel Arundel expressed himself in the matter thus:—'I understand the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale to advocate universal free primary education throughout India. That would be a large order.' And the utmost that he could bring himself to promise was that the aspiration for free primary education would be 'kept in view as the distant peak to be one day attained while the work of the present must be slow progress along the plain.' What was, however, 'a large order' in March became a very reasonable order in November, so reasonable indeed that the circular letter addressed to Local Governments on the subject showed unequivocally that the Government of India had already made up its mind to adopt the measure. The incident serves only to emphasise the necessity of entrusting the Educational portfolio to such members as feel some enthusiasm for the subject My Lord, now that the Government has advanced as far as free primary education, I earnestly trust that no long interval will be allowed to elapse before the next step is taken, *viz.*, that of making a beginning in the direction of compulsory education. If His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has found it practicable to make primary education compulsory in his State, I cannot understand why the British Government should not be able to overcome the difficulties that lie in its path. The best plan, as I urged last year, would be to confer powers, in the first instance, on Municipal Corporations in cities, with a population of, say, a hundred thousand and over, to introduce compulsion for boys within their areas, the Government of India finding the funds required. The area of compulsion may then gradually be extended, till at last in twenty years or so, primary education should be compulsory in the country for both boys and girls. My Lord, we are already so far behind other civilized nations in this matter that no further time should be lost in making such a beginning. As an eminent German Professor points out, no real economic or social development of a people is possible without the education of the masses. Such education is "the foundation and necessary antecedent of increased economic activity in all branches of national production in agriculture, small industries, manufactures and commerce;' it leads to a more equal distribution of the proceeds of labour; and it ensures a higher level of intelligence and a larger capacity for achieving social advance among the people. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this question in the present state of India.

"My Lord, I have so far dealt with various questions arising out of the Financial Statement which the Hon'ble Member has laid before the Council. The question, however, that, in my humble opinion, transcends all others in importance at this moment is how to associate the people of this country with the administration of their own affairs, so that their growing estrangement may be prevented, and, while their self-respect is satisfied on one side, the bond between them and the Empire may be strengthened on the other. The Englishman who imagines that India can be governed much longer on

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the same lines as in the past, and the Indian who thinks that he must seek a destiny for his country outside this Empire, of which now, for better, for worse, we are a part—both alike show an inadequate appreciation of the realities of the present situation. The main difficulty in regard to this association arises from the fact that the government of this country is really in the hands of the Civil Service which is practically a caste, with all the exclusiveness and love of monopoly that characterises castes. My Lord, I am speaking in the presence of so many distinguished members of that Service, and I respectfully trust I shall not be considered guilty of rudeness in making these observations. These men, who give on the whole a high average of work, and who moreover feel conscious that they are doing their best, are naturally satisfied with their position, and they expect us to be satisfied with ours. And as they happen to be practically the sole advisers of both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, no reform which they do not approve has, as a rule, any chance of being adopted. Of course there are exceptions, but I am speaking now of the Service as a class. In a general way they seem to recognize that some advance is now necessary, but when you come to a discussion of different measures of reform, a majority, though not necessarily composed each time of the same individuals, is to be found arrayed against every reform that may be proposed. Thus if it is urged that judicial and executive functions should now be separated, you will be told that that will not do as that will weaken the executive power. If you say that the Viceroy and the Secretary of State should have among their official advisers one or two Indian gentlemen, the suggestion is resisted on the ground that the confidential character of the deliberations in the two Councils will no longer be assured. If you propose that the Legislative Councils should be expanded and improved and they should be entrusted with some degree of power to exercise a check over the financial and general administration of the country, the objection is raised that such a reform will strike at the root of the very constitution of the Government, which, as the Secretary of State said last year, must continue for as long as one can see autocratic and personal. If the reform suggested is that Municipal and Local Boards should now be made purely non-official bodies, freed from all immediate official control, the answer will be that Local Self-Government touches intimately the interests of the mass of the people, and you cannot allow its efficiency to be lowered. And thus we move round and round the fortress of Official Conservatism and bureaucratic reluctance to part with power, without being able to effect a breach at any point. My Lord, this kind of thing has now gone on for many years, with the result that the attitude of the public mind towards the Government—'opinion,' as Burke calls it, which is of greater importance than laws or executive power in maintaining order—has undergone a steady and, of late years even a rapid change. Since last year, the impression has prevailed that the Government has at last decided to move forward and that important concessions are contemplated. I earnestly trust that this impression is well-founded I trust also that the proposed reforms, when announced, will be found to be substantial and conceived in a generous spirit. My Lord, it is of importance that there should be no unnecessary delay in this matter. The public mind is in a state of great tension, and unless the concessions are promptly announced and steps taken to give immediate effect to them, they will, I fear, lose half their efficacy and all their grace. The situation is an anxious—almost a critical one, and unless the highest statesmanship inspires the counsels of the Government, difficulties threaten to arise of which no man can foresee the end."

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER said:—" My Lord, at the meetings of this Council in recent years very interesting statements have been made by my distinguished predecessor, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, regarding the policy of the Government of India in its efforts to improve the conditions of Agriculture, to develop Irrigation, to promote Forestry, and to deal with the constant variety of problems falling under the head of Land-revenue. I do not propose on this occasion

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to follow that example. Having only recently joined Your Excellency's Government I have not the intimate acquaintance with all those matters, or with the details of the striking developments that have taken place during the past five years, to enable me to speak with the same confidence as my predecessor; nor have I that personal knowledge which alone can give interest to a statement made for the information of this Council and the public. On these matters of departmental administration I propose, therefore, to confine myself to a few remarks of a general character.

"One subject which I thought it would not be necessary for me to notice today is that of famine Relief operations have unfortunately been found necessary in some parts of the country and are now in operation, but I did not regard the position as so serious as to require mention in this Council. I cannot, however, allow some remarks which were made by the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose to pass altogether unchallenged. I heard those remarks with regret. The Hon'ble Member claimed to set down naught in malice, but, if I understand his remarks aright, he lent the countenance of his name and the weight of his eloquence to those who will set down much in malice It is frequently asserted, and still more frequently insinuated, that famines are now of more constant occurrence and are more serious in character under British rule than they were formerly, owing to the gradual impoverishment of the people. Statements to this effect, often repeated and suffered to pass without contradiction, have now come to be accepted as axiomatic and are taken as part of the regular stock-in-trade of journalism. And yet these statements are absolutely incorrect and misleading. I do not for a moment mean to say that the Hon'ble Member committed himself definitely to such assertions, but I say that his remarks will tend to encourage their repetition. I regret the spirit in which these remarks were made, because I have no doubt that the aim of the Hon'ble Member is the same as that of Government, namely, to prevent famine as far as is humanly possible, and where famine cannot be avoided to do everything to alleviate the misery it must cause. I have no doubt that we all give the Hon'ble Member full credit for the honesty of purpose he claims. But if he desires to obtain a reputation for absolute fairness I trust that when he next reviews the subject of the alleviation of famine in the future he will not fail to make himself acquainted with, and to give due credit for, the great strides that have been made in the past, owing to which famines, terrible as they still may be, are not comparable in the distress and misery they cause with those of former times.

"In our Agricultural policy we are now approaching the end of a period of transition. The Department was built up during a long series of years chiefly by the patient and far-seeing efforts of Sir Edward Buck, whose great interest in India makes him still a yearly visitor to its shores. He laid the foundations during years of financial stress, and he recognised that in a branch of work from which no quick and visible returns could be derived, it was the part of true wisdom not unnecessarily to attract the attention of the financial authorities by any excessive demands for pecuniary assistance. He devoted himself rather to economies in the troublesome and often protracted system of land settlement, and in the domain of agriculture to inquiry and organisation, so that when a more propitious time arrived his successors should be prepared to reap the advantage of it. The appreciation by the Government and by the public of the possibilities before the Department gradually increased, the demand for a more active policy gathered force, and at the same time the improvement in the finances of the country enabled the Government to make an entirely new departure. In all the Provinces funds have in recent years been provided on a liberal scale for the expansion of the agricultural organisation for the recruiting of trained experts, for the provision of model or experimental farms, and for the improvement or establishment of schools or colleges. At the same time the Imperial Government has made special provision at Pusa for two definite purposes :—for the highest forms of scientific research and for the higher training of Indian students. We have thus, as I said, been in a period of transition—transition from the ill-equipped state of some years ago, when the staff of the Department was as small as the duties thrown upon it were multifarious—to the

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time when we shall have a strong and, we hope, a capable staff, competent both to grapple with the research work which must be the basis of all progress, and to bring the results before the peasantry, whether with a view to actual improvements or introduction of new staples and new methods, or with a view to the avoidance of a the diseases and blights which have caused and do cause almost incalculable damage every year. We have obtained now the greater part of our expert staff, not indeed all we hoped for, but nearly all that can be provided at present, and the immediate future will be a period of training, of organisation, and of consolidation both in the Provinces and in the branches of work directly under the Imperial Government. At Pusa the work of research is now in full operation, the main buildings are nearly complete, and I hope in a few days to inspect their progress. When it will be possible to open the college I am not certain, but I hope at no very distant date, as the work of training is now perhaps the most important of all we have to undertake. The expansion of our provincial staffs is more likely to be delayed by want of men than by want of funds, and I hope to see a large increase in the number and the quality of the students who resort to our agricultural schools and colleges. It is with them indeed that the future must rest; and I hope that the numbers who are willing to devote themselves to what is, after all, the greatest of the interests of India will increase, and that the best brains of the country may be found in the service of its agriculture.

" The Financial Statement deals at some length with Irrigation works. The remarkable results achieved in the Punjab must give satisfaction to all who are interested in the material prosperity of the people of the country and in the growth of its revenues. It will interest the Council, as an example of the manner in which the enthusiasm of our engineers is ever ready to take advantage of the progress of modern discovery, to know that enquiries have been started in the Punjab to ascertain the possibilities of carrying on lift irrigation by electric power. The Province which now undoubtedly offers the most promising field for further profitable extensions of irrigation is Sind. There, owing to the absence of weirs, few of the canals at present carry any cold weather supplies, but with suitable weirs across the Indus vast and promising extensions of irrigation, unequalled I am told in any other part of India, would be feasible. It is possible that three weirs would be required which would break up a long stretch of the Indus into portions of convenient lengths for canals to irrigate the Indus Valley from the confluence of the Chenab river to the sea. In other Provinces equally profitable results cannot be secured, but the Council are aware that in consequence of the Report of the Irrigation Commission we are considering not only the most profitable schemes but also those which would not in former times have been deemed sufficiently remunerative, and that ever-increasing attention is being given to the protection of insecure tracts from famine. Of the many proposals under investigation there are three large reservoir projects in Madras—the Tungabhadra, the Kistna and the Cauvery schemes, the combined magnitude of which is almost staggering to anyone but an Irrigation Engineer. I am not certain that I ought to except even the Engineer, and the Hon'ble Mr. Sim, who has pleaded the cause of Madras, will, I feel sure, admit that projects so vast must be very carefully considered in all their aspects before public funds can be devoted to their construction. In Bombay the Godavari project, estimated to cost nearly a crore, has been sanctioned, and an interesting feature of another protective scheme under consideration in that Presidency is a proposal to use the water not only for irrigation but for the supply of power, the nature of the site lending itself to a scheme for this purpose. In the Central Provinces the largest scheme under consideration is one for irrigation from the Mahanadi.

" I should like to add a few remarks on the Budget proposals from the provincial point of view—more particularly with reference to their effect on the Province I have myself lately administered. In this view I desire to express a very hearty approval of the scheme for making assignments to the various Provinces to build up a Famine Reserve, and I observe that these proposals have been cordially received by more than one Local Government. When the

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provincial contract for the Central Provinces was under consideration, we admitted that we were treated with all the liberality we could expect. There was only one point on which we felt some hesitation, and that was our liability in the event of famine. The Government of India were good enough to make some modification, which relieved us of our more immediate anxieties, but I am very glad to see that a permanent scheme has now been devised, the terms of which are sufficiently liberal, if only we have a few good years to start with, to remove the danger of that dislocation of provincial finance which in previous years has had such a disastrous effect in impeding development. The first year of the new Provincial contract with the Central Provinces has just closed: the contract has worked out better than was expected ; the provincial allowances are more than sufficient to meet the present scale of provincial expenditure, and will permit the administration to recover the ground it has lost during a long succession of lean years. That the contract has turned out so well is partly due to a cause that may be held, as the Hon'ble the Tikka Sahib has pointed out in connection with another Province, to have its unsatisfactory aspects—a great development in receipts from excise. The growth of this revenue is very largely due to a change of system introduced in large areas by which the supply of liquor has been brought under better control and its price raised: and so far it is satisfactory. It is also due to good times and to a very extraordinary increase in the wages of our labouring classes, amongst whom the habit of drinking is more widespread than in other parts of the country with which I am familiar. It is possible that these good times have led them to indulge more freely than before, and, if so, this is unsatisfactory; but the possibilities of evil are being recognised, I am glad to say, by the people themselves, and in more than one district temperance societies have been formed. One of these in a remote upland district had, when I last heard of it, obtained considerable success, and its adherents had passed through the temptations of certain festive seasons without lapsing. The local authorities have given their countenance to the movement, and the Government regards it favourably and with interest. Beyond this official action cannot go, but the Hon'ble Member will doubtless be glad to hear that these movements in favour of temperance are springing up amongst the people themselves, with whom rest the social influences that alone can maintain the vitality and ensure the success of efforts at reform.

"My Lord, the Central Provinces are well and ably represented on this Council, but this is the only occasion on which I shall ever have any claim to speak specially on their behalf, and I venture therefore to say that they fully deserve the great improvement in their financial condition that has recently been allowed them. They were described long ago by a well-known Anglo-Indian poet, though in a forgotten poem, as the Cinderella of the Indian Provinces. This description still holds good, for till now they have had no funds with which to make a respectable appearance in public. But they have a keen and, in many parts, a very intelligent population, they have many tracts of unusual fertility, immense mineral resources, and forests which are rapidly improving and which will in the future be a valuable asset. They only require development, and at present their urgent need is an extension of railway communications. Their present railways cannot move even the grain crops in a good year, and even the richest tracts are entirely unprovided with feeders. I share the disappointment caused by the announcement that progress in the construction of new railways will be retarded. It is possible that in the past the provincial aim has been too much to provide railways that would be useful in time of famine. In the circumstances of the time this was only natural. The Province now requires railways in the paying tracts, railways that will assist not only in the transport of its food-grains, but of its cotton and manganese and coal and forest-produce. There is a great commercial future before the Central Provinces, but progress is everywhere hindered by want of adequate transport. I believe that local capital would, though perhaps only to a limited extent, be forthcoming for the more promising lines, and I hope that it may eventually be found possible to devise some scheme that will encourage the local or private investor in this country to come forward to supplement the funds that are provided in the ordinary course of the programme of railway construction."

[Mr. Finlay.]

The Hon'ble MR. FINLAY said :—" My Lord, it is satisfactory to a member who has just assumed charge of the Commerce and Industry Department to find the position of the country so sound in regard to the interests with which he is specially concerned. The figures of the Financial Statement bear throughout clear though indirect testimony to the continued progress of the trade and industries of India. The trade returns afford direct evidence to the same effect: the imports of merchandise in the first 11 months of 1906-1907 exceed those of the same months in 1905-1906, which was itself a record year, by between 5 and 6 crores of rupees: and the exports of Indian merchandise show an excess of between 12 and 13 crores. I may perhaps add that on my return to India, after an absence of more than four years, the fact which has made the keenest impression on my mind is the very great progress which has been made by the country during the interval. In Calcutta, in Bombay, in Madras, in Cawnpore I have seen and heard striking evidence of advance in every direction, and of commercial activity and progress of the most satisfactory kind.

" The members of this Council are aware that the Post Office in India is one of the best managed and most progressive of the departments of the public service, constantly assiduous in meeting and anticipating the needs and wishes of the public. The administration of the Post Office in this country compares favourably with that of any country in the world. I am glad that in this year's Budget Statement it has been possible to announce some important concessions to the letter-writing public.

" The first of these relates to letters to foreign countries. The Rome Universal Postal Conference of last summer altered the unit of letter weight from 15 to 20 grammes, and allowed the British Post Office to declare its equivalent to 20 grammes to be one ounce. India will follow the lead of Great Britain, and from October next the unit of weight for letters sent out of India will be doubled, being raised from half an ounce to one ounce. The rate of postage to countries within the British Empire will be one anna an ounce. To countries not in the British Empire the rate will be 2½ annas for the first ounce, with 1½ anna additional for each additional ounce.

" In almost all the countries of the world the lowest rate for which a letter is carried within the country is the equivalent of one anna In India, almost alone, there is the specially low rate of half-an-anna. Till two years ago the weight allowed to be sent for this special rate was half-a-tola. From April 1905 this was raised to three-quarters of a tola. In the debate in this Council on March 29, 1905, the Hon'ble Sir J. Hewett stated that the Government of India hoped that the weight might eventually be raised to one tola. We are now in a position to fulfil this promise, and from October next half-an-anna will cover the postage of an inland letter not exceeding one tola in weight. This concession the Government of India intend to be final: whatever alterations may be made in the other units of weight for letters, they do not contemplate any further alteration in the weight of letters charged with the half-anna rate : nor can they hold out any hope of a reduction of the rate below half-an-anna as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis.

" The half-anna rate is a special rate for light letters peculiar to India. The real unit of letter postage in India, as in other countries, is one anna. Till 1898 the weight covered by this rate was one tola; in October 1898 this was raised to 1¼ tolas, which is the equivalent of about ⅔rds of an ounce. When the unit for foreign letters is raised to 1 oz. it would be impossible to retain unchanged the unit for inland letters. For it would be out of the question to charge one anna for a letter sent from Calcutta to London *viâ* Bombay and to charge two annas for a letter of the same weight sent to Bombay. From October next the letter unit of weight for inland letters will be increased to three tolas. This is the equivalent of rather less than 1¼ oz., and the Government of India do not consider that this increase can be considered as final: they think that the difference between the weight of an inland and of a foreign letter which can be carried for one anna should be considerably greater than 25 per

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cent. In England a letter weighing 4 oz., the equivalent of about 10 tolas, is carried for a penny; and the Government of India hope, if the Post Office revenues continue to increase, to be able to announce next year a further increase in the unit of weight of inland letters which may be sent for one anna.

"The last valuation of the Postal Insurance Fund showed a considerable surplus, and, with the approval of the Actuary who made the valuation, the Government of India have decided to increase by 10 per cent. the sums insured by the existing premia: thus the monthly payments which have hitherto effected an insurance for Rs. 100 will in future secure Rs. 110. This concession will apply to all policies in existence on April 1, 1907, as well as to new policies from that date.

"I am also able to announce a reduction in a not unimportant telegraph rate. The tariff on telegrams between India and Aden is now Rs 1-5 a word. It will shortly be reduced to one rupee a word. The representations made by the Government of India have secured the consent of the Cable Companies concerned to this reduction, and I hope that the negotiations will before long also result in a corresponding reduction in the rate for telegrams to and from East and South Africa, and the Red Sea Littoral.

"The Hon'ble the Nawab Sahib refers to the question of making railway receipts negotiable instruments. I think he exaggerates the possible effects of this suggested change in the law, and I have never before heard that there was a clash of interests in regard to it between the large and the small trade centres. In any case I could not advise the Government to legislate on such a subject without feeling confident of the fairly unanimous support of commercial opinion.

"The same Hon'ble Member mentions the question of the purchase of stores required from England. The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the system under which Indian and English stores are purchased for the use of the various departments has been received, and the recommendations made have been carefully considered. The Government will shortly place before the Secretary of State their views on the subject. Until their proposals reach the Secretary of State, I regret to say that we are not at liberty to publish the Committee's Report.

"The Hon'ble the Nawab Sahib and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar refer to the Ganges Bridge Committee. The report of that Committee has not yet reached the Government, but I understand that it has been signed. When it is received, no time will be lost in taking up its consideration or in forwarding to the Secretary of State the recommendations of the Government of India on the subject. In the meantime the report will be published, and attention will be paid to any public criticisms or remarks which it may elicit.

"The Hon'ble the Nawab Sahib and the Hon'ble the Tikka Sahib of Nabha urge upon the Government to the claims of third class railway passengers for greater comforts and conveniences. The need for this is fully recognised, and I would refer Hon'ble Members to the remarks on the subject in the memorandum by the Railway Board appended to last year's Financial Statement. Although the Board do not recur to the matter this year, I can give an assurance that they have not relaxed their efforts to improve the comfort and convenience of third class passengers.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has commented on the reduction in the capital expenditure on railways. It is the case that the expenditure in 1907-1908 will be less than in 1906-1907, and also less than the amount entered for the year in the triennial programme which was provisionally sanctioned a year ago. The system of triennial programmes was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in the following words: 'Although I am not able to pledge myself unreservedly to the provision of money for three years in advance, I am willing to adopt the plan of a programme to be prepared each year of the expenditure for the coming three years, and to give provisional sanction beforehand to the expenditure necessary for carrying out the programme, subject, however, to financial exigencies

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which may compel me to restrict the grant in any year. Although the Secretary of State cannot divest himself of the power of revising the programme in the special circumstances above referred to, it may be understood that the intention is that ordinarily the allocation made in advance for any given year shall not be disturbed.' The programme prepared a year ago for the three years 1906-1907 to 1908-1909 was the first triennial programme prepared and provisionally sanctioned under these orders. And it is particularly unfortunate that it should have been necessary to exercise the reserved power of reduction in special circumstances in the very first year for which a provisional sanction had been given beforehand. I regret the reduction as much as my Hon'ble Colleagues. But we must bow to the financial necessities which have led to the decision. The capital expenditure on railways must clearly be limited by the amount which can be borrowed in the year: there is no possibility of escaping from that limitation, though there may be difference of opinion as to the correctness of the estimate of the amount which it will be possible to borrow in the coming year. Provision has been made for a loan of three crores in India. I believe that banking and commercial opinion in India will endorse the opinion of the Government of India that it would not be prudent to issue a larger loan in India in the coming year. But the amount that can be raised in India is only a small fraction of the sum required for capital expenditure on railways, and the restriction of that expenditure really depends on the amount of sterling borrowing in London. This must be settled by the Secretary of State, who has at his command the fullest information and the best financial advice relating to the London money market. His decision as to the amount which can prudently be borrowed in London next year necessitates the reduction of the capital expenditure on railways from 15 to 13½ crores. While we regret the decision we must accept it; and enough is known in India of the present circumstances of the London money market to explain it.

"The Government of India are fully conscious of the disadvantages which this reduction in the rate of railway capital expenditure entails, and of the disappointment with which it is regarded by the mercantile community and all who are interested in the development of the country; and they recognise that the reduction is particularly inopportune at the present time when trade is exceptionally active, and when the Indian railways are proving increasingly remunerative. It has been necessary to omit from next year's estimates any provision for starting the construction of new lines, to retard slightly the progress of lines under construction, and to reduce to a small extent the expenditure on special works of open lines. The expenditure on rolling stock and on ordinary works of open lines has not been reduced, and the capital expenditure on open lines absorbs nearly three-fourths of the total provision of 13½ crores.

"If we are to reap the full advantage of our large past expenditure on railways and to avoid causing grave inconvenience to trade, we must be prepared to face an increase in the annual capital expenditure on open lines; and, in view of the urgent need for new lines in many parts of the country, we cannot long continue to restrict the expenditure on new construction. Must we then admit that the task of financing Indian railways has attained such a magnitude as to be beyond the power of the Government of India to undertake successfully? Or may we hope to devise some means by which we shall be enabled to fulfil our responsibilities, and avoid in future years a retardation of progress such as that which the state of the money market in London has forced upon us for next year? The Government of India do not despair of finding a remedy and will address themselves to the task.

"One means of relieving the Government of a portion of its difficulties and of increasing the progress of railway construction I may mention. It is private enterprise. In most other countries railways have been built without the direct intervention of the Government; and it has always seemed to me unfortunate that the Government of India has been required to take so large a share in the work of providing India with railways. The policy of giving guarantees was, no doubt, necessary at the beginning. But I myself believe that if during the last

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thirty years or so the Government had sternly refused to give guarantees or any special assistance to private enterprise, and promoters had known that it was useless to ask for special assistance, real private enterprise would have come forward, and we should by this time have had more railways in India than we have built under the system of almost complete dependence on Government assistance. By private enterprise I do not mean the enterprise which would, while accepting the chance of profit, throw on the Government the risk of loss: I mean enterprise which accepts both the risk of loss and the chance of profit. If private promoters make proposals of this nature, they will find that they are welcomed both by the Railway Board and by the Government of India, and they will not have any unreasonable conditions imposed on them. But I confess that I am not sanguine that private enterprise will come forward so freely as to admit of the adoption of the very radical change in railway policy recommended by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis.

"There is one remedy for the defects of the existing system often suggested in vague terms which I will mention only to reject. It is the separation of railway finance from the general finance of the Government. My Lord, the difficulties in the way of raising money for railway construction are real difficulties, and not difficulties which can be avoided by any book-keeping device. It will not make it any easier to raise the total amount of the loans that the Government require if the loans are divided into two classes, one of loans required for railways and the other of loans required for other purposes; and it would be impossible to give the first class precedence over the second, for when loans for other purposes are required, they are of an even more urgent nature than railway loans. In ordinary years we borrow practically only for capital expenditure on railways and irrigation, and the suggested separation of railway from general finance would have no effect whatever on the only real difficulty of our present system—the difficulty of raising the money required for railway construction.

"The restriction on the amount of our loans, which leads to the limitation of our railway programme, is exercised by those responsible for the decision on consideration of the price at which the loans are likely to be floated, that is, of the effect on our credit in the money market of loans of any required amount. At present our sterling loans are issued at 3 per cent., and at a discount. We cannot largely increase the amount of the loans without increasing the discount. But if we were prepared to pay a higher rate of interest, or to offer subsidiary advantages,—such as a share in the profits of our railways in addition to the fixed interest,—we should probably be able to raise in the London money market larger sums than are now considered prudent. There are of course objections and difficulties in the way of the adoption of either of these suggestions; but they are worthy of consideration.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has today made a suggestion which, if adopted, would place at our disposal a considerable annual amount without in any way affecting the credit on the London money market of the Secretary of State. It is, in effect, that further investments on account of the Gold Standard Reserve should be made in our own railways instead of in sterling securities bought in the open market. The annual profits on coinage are, the Council is aware, invested in sterling securities in order to form a fund to be used, when occasion arises, for the purpose of preventing the rate of exchange falling below *1s. 4d.* the rupee. Till the sterling investments have reached an amount which shall be unquestionably large enough to secure the object of the fund, no one would propose to divert the profits on coinage to any other purpose. The sterling investments now amount to over 12½ millions; and in addition the Government of India hold in the Currency Reserve and the Treasuries between 10 and 11 millions of gold, which would be as readily available as the investments, or more so, for use for the purpose for which the Gold Standard Reserve exists. In view of these figures the question arises whether the time will not shortly come when it will be unnecessary to continue to add to the sterling investments, and to incur the annual loss of the difference between the rate of interest secured from the investments, and the rate at which our annual loans are issued. That is a question which must be decided without

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reference to the need of further expenditure on railways, and with reference solely to the sufficiency of the Gold Standard Reserve Fund for the purpose for which it was formed. But if it should be decided in the affirmative, the Government will be relieved of some of its difficulties in raising adequate funds for the construction of railways.

"I have mentioned some possible means of preventing an undue restriction of our capital expenditure on railways in the future: and there may be others. I do not wish to commit myself to advocate the adoption of any of them. But I can say this, that the Government of India will give the matter their early and careful consideration.

"Since I assumed charge of my present office the most important and most urgent question that I have had to deal with has been the deficiency of rolling stock on Indian railways. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has today given forcible expression to the general feeling of the public on this subject, and I have no fault to find with the accuracy of his description of the situation. I have received verbally and in writing complaints on the subject from Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. These representations and the information supplied by the Railway Board leave no room for doubt that there is a serious deficiency in rolling stock, not confined to any particular railway but on practically all railways. The Government of India fully recognise the gravity of the situation which the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has portrayed. I will not take up the time of the Council by discussing the past causes of this deficiency, except to hazard the suggestion that it is very largely due to the fact that the prosperity of India and the increase in the traffic offering have been very much greater than was foreseen or could reasonably have been assumed in forecasting our future requirements. Neglecting the past, we may confine our attention to the present and the future. As to the present, unfortunately no full remedy is possible: rolling stock takes time to build, and all that can be done is to make full use of the existing stock. I have the assurance of the Railway Board that they and all the Railways concerned have in the last few months been doing and are now doing their utmost to mitigate the present inconvenience by removing any defects in the methods of working the traffic, and to see that the fullest possible use is being extracted from every wagon at their disposal.

"As to the future, the figures given in the Financial Statement show that the Government are taking steps to make good the deficiency in rolling stock. The provision under this head amounts to 568 lakhs. The corresponding amounts in recent years were:—

	Lakhs.
1903-1904	291
1904-1905	292
1905-1906	279
1906-1907	382

"The deficiency in rolling stock was recognised a year ago, and the grant was largely increased in the current year. It has been still further increased for next year. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has called attention to the statement of the Railway Board that the provision has met in full the demands of all railways for grants for rolling stock. Special efforts will be required on the part of the India Office to spend the whole of the grant, and no doubt they will be made: the Government of India have impressed on the Secretary of State the urgency of the demands.

"In order to reduce in future years the difficulty of obtaining within the year the rolling stock for which funds are provided, the Railway Board are taking a special step this year a step which will meet with the approval of my friend Mr. Apcar, as it goes a considerable way in the direction which he has just recommended. The Secretary of State has provisionally sanctioned, subject to revision on financial grounds, a programme of railway capital expenditure of 15 crores in 1908-1909 and of 15 crores in 1909-1910. These figures include certain provision for rolling stock—474 lakhs in 1908-1909 and 368

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in 1909-1910. The Railway Board have now addressed all the Railway Administrations, informing them of the amount provided in the triennial programme for rolling stock in 1908-1909 and 1909-1910, and have urged on them the necessity of preparing and obtaining sanction to estimates for the rolling stock required in those years, and of sending home indents as soon as possible. This will enable the India Office to make timely arrangements for placing the orders for supply in the two later years covered by the triennial programme. The same instructions will apply to purchases in India. For I may explain—and this has an important bearing on the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's remarks regarding the encouragement of Engineering firms in India—that in September 1905 the Railway Board issued instructions to the State Railways to call for tenders in India for the supply of 25 per cent. of any sanction for goods stock. I think the Hon'ble Member will admit that this is as great an assurance of steady employment as it would be proper for the Government to give. In addition to orders for goods stock, large and important orders are given to firms in India for structural iron work and ferry plant by the administrations of both State and Companies' lines.

"The above remarks state what is being done to meet what may be termed the current demands of the railways, and to bring the stock of each railway up to its requirements. The Government of India, however, think that the situation demands a further measure of a special character, and they are proposing to the Secretary of State the formation of a central reserve of rolling stock to be at the disposal of the Railway Board for issue to any railway which may from time to time require its own stock to be temporarily supplemented.

"So much for what the Government is doing. Now, I have a suggestion to make to the various coal and other companies who have felt the stress of the shortage of wagons. Could they not take some share in the steps to prevent the recurrence of the grave inconvenience of the past few months? In England and Scotland it is the almost invariable practice of such companies to supply their own wagons: they do not depend entirely on the railways to meet their demands. Cannot Indian companies do likewise? There may be difficulties; but I can assure the various companies that if any of them are ready to supply rolling stock for their own use their proposals will be welcomed by the Railway Board and the Government of India, and that reasonable conditions for the use of private wagons on railways will be agreed to."

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley has expressed his disappointment that the Government of India have not been able to move faster towards the Settlement figure for Police expenditure. The figure for the whole of India was 150 lakhs to be worked up to at the rate of 25 lakhs a year. In the first year the Government of India gave 50 lakhs instead of 25, and the yearly rate of 25 lakhs has been maintained and even exceeded since. Up to date the Bombay Government have received 9½ lakhs for recurring expenditure, a much greater sum than they have been able to spend on the purposes for which the grant was made. In consequence of this inability they diverted part of it to the building of the Central Police Training School, an object for which it was not originally intended. The Bombay Government have not been delayed in their reorganization schemes owing to references to the Secretary of State. The superior establishment was sanctioned with retrospective effect, and though the Subordinate Police scheme, owing to a further reference has not yet been despatched to the Secretary of State, the Government of Bombay have been allowed to bring part of the scheme into operation. I may add that it is, of course, the case that the balances of previous years are available for future expenditure. It is quite true that it is desirable that the changes advocated by the Police Commission should be brought to completion at as early a date as possible, but I believe that the Hon'ble the Finance Member is moving as fast in this matter as his resources will reasonably permit him to do.

"The subject of decentralized administration referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley is already under the consideration of the Government of

[*Sir Harvey Adamson.*]

India. It is a big subject, and all that I can say at present is that the Hon'ble Member's valuable contribution will receive careful examination.

"With reference to the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga's remarks on the subject of cleansing and beautifying Calcutta I am glad to announce that as the result of a conference held at Belvedere, at which I was present, there is every prospect of the scheme for the improvement of Calcutta soon coming to a successful issue.

"The Maharaja has referred to the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions. It is a few years now since Local Governments reported on the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal. I am afraid that it will be necessary to address Local Governments again on the question, not for the purpose of ascertaining what can be said for and against it, for that has already been fully discussed, but for the purpose of ascertaining what progress has been achieved during past years in separating the functions owing to the general effect that increase of work always exercises in the division of labour, and what still remains to be done in this direction. There can be no doubt that in many parts of India increase of work, both Executive and Judicial, has tended to a separation of the functions. In the meantime I may say, and I am only stating my own individual opinion formed on a perusal of the reports, that both the Maharaja and the gentlemen who were the authors of the memorial of a few years ago that opened the question are taking rather too serious a view of the present position, and that their arguments refer to a time when the District Magistrate was also the Police Superintendent of the district rather than to the present time when the District Magistrate seldom tries a criminal case and rarely takes part in the investigation of a crime. The District Magistrate who combines in his own person the duties of thief catcher, prosecutor and judge does not exist in India, and has not existed for the past half-century. Still I am not prepared to say that the present footing is in all respects a satisfactory one. I hope that the question will be brought to a solution before the return of the Government to Calcutta.

"The Hon'ble the Nawab of Dacca has referred to the present condition of political feeling in India and to the license of a section of the Press. I say without fear of contradiction that there is no country in the world in which the Press enjoys greater liberty than in India. It has from time immemorial been the policy of Government to refrain from putting the law in motion against the Press except in the extremest of cases. It is unfortunately only too true that in recent years, in the tension of political feeling, a section of the Press has stooped to scarcely veiled sedition. It is a matter that has seriously attracted the attention of Government. I venture to commend its careful consideration to the Native leaders of political thought in India, in whose desire for an enlarged representation of Natives in the administration of the country I can cordially sympathise, and whose loyalty to the British Crown I have never doubted. In particular I would draw their attention to the disastrous influence that a section of the Press exercises upon higher education. It is no light matter that the rising generation of students, to whom, when they are grown up, a large share in the administration of the country will be entrusted, should be taught by their daily reading during their most impressionable years to resent discipline, to contemn authority, and to hate the Government to which the destinies of India have been committed.

"I should have been glad to reply to the remarks made by other Hon'ble Members on matters that concern the Home Department. But in a Department which embraces thousands of subjects it is obviously necessary that a Member of the Executive Government should have at least a day's notice of the subjects that are to be criticised before he can be in a position to answer the criticisms with the authority that attaches to his position in the Government of India. I hope, therefore, that Hon'ble Members will excuse me from replying to criticisms of which I have had no notice.

"But I cannot pass in silence the concluding portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's speech, in which he represents the Indian Civil Service as a caste whose only aim is to retain a monopoly of power for themselves. The

[*Sir Harvey Adamson.*]

Hon'ble Member forgets that the Indian Civil Service is the custodian of the interests of the three hundred millions who inhabit India, and not merely of the small party of perhaps a few millions of whom he is the spokesman. The Hon'ble Member in his tours through India has formulated his demand, namely, self-government for India on the lines of a self-governing colony. We all may be allowed to look forward to the day, far distant, when education will have permeated through India, when the hundreds of races that inhabit it will have attained some measure of homogeneousness, and when such form of administration may be feasible; but to set up that type of government at the present day as a plank of practical politics is as illogical and absurd as it would be for a teacher to instruct a pupil in the differential calculus immediately after he had mastered the principles of simple addition. If the Indian Civil Service allowed themselves in the present conditions of India to countenance such fads as this, they would indeed be worthy of even greater denunciation than they have received from the Hon'ble Member.

"I will now refer to one or two subjects which may be of some interest to the public. The first of these is the revision of the Imperial Gazetter.

"In August 1900, when the preliminary operations were being undertaken in connection with the Census of 1901, the Government of India decided to take advantage of the special facilities which these offered for the effective and cheap revision of the Imperial Gazetteer of India through the agency of the provincial superintendents of the Census. These officers had been selected with an eye to their literary aptitude and would, it was thought, on the completion of the Census, be well equipped with material for compiling articles dealing with provinces, states, districts, large cities, etc. The proposal to carry out the scheme of revision on these lines was accepted by the Secretary of State. Under the general plan of revision Mr. J. S. Cotton was selected by the Secretary of State as the English Editor and Sir Herbert Risley was appointed as the Indian Editor, but, owing to the latter's selection in September 1902 as Home Secretary, Mr. W. S. Meyer was appointed Editor for India; and on the latter's appointment to be Finance Secretary, Mr. R. Burn, then provincial superintendent in the United Provinces, was entrusted, in February 1905, with the work. The result of the entire operations will be as follows:—

There will be issued in the first place the new Imperial Gazetteer embracing (*a*) four volumes on India as a whole, dealing respectively with descriptive, historical, economic and administrative matter: (*b*) twenty volumes containing, in a general alphabetical arrangement for all India, articles on provinces, states, mountains, rivers. districts, towns, etc., and (*c*) a concluding index volume for the whole work. The four India Volumes, while forming a component part of the Imperial Gazetteer, will also be issued separately as the Indian Empire series, and each volume will have its own index. In addition there will be the provincial gazetteer, which will be a collection for each British province and Native State of the articles relating thereto which are scattered through the volumes of the Imperial Gazetteer. These articles will be brought together for each province, and the whole series will consist of twenty-five volumes, each volume containing a full table of contents and a separate index. Finally there will be a district gazetteer series, comprising two separate volumes for each district, *viz.*, a main volume containing descriptive matter, and a subsidiary volume giving the more important district statistics. It is also proposed to issue a special atlas in connection with the Imperial Gazetteer. The atlas will consist of 64 plates or separate sheets: and a folding map of India will also be inserted in a pocket in each of the volumes of the Indian Empire series. The work of printing the Imperial and provincial gazetteers has been entrusted to the Clarendon Press, Oxford, but while the former will be published in England the latter will be published in India. The work in connection with the atlas has been entrusted to Mr. J. G.

[*Sir Harvey Adamson.*]

Bartholomew. Volumes I, III and IV of the Indian Empire series will be published very shortly.

"I will next briefly relate the progress that has been made in the reorganisation of the police.

"The reorganisation of the *superior* police establishment for all provinces received sanction during the year 1905 and effect is now being given to the reforms. Sanction has also been received to the entertainment of *deputy superintendents*. The complete reorganisation of the *subordinate* grades of the *district* police has been sanctioned in Bengal, the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, and Coorg. The scheme for the revision of the Burma subordinate police has recently been submitted to the Secretary of State: that for the United Provinces is about to be submitted. Final proposals on certain branches of the subject are still awaited from Madras and Bombay. Meantime sanction has been accorded to the carrying out of immediately necessary reforms on lines suggested by the Government of India. Proposals for the reorganisation of the city police in Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The revision of the similar force in Bombay has been deferred at the request of the Local Government. Proposals for the revision of the railway police in Bengal, the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Central Provinces were included in the schemes for the revision of the subordinate police of those provinces and have been sanctioned. The Burma general proposals (like the United Provinces general proposals) also include the railway police. The Bombay proposals and the Madras proposals are now under consideration. Proposals are still awaited from the North-West Frontier Province. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs of rupees was allotted during 1905-06. A grant of 25 lakhs of rupees was made during the year 1906-07, and for 1907-08 a further grant has been made of 30½ lakhs of rupees for the furthering of such reforms as have already been sanctioned.

"It may interest my Hon'ble Colleagues and the public to hear what progress has been made in the scheme for the endowment of a Research Institute for India, which owes its origin to the munificent liberality of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata. The last information communicated to the public was contained in the Bombay Government Resolution No. 431, dated the 8th March 1905. As related in the papers then published, the Government of India accepted Mr. Lowndes' valuation of the endowment properties, agreed to the proposals regarding the guarantee fund, and consented to make an annual grant to the Institute of a sum equal to one-half of the local assets, subject to a maximum of R1,50,000, and to make an initial grant of R2,50,000 towards the construction of the necessary buildings and the provision of scientific apparatus. They also agreed that the administration both of the endowment property and of the Institute itself should be carried out by a scheme under the Charitable Endowments Act providing for the vesting of the endowment property in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and the formation of a Council in which would be vested the general administration of the Trust, the management of the property, and the executive administration of the Institute. Such being the accepted arrangements, the Messrs. Tata were asked to submit an application under section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act embracing the whole scheme. This they did through their solicitors, Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., on the 6th June 1906. The scheme was necessarily one of exceptional intricacy and it required careful and detailed consideration.

"Some months before this scheme was submitted to them the Government of India had, at the request of the Messrs. Tata, moved the Secretary of State to enlist the assistance of the Royal Society in nominating a Director for the Institute in the hope that this would materially facilitate the settlement of the remaining details of the project, and would afford a definite guarantee of progress. Dr. Morris W. Travers, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at the University College, Bristol, was selected for the appointment, and arrived in India about the middle of November last. Since then he has been engaged in revising the scheme for the Institute in consultation with the Government of India and the representatives of the Messrs. Tata, and his assistance has been of the utmost

[*Sir Harvey Adamson; Major General Scott.*]

value in working out the numerous points which called for decision. There are now good grounds for hoping that at no distant date the Indian Institute of Science, planned by the foresight and philanthropy of the late Mr. Tata and promoted by the generosity of the Mysore State, will pass beyond the stage of preliminary discussion, which has lasted so long, that a suitable governing body will be organized, and that the actual construction and equipment of the buildings at Bangalore will be commenced. The funds available for this purpose consist of R5,00,000 from the Mysore State and R2 50,000 from the Government of India, in all R7,50,000 for objects estimated to cost R6,57,000. For the working expenses of the Institute there will be available R1,25,000 derived from the endowment property, grants-in-aid of R50,000 from the Mysore State, and R87,500 from the Government of India, making up a working income of R2,62,500 as compared with R1,75,000 mentioned by Sir William Ramsay in his report of 1900 as the minimum sum required for an adequate commencement. With an assured income of this amount it is believed that the governing body will be in a position to procure the most competent teachers, to retain their services for long periods, and to found research scholarships for the encouragement of students. They will in fact be able to carry on their operations on a scale commensurate with the high aims which the founder of the endowment had in view. While sympathising cordially with these aims the Government of India have no desire to associate themselves directly with the actual administration of the Institute or to claim a determining voice in the settlement of the lines of research to be followed or the methods of instruction to be employed. They realise that the results of the experiment that is now about to be tried will depend mainly upon the character and energy of those who come forward to take advantage of the facilities for advanced study which it will offer. They are anxious not to interfere with the free growth of whatever forms of intellectual activity and economic enterprise the Institute may encourage or create, and they will therefore confine themselves strictly to exercising no more than that degree of influence and control which is justified, and indeed rendered obligatory, by the grant-in-aid which they are giving from public funds."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT said :—" My Lord, the majority of the important measures with which the Department of Military Supply is concerned have already been referred to in the Military Finance Secretary's memorandum, which will be found embodied in the Hon'ble Finance Member's statement. I do not propose therefore to take up the Council's valuable time by repeating information which is already at their disposal, but merely to invite attention to one or two matters which may be of general interest.

" In regard to the delay in manufacture which has occurred in some of the ordnance factories, I should like to mention that this is mainly due to the scarcity of trained labour, the demand for which has become very great all over India owing to the increasing number of mills, factories, and other works which are being installed. The country has doubtless every reason to be gratified at the general prosperity which this demand for skilled labour indicates, but at the same time the scarcity causes considerable inconvenience to superintendents and managers, and it is recognised that every endeavour must be made to attract labour by providing suitable accommodation and healthy surroundings for the native workman.

" The explosions of cordite which occurred at Hyderabad (Sind) and Ferozepore have demonstrated the importance of adopting a more rigid system of periodical expert inspection of this and other war stores, and Government will shortly consider proposals which are being submitted by the Director General of Ordnance for the constitution of an expert Inspection Branch. He is also about to submit a scheme for the reorganization of the Ordnance Department generally, by which it is anticipated that a more complete decentralisation of factory and arsenal administration will be secured.

" In furtherance of the policy of Government to encourage private enterprise, it is intended in the future to obtain from private local manufacturers many articles of army clothing and ordnance equipment which have hitherto been

[*Major General Scott; the Commander-in-Chief.*]

made in Government factories, and with this object in view it has been decided to abandon the scheme for the permanent establishment of a third Army Clothing Factory at Fategarh.

"The Military Finance Secretary has dealt in his memorandum with the expenditure incurred in the Military Works Services, and I would merely observe that out of the fixed grant of 100 lakhs, approximately, only a small part is expended on new works of a comparatively minor character, the remainder being required to meet ordinary demands for establishment, maintenance of existing buildings, and the other items referred to in paragraph 13 of the memorandum.

"We have every reason to be satisfied with the progress which is being made with horse-breeding operations in the various districts to which stallions under the control of the Army Remount Department have been allotted. The selected young stock resulting therefrom will eventually prove a valuable source of supply for army remounts.

"The operations in connection with the establishment of stud farms at Ahmednagar and Mona with the object of preserving the pure Eastern breeds of horses, and of providing pure bred animals which will be fit for use as Imperial stallions, have so far been very successful. This and the establishment of young stock depôts and runs are the direct outcome of the recommendations of the Horse-Breeding Commission.

"During the past year marine survey work was carried out in the Persian Gulf and on the Burma coast, and in the archipelago to the eastward of the Middle Andaman Islands. One of the vessels was subsequently detailed for special work in the neighbourhood of the pearl banks near Mergui and Tavoy."

His Excellency THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said:—"My Lord, as Your Excellency said at the last Budget debate:—

'The price paid for an army is the premium paid for the insurance of the country. The huge armies of modern nations are not due either to any tendency to over-insure, or to the promptings of mere military ambition. They exist in the first place for the maintenance of peace, because nations must know that on their armed strength depends their immunity from attack. No nation can hope to be great and prosperous without being strong amongst its fellows. Its wealth, the welfare of its people, its commerce, its investments, its interior development, depend on its security from hostile pressure—a security guaranteed only by the efficiency of its military forces.'

"Those words, my Lord, rightly define the principles of our military policy in India Our arrangements are made to maintain the security of this country and its teeming millions of inhabitants, whom we have undertaken to protect, and for whom we are determined to ensure tranquillity in their homes. Our policy is, therefore, a purely defensive one, for it is most unlikely that we shall ever attack any other Power, or, indeed undertake any military operations, unless the necessity is forced upon us through aggression, or acts which compel us to defend what we hold.

"But whilst it is our duty to maintain adequate forces for the defence of this country, it is equally our duty to see that we obtain the best value for our money. As I pointed out last year, we are seeking to make the best use of the means at our disposal, by overhauling the machinery and reorganising our existing materials; and I can fully understand the interest that has been taken by the public (as Mr. Gokhale has shown today) in the Redistribution Scheme that is one of the projects on which we are now engaged.

"I have seen it stated that we intend to place a large portion of the Indian forces on the North-West Frontier, whilst others seem to be under the impression that the troops are to be collected together in certain great cantonments. Neither of these statements are in any way accurate. The principles on which we have been working are totally different. The distribution of the Army in India, as it stood before the present changes were introduced, has hardly seen any practical improvement since the days of the Mutiny. The Mlitary areas into which the country has hitherto been

[*The Commander-in-Chief.*]

sub-divided have been mere geographical divisions of varied extent, with a different number of troops in each. They were not such that peace formations were in any degree adapted to the requirements of war. The troops for the various Brigades and Divisions of the field army had to be drawn from widely separated localities, and from different Commands. They could not be trained together in the tactical formations in which they would be employed in the field, and the numerous administrative details, on which every army must depend for its success and very existence, were extremely complex and unsatisfactory.

"These are some of the reasons, my Lord, which rendered it necessary for us to examine the disposition of our forces, and try to remedy some of the most glaring defects.

"We have been attempting to form Divisions self-contained in all respects —not only ready and able to take the field themselves, but also to leave behind, when mobilised, sufficient troops to provide adequately for order and tranquillity in the areas from which they are drawn on mobilisation. It has also been necessary to establish these Divisions on the main lines of railway, in such a manner that they can be transported rapidly when required. For this purpose it is manifestly unnecessary and inadvisable to locate the army on the North-West Frontier. The Divisions will be established 'en echelon' one behind the other on our various railway lines, so that we carry out the principle of conveniently dispersing our troops in peace whilst providing for their rapid concentration in war. It must not be forgotten that distance is a factor of comparatively minor importance in the railway concentration of troops for war. Every one knows that for the successful conduct of military operations many other things are needed besides the actual troops. Stores, food and ammunition have to be supplied; transport collected; remounts arranged for; and numerous other details, such as hospitals, field parks, etc., have to be provided. All these have to be delivered at the various bases of operations—that is, they require 'train-power'; and, however excellent our train service may be, it requires most careful consideration and organisation to enable all requirements to be delivered in a moderate time. It is, therefore, essential that we should so distribute our forces and material in time of peace as to enable a thoroughly equipped army to pass rapidly into a state of war, when required, without unnecessary dislocation and confusion.

"I have already referred to the provision of the necessary internal garrisons that have to be left behind for political purposes when our Army takes the field Besides these there are two other important considerations which have to be provided for in any scheme of redistribution. These are health and training. We want to move the troops from unhealthy stations, or where they are scattered in isolated detachments, and are no longer required for political or military purposes, and place them in more healthy localities where they can be of greater value in the general scheme of defence. In order to make the best use of our existing material it is not only necessary that we should do all in our power to mitigate climatic effects as far as possible, but it is of equal importance that we should distribute our available forces so as to secure their efficient training in fighting formations in time of peace.

"The ideal would be to have the Brigades organised in peace time in the formations in which they would take the field in time of war—each commanded and trained under its own Brigadier. But this ideal is not entirely obtainable. It is, however, practicable to arrive at an organization and distribution which will meet the essential requirements of the case, enabling the troops to be highly trained on a divisional basis in tactical formations in peace time, and pass rapidly into their war organisation when war occurs.

"These are the main principles of the scheme. It is not one which has been accepted without the most prolonged consideration of all the numerous and complex conditions involved; nor can it be carried to completion for some time, as each step has to be carefully considered in the fullest detail. In every instance sites have to be examined and surveyed; medical conditions have to be reported upon; the water-supply, cost of labour and building materials, facil-

[*The Commander-in-Chief.*]

ities for training, questions of forage and rations, and numerous other considerations must necessarily be examined. It is obvious, therefore, that the matter is one which will take some time to complete. But if carried systematically to a conclusion, we shall be able to deploy approximately double our former strength in half the time—which appears to be worth a moderate expenditure simply in the form of an insurance. Of course it must be understood that the redistribution of the troops costs only a small proportion of the total grant that has been authorised for the redistribution of the army and its reorganisation on a divisional basis.

"Closely connected with the training and organisation of the troops themselves, is the equally important subject of staff organisation and training, for however efficient the regimental officers and men may be, however brave and devoted —and we can confidently pay that tribute to the magnificent material of which the Army in India is composed—they can only be heavily handicapped if the staff work fails or is found wanting. We have been trying, therefore, not only to improve our staff organisation by an improved distribution of duties; but, by the establishment of the Indian Staff College, we hope gradually to obtain a large body of highly trained staff officers who will be of the greatest value both for peace preparation and in the ordeal of war.

"Several little difficulties had to be faced at first; but they have all been satisfactorily disposed of, and the new buildings at Quetta will be ready in time for the College to be transferred there next term, where they will have the best possible facilities for learning their important duties, both theoretically and in a thoroughly practical manner. With the permission of the Secretary of State and the courteous assistance of our gallant allies, the Japanese, we are arranging to send a party of these young Staff Officers to Manchuria, where they will be able to study on the ground the course of those recent great military operations and learn the many remarkable lessons which that campaign disclosed. Their tour will, I feel sure, have the best results, and be well worth the small expenditure incurred on their passages.

"At the Budget debate last year I said that I felt sure my Hon'ble Colleagues do not consider the sepoy overpaid—indeed, having regard to the increased cost of living, I should be somewhat surprised if they did not think the converse to be more correct. Whilst systematically proceeding with our schemes for the general improvement of the Army and its preparedness for war, we have therefore been also considering how we can ameliorate the conditions of the troops themselves within the means at our disposal. The kit money of Native troops is being raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, which will give each man a free kit, instead of his having to pay a large part of the cost himself; a boot allowance will also be given to all unmounted combatants; free passages will be granted to a certain number of native soldiers proceeding to their homes on leave; and revised pension rules for the Native Army have been recommended to the Secretary of State. All these measures will be of great assistance to the native ranks, and will, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect.

"The British officers, also, have not been forgotten. A revised scale of travelling allowances for all officers has been introduced, which will prevent their being subjected to pecuniary loss, as has frequently been the case hitherto when transferred or ordered on out-station duties. The question of the pay of the British officers of the Indian Army is now under consideration, and I hope that before long it may be found possible to do something to improve the position of the junior ranks

"My Lord, I am sure we all fully realise that there is no finality in military arrangements. It is an unfortunate necessity that our measures of defence must be periodically revised in order to keep pace with the progress of other nations and the improvements in their armaments if we intend to maintain our high position in the world. An army is an extremely complicated machine, which becomes more and more complex as new inventions are produced and requires constant overhauling, not only to ensure that each part is thoroughly sound, efficient and suited for its intended purpose, but that all that is not proved to be really

[*The Commander-in-Chief; The Lieutenant-Governor; Mr. Baker.*]

necessary shall be rejected and got rid of. By carefully observing the latter precaution, the cost of essential improvements may be largely counterbalanced by savings effected in other directions; and, if these principles are constantly adhered to, I feel sure that any increased expenditure anticipated from our schemes of re-organisation will be greatly reduced by a sound system of economical administration in the Army."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, I congratulate Your Excellency's Government and my Hon'ble friend Mr. Baker on the favourable and exceedingly lucid Financial Statement which he has been able to submit, and on the cordial and appreciative reception with which it has met. I think it is only necessary for me to say generally that I find myself in full accord with the remarks which fell from my Hon'ble friend at the last meeting of this Council, in regard to all the important features of the budget. I may be permitted to state, in regard to one important subject which is receiving the earnest attention of the Government of India, that I recognise with great pleasure the spirit, at once sober and sympathetic, in which questions affecting Opium revenue and cultivation are being approached.

"Passing to matters affecting the Province of Bengal, I desire especially to express the feeling of satisfaction and gratitude with which the arrangement for meeting expenditure on famine relief has been received. The arrangement seems to me to have been very carefully considered in view of all the circumstances of the case. The immediate result, so far as the Province of Bengal is concerned, is that we shall be relieved of our famine expenditure next year. We can only regret that this considerate measure had not been conceived a year earlier; but of this we cannot complain.

"I desire also to say that the fixed assignment to Bengal seems to me satisfactory, and to acknowledge the fair share of the grants for Police reforms which has fallen to the Province.

"In common with the rest of India, we hail the decision to reduce the salt-duties and the postal rates with great satisfaction. We are also gratified with the practical assurance given in the Financial Statement, that the question of free primary education is receiving careful and sympathetic consideration, and that, although no provision has been made for it in the Budget, Government is prepared to carry into effect at once, even in the course of the next financial year, any suitable scheme that may be adopted."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"My Lord, with one exception, I mean the provision of funds for railways, the present Budget has on the whole been favourably received both in this Council and by the public. With reference to the latter, as represented by the Press, I have been struck by the comparative indifference that has been displayed in some quarters towards the reduction of the salt-tax. Some of our friends in the Press seem almost to regard this measure as of less interest and importance than the lowering of postal charges. I do not at all suppose that they really mean to imply anything of the kind; but, in any case, the comparatively languid approval extended to this reduction is in marked contrast to the vigorous appreciation with which the first reduction was received in 1903. It would be possible to draw the inference that the salt-tax at its present, or even at its recent, rate is so low as not to be felt as an appreciable burden, and that its reduction is no longer a matter of pressing consequence to any one. There may be something in this, and the present incidence of the tax is unquestionably very low: but I suspect that the true explanation is quite different. I believe the attitude of the Press means nothing more than that reduction of the salt-tax, now thrice repeated, no longer possesses the virtue of novelty, and has ceased to impress the imagination of the journalist. This view derives some colour from the comments made by most of the Hon'ble Members in Council to-day. They have left us in no doubt as to the way in which they regard the measure. Their view seems to me by far the juster and sounder of the two; and I venture to think that if we had adopted a course which I have seen hinted at in one

[*Mr. Baker.*]

newspaper, and instead of reducing the duty had spent the money on new railway construction, the observations of most Hon'ble Members would have been very different from those which we have heard to-day.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose and the Maharaja of Darbhanga and I think also Mr. Gokhale go so far as to ask for the entire repeal of the salt-duty altogether. These gentlemen are entitled, if they please, to claim the high authority of the present Secretary of State as an adherent of their view. I would, however, remind the Hon'ble Members that on the occasion to which I allude Mr. Morley offered the salutary advice that we should do well to accept the half-loaf which is better than no bread.

"The Hon'ble and learned Doctor has put forward the highly interesting suggestion that in place of the salt-tax we should impose a succession-duty on the estates of deceased Hindus and Muhammadans. This is the second time that a similar proposal has been made in this Council, for it was advocated some ten years ago by the late Sir Griffith Evans Independently of this it has been considered by Government on at least three separate occasions, once at the instance of Sir Henry Maine, once on the initiative of Sir Edward Law, and again more recently on a limited scale in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Scheme. On all these occasions the verdict was that though possible on paper it was unworkable in practice. The Hon'ble Member will doubtless note that this justifies his reference to Noodle's celebrated oration. The difficulties anticipated arose mainly, though not entirely, out of the Hindu joint family system. Personally I have never felt very confident on the matter, and it is significant that the project should now have again been raised by a distinguished member of the Bar who is himself a Hindu. I will merely say that if the Hon'ble Member is desirous of assisting us to elucidate the matter, we shall be very pleased to discuss it with him in Simla; though whether the proceeds of the proposed duty would be applied for the purpose he has suggested is quite another question, and one on which I can give no assurance whatever.

"The Hon'ble Member has devoted a great part of his powerful speech to the advocacy of a measure on which he justly claims, as a lawyer, the right to speak, *viz.*, the separation of judicial and executive functions. Now, on the merits of this proposal, it would be quite out of place for me to say anything on this occasion. I have my own opinions—they are on record elsewhere—and they will be brought forward at the proper time. But when the Hon'ble Member advocates it on the score of economy, and on the ground that it will directly save money to the State, then I must assure him that to the best of my knowledge and belief he is merely deceiving himself. The Maharaja of Darbhanga seems to me to take a sounder and more cautious view. I have seen Mr. Dutt's scheme, and I have also seen more than one variant of it; and so far as I am able to judge, not one of them could possibly be carried out without an increase of expenditure. I do not say that the cost would be greater than we could afford, or that the representatives of the tax-payers would not be willing to accept it. Neither do I suggest that if the measure is right in itself we should be deterred from adopting it by reason of its cost. But I do affirm that in itself this measure is not a measure of economy, and that it spells greater expenditure and not less.

"The Hon'ble Tikka Sahib of Nabha has urged the formation of a strong reserve for the Native Army. The Hon'ble Member will, I think, be interested to learn that the strengthening of the present reserve (for a small reserve already exists) is a matter to which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has devoted much attention, and it has for some years past been included in the list of measures to which the grant for special military expenditure is applied. It is hoped eventually to raise the strength of the reserve to 50,000 men, and though we are still a long way short of this—we have between 29,000 and 30,000 men—still a good beginning has been made.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, while welcoming the new scheme for adjusting Provincial Expenditure on famine relief, is of opinion that the maximum

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limit of 30 lakhs proposed for the United Provinces is insufficient. The Hon'ble Mr. Sim expresses the same view in regard to the assignment of 25 lakhs for Madras. I have explained in the Financial Statement the way in which these various maxima were fixed. I admit, however, that the precise figures are empirical, and if we find in practice that they are unsuitable, we shall not hesitate to revise them.

"Both Mr. Reynolds and the Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal have renewed the appeal made by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur and Mr. Porter last year for additional assistance to the United Provinces. I readily admit that the wants of this Province are many, and also that the terms of its present settlement are less favourable than those of settlements made more recently with other Provinces. Still, I hardly think the Local Government is quite so badly off as the Hon'ble Members paint it. It should be remembered that we have just reimbursed Provincial finances the considerable sum of 28·35 lakhs which they had spent on famine relief. We have also made over to them Rs. 9,80,000, which was the balance of the Patwari fund, and is available for general provincial expenditure. Including these windfalls, the Province starts the new year with a cash balance to its credit of over 62 lakhs, and it only proposes to draw upon this by a little less than 5 lakhs in the course of the year. The proposed outlay on public works is greater than that of any Province except Burma, Bengal, and Bombay, and its educational budget, though it may be as small in proportion to population as Mr. Reynolds asserts, is nevertheless greater than that of any Province except Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. In these circumstances, I hardly think it can fairly be regarded as being in serious financial straits.

"However, I have a crumb of comfort for the Hon'ble Members. Last year I threw out a hint that we might possibly undertake the revision of the settlement before long. During the past year I have had some discussion with Sir John Hewett on the subject, and it was agreed between us that this should be taken up during the ensuing year. I shall then take care to see that the new settlement incorporates all the latest improvements, and is framed on the most liberal scale which the state of our finances will permit. It is also our intention to revise the settlement with Madras, if the Local Government desires it. It is true that Madras is extremely well-off at present, having an opening cash balance of 103 lakhs of rupees - larger than that of any province except Burma. But the settlement is one of the older ones, and is less favourable than those made more recently, and we desire to place all Provinces as far as possible on equal terms.

"The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal has evidently formed a magnificent conception of the obligations of the British bridegroom towards his Indian bride. His princely dream of a grant of 50 millions a year from the British treasury, even for a few years only, opens up an alluring prospect to us who are responsible for Indian finances. But I fear the suggestion is likely to meet with a chilling response from the House of Commons and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"I am sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Hall thinks that the Settlement recently made with Burma is not sufficiently liberal. We recently received a representation from the Local Government to the same effect, and the terms were again fully considered, with the result of confirming us in our view that the settlement is not only fair but generous. I am not prepared to admit that the cost of all public works in Burma is or ought to be double that of similar works in India; but even if that were conceded, I would observe that no other Province in India has received a larger standard assignment for this purpose than 45 lakhs—and only one has received so much. The standard of 80 lakhs allotted to Burma in our judgment is quite adequate. But if the Local Government wishes to spend more, it has ample funds for the purpose, and it has in fact provided for a grant of more than 100 lakhs during the ensuing year.

"I am quite unable to follow the Hon'ble Member's argument that the export-duty on rice entitles Burma to compensation. If this duty does tend to keep down the land-revenue, which is open to argument, this effect is already allowed for in full in the estimate of land-revenue assumed as the

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standard. The Hon'ble Member does not allude to the fact that Burma oil is admitted into India free of duty, and that our Customs receipts are suffering in consequence. I do not propose to make any claim on Burma for compensation on that account.

"In the interesting and suggestive speech of Sir S. Edgerley a number of questions have been raised, some of which will no doubt engage our attention during the summer. I am glad that he, in common with every Member who has referred to the subject to day, approves of the new arrangement for the adjustment of famine relief charges. I do not, however, quite understand his regret that we have not moved faster in regard to police reform. As Sir Harvey Adamson has explained, it was contemplated from the outset that we should work up to the full charge of 150 lakhs in 6 years, at the rate of 25 lakhs a year: and as a fact, we have gone rather faster than this. The reason why the additional grants to Bombay and Madras for 1907-1908 are somewhat small is that those Governments have so far failed to spend the grants already allotted to them. I have every reason to believe that, within the next two years, grants will be made which will enable each Local Government to work up to its final settlement figure; and perhaps this assurance will encourage the Bombay Government to use part of its exceedingly large cash balances in pushing on with the schemes it has in hand.

"As regards the debts of the Thana circles in Kathiawar and Guzerat, the position is one of considerable difficulty. It seems unfortunately to be clear that some of these petty estates are absolutely unable to meet the cost of protecting their own people from famine. Where that is the case, there seems no option but to accept the liability as a charge against Indian revenues. But such a result is neither just nor logical, and before it can be admitted we must make very sure, in justice to the general tax-payer, that it is really impossible to recover the whole or part of the charge from the proprietors.

"I am in cordial agreement with the Hon'ble Member in his desire for greater devolution of financial authority to Local Governments, and I am convinced that some such measure is essential if we are to effect a material reduction in the ever-growing mass of official business. I may take this opportunity to mention that we have recently addressed the Secretary of State, in the hope of obtaining an extension of our own financial powers, and if our proposals are sanctioned, it is our intention to pass on a corresponding increase of power to Local Governments. I do not however feel particularly drawn towards one specific proposal put forward by the Hon'ble Member. I can well believe that the condonation of financial irregularities is a matter of greater importance in some provinces than in others. If the Hon'ble Member considers that the mass of business in the Bombay Secretariat would be greatly reduced if they were no longer required to send up cases of infringement of financal rules, I shall certainly bow to his superior knowledge. But I have not observed that any other province has experienced the same necessity; and I am disposed to think that most legitimate requirements are covered by the powers embodied in Article 278A of the Civil Account Code which came into force a few years ago, and to which the Hon'ble Member has made no allusion.

"I have listened with great interest to the Hon'ble Member's suggestions for a broad and elastic measure of devolution—financial, administrative, and statutory—for its periodical examination by a Committee of this Council, and for the eventual formation of local Committees to be associated with Commissioners and heads of districts. These important and far-reaching proposals would require to be considered by the Government of India as a whole. Speaking for myself alone, I will merely say that I heartily concur in the principles underlying them, and if a workable scheme based thereon can be evolved, I do not doubt that it will tend to the unqualified advantage of the administration.

"The Hon'ble Nawab of Dacca and also Mr. Chitnavis have urged the claim of India to receive compensation from the British treasury for the possible loss of our opium-revenue, and has reminded us of the remarks made by the

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Secretary of State on this subject in the House of Commons. On the other hand the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has vigorously maintained an entirely contrary view. The Hon'ble Members may rest assured that this aspect of the question has not escaped our attention; but it is not one on which it would be appropriate for me to make any statement Dr. Rashbehary Ghose has reminded us that threatened men live long, and he at least evidently has little expectation that the revenue will be lost at all.

"I have heard the Hon'ble Nawab's demand for an all-round increase in the numbers and pay of the public services with astonishment and something like dismay. I have now been connected with the Finance Department of the Government of India for five years continuously, and during the whole of that period I do not believe that a single day has passed on which I have not been called upon officially to assent to an increase of pay of some appointment or group of appointments, to the reorganization of some Department, or to an augmentation of their numbers. All experience proves that wherever revision is needed, either of strength or emoluments, the Local Governments and the Heads of Departments are only too ready in bringing it forward. Nor are the members of the various services at all backward in urging their own claims. I cannot in the least recognize the necessity for imparting an additional stimulus to this process. On the contrary, I believe that all that is necessary is continuously being done. In this view I welcome the remarks of the Hon'ble Saiyid Muhammad, though I am not very sanguine that the urgent needs of India will permit of any actual reduction.

"The Hon'ble Maharaja of Darbhanga has made some remarks regarding the food-grain supply of the country and the regulation of exports of grain. There is no doubt that prices have ruled very high during part of the past year and some inconvenience has been caused to certain classes of the population. I am not in a position to assign the cause of the rise, though some reasons have lately been suggested in reply to an interpellation in the Bengal Council, but at all events it is certainly not due to any increase in exports. The total exports of rice during 1906-07 are estimated at $37\frac{1}{3}$ million cwt. compared with 43 millions last year and $49\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the year before and I have explained in the Financial Statement how considerably this has affected the receipts from the export-duty.

"I have seen it stated in the papers that a committee has been formed under the presidency of the Hon'ble Maharaja to consider the situation and, if possible, to devise measures to meet it. It will be of interest to see what comes of this movement, but personally I should hesitate to express a sanguine view. The price of rice, like that of other staples, is dependent on economic laws, and attempts to interfere with the operation of these are not likely to achieve much success. I think it probable that my Hon'ble friend will find, as a result of his enquiries, that the inconvenience which undoubtedly exists is confined to a comparatively limited number of people. For instance, it can scarcely extend to the agricultural classes, who form 80 per cent. of the whole population, and who must be gainers in the long run by the rise in value of what they produce. The principal sufferers are, I expect, the smaller salaried classes, the poorer *bhadra-lok* on fixed incomes. These are certainly deserving of sympathy and assistance, and if the Hon'ble Maharaja's Committee is able to devise any means of mitigating their difficulties, its labours will be deserving of encouragement. Until we see what the Maharaja's Committee elicits, I do not think that there is any occasion for a Government Committee of enquiry.

"The cost of the Army has, as usual, formed the subject of adverse comment. One Hon'ble Member has reminded us that, while a man in a small way of business may insure, yet a man with a great business often does not insure. The inference suggested seems to be that a small country might properly maintain a strong Army, but that a great country with world-wide interests should only keep up a small one or none at all. I would merely observe that no civilized country of modern times has ever acted on such

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a principle. The Army of India is not excessive for its area or population. It numbers less than 230,000 men, all told, which is barely one fighting-man per 1,000 of the population. Even the petty Kingdom of Belgium, whose population is under 7 millions, has an army whose peace strength is 50,000, equivalent to one per 140 of the population. It may be alleged that the cost of our Army is heavy in proportion to its numbers I admit the fact: I regret it, and I would gladly see the cost reduced. But I will venture to assure the Council that, to the best of my knowledge and judgment, at no time with which I have personal acquaintance has India received better value for every penny she spends on her Army than she is receiving at the present time.

"I am not sure that I follow the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis's remarks regarding the loss which he apprehends results from our sterling loans. It is quite true that during the current year the sterling loan is likely to be raised at an exceptionally unfavourable rate. But even if it should be floated at so low a rate as 90, the true interest works out to only 3⅓ per cent., whereas it will be seen from the Financial Statement that our Railways are now returning nearly 5⅜ per cent., while our Irrigation Canals yield a still more favourable return.

"Neither do I understand the complaint that the Railway surplus is only 1 per cent. on the capital charge. It almost seems as if the Hon'ble Member had forgotten that this surplus of 2 millions sterling means the excess after deducting all charges for interest and for annuities for the purchase of Railways that have been brought under this system. This has frequently been pointed out on former occasions. Our Railways do not now impose any burden whatever on Indian revenues; but on the contrary afford considerable relief to the taxpayer. Why it should be suggested on financial grounds that we should hand them over to private enterprise I am unable to understand.

"There is much in Mr. Gokhale's speech which does not fall within my province to deal with. With many of his observations I am in hearty agreement, but I do not propose to refer to these matters at present, and shall confine my remarks to those points in which I have the misfortune to differ from him.

"The Hon'ble Member takes exception to my statement that the salt-tax is the only contribution towards the public expenditure which many of the people pay. I hardly think that the Hon'ble Member correctly quoted my remarks; I did not say that the tax was the only contribution which the poorer classes pay: that is quite a different matter. I must adhere to my view. I am happy to believe that there are many millions of people in India who do not contribute a penny towards the excise-revenue; and though Indians are often said to be litigious, yet every district officer knows how many there are who never enter a Law Court during their whole lives, and who are wholly innocent of any share in the revenue from stamps. Grazing dues and fees for firewood are payment for services rendered. It would be as unreasonable to regard them as a contribution to the State Exchequer as money spent on buying postage stamps or railway tickets. The case of land-revenue is different and more debatable, but the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware that many authorities, including Sir Henry Fowler, hold that land-revenue in India is not taxation but rent, and it is in that view that my statement was made. When the Hon'ble Member mentions provincial rates, he must surely have forgotten that since the abolition of village service and famine cesses during the last two years, the only provincial rates that remain are those which appertain to local, and not to general revenues. Cotton Excise-duties I must admit that I forgot when making my statement: but as these amount only to 29 lakhs spread over a population of nearly 300 millions, the incidence works out to approximately one rupee among 100 of the population. I concede that point to the Hon'ble Member. As regards Customs, I well remember Sir Edward Law's statement; but he was then endeavouring to enumerate those of our imports which were imported for the benefit of the poorer classes, and it was in this view that he included such articles as railway material, machinery, and mill work. I am prepared to maintain that there are numbers of the people who do not contribute towards the Customs-duties, even indirectly. At the

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same time I am glad to believe that this state of things is slowly passing away with the growing spread of prosperity among the masses.

" Mr. Gokhale is quite correct in saying that the present method of showing the charges for interest on Railway debt involves a minus entry on the expenditure side of the account. To have transferred this minus entry to the revenue side would not, I think, have been an improvement, and that is one reason why we have decided not to do so. But I am not satisfied that the existing method of exhibiting interest charges is altogether satisfactory, and the matter is receiving attention.

" As regards the exclusion of local figures from our accounts, I may explain that the work involved is exceedingly laborious. It necessitates the detailed examination of the receipts and expenditure of many hundreds of local funds scattered all over India, in order to determine which items should properly be incorporated in general revenues, and which should be excluded altogether. This examination is being made, but it will take some time longer, and I am unable to say when it is likely to be completed. Moreover, as I intimated last year, it is impossible to predicate what view is likely to be taken of the measure if it is eventually submitted for the decision of the Secretary of State.

" I am not at all sure, however, that this measure, if it should ultimately be adopted, will give the Hon'ble Member what he apparently requires. Our accounts do show the expenditure incurred under each head of charge, but they are not constructed to show the sources from which the expenditure is met, and, broadly speaking, they could not do so without being entirely recast, if at all. For instance, a large part of the so-called local expenditure is met from funds placed at the disposal of local bodies by Government, and does not represent expenditure from the proceeds of local taxation. If any one wishes to get more minute details, I think he will have to refer to the departmental reports.

"The Hon'ble Member has renewed the criticism which he made last year on the disposal of our surpluses. He objects to their being spent on railway construction or applied to the reduction of non-productive debt; and he urges that they should be devoted to large schemes of water-supply or drainage to improve the health of the people.

" I will not stop to observe that a great part of the surpluses of recent years has arisen from unexpectedly large receipts from opium and great development of our railway earnings and has involved no burden upon any one. It is quite true that during the last nine years we have been favoured with a succession of surpluses, some of which have been of large amount: and that during this period the process of transferring debt from the non-productive to the productive account has proceeded apace, perhaps more rapidly than is really required. But if we take a longer survey, the position is entirely altered. I have looked up the figures for the last 30 years, beginning with 1877-78. During this period, there have been 19 years of surplus, 10 years of deficit, and one year of practical equilibrium. If we deduct the aggregate deficits from the sum of the surpluses, we shall find that the net surplus for the whole period amounts to just over 31 crores, *i.e.*, it has averaged a trifle more than one crore per annum during the whole 30 years. I do not think it can be reasonably affirmed that that is an excessive sum to apply out of surplus revenue towards the reduction of our non-productive debt. If any one should argue that we are more concerned with the present than with the somewhat distant past, I would remind him that in 1896-97 the non-productive debt was increased by £162,000, that in the following year it was further increased by £2,195,000, and that in 1900-01 it was again increased by £2,713,000. This has all happened within the past 10 years, and it would be a rash thing to predict that it will never happen again. However, I do not wish to press this argument unduly. Having regard to the very moderate figure at which our non-productive debt now stands, I am disposed to think that an average annual reduction by one crore or perhaps a crore and a half is sufficient to pay it off within a reasonable time, and that so far as sinking fund operations are concerned we need not attempt to go faster.

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"That however is not all. We have to consider the matter from the standpoint of railway construction. The Hon'ble Member has referred to a suggestion which I made last year, and which my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Finlay has mentioned today, to the effect that possibly future accretions to the Gold Standard Reserve might be used to provide adequate funds for financing the Railway programme. I certainly think myself that this is a promising resource. But there are two points to be considered in regard to it. In the first place, it will not become available until the invested portion of the Fund is considerably larger than it is now. At present the investments are a little less than 13 millions, and until the figure reaches 20 millions or such larger sum as may be found necessary, I do not think we should be justified in locking up future additions in a non liquid form. It will probably be several years before this limit is reached. The other consideration is of a different nature. The earnings of our Railways and Canals are received in rupees: and if we invest any part of the Gold Standard Reserve in them, we must expect to be told that we are placing the Fund on a silver basis instead of a gold one. I am myself disposed to think that after the Fund has reached a certain figure this might quite safely be accepted; but there can be no assurance that such a course would commend itself to the public or to the Secretary of State Unless and until these two objects can be attained, *i.e.*, until we can provide adequate funds for productive public works, and can also reduce our non-productive debt by about a crore of rupees a year, I cannot agree that the proposals of the Hon'ble Member are a matter of practical politics. If we can arrange for them both, and still have a surplus, then I agree that we shall have to consider how to dispose of it. It must be spent and must not be hoarded; it may be that some of the objects to which he has referred may be selected. But even then I venture to doubt whether any really large scheme of sanitary reform can properly be financed from a series of fortuitous and fluctuating windfalls. Revenue surpluses are necessarily wanting in the essential feature of regularity and continuity: and if we relied on them to finance such measures as the Hon'ble Member advocates, we should speedily find him or his successors expressing the most lively dissatisfaction at the wasteful stoppage of work or curtailment of funds. If these measures are as urgent as the Hon'ble Member holds them to be—and I certainly do not dispute his contention—then the best prospect of getting them promptly accepted and continuously carried into effect is to get them placed on the regular Government programme and financed from current revenues in the ordinary way.

"The Hon'ble Member will excuse me if I decline his invitation to make an announcement of the intentions of Government as to the purposes and limits of the Gold Standard Reserve on the present occasion. I admit that the time is approaching when it will be necessary to consider whether any, and if so what, limit should be put on the amount of the invested portion, and this question we shall take up without delay. Until that has been done it would be premature, and possibly embarrassing, to make any public declaration of policy.

"I do not propose to notice further the remarks of Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis regarding the Gold Standard Reserve. I think that, if he will take the trouble to study what was said in the Financial Statement both this year and on former occasions, he will find an answer to most of his questions and a full explanation both of the genesis of the fund and of the objects for which it was originally established.

"With regard to the provision of funds for Railway construction, I desire to associate myself with what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay and I will not go over again the ground he has traversed. In particular I entirely agree in his criticism of the suggestion, of which we often hear, that Railway finance should be separated from our general finance. I should like to add a few remarks on my own account on this subject. I suppose the idea is that if the requirements of Railways are treated as part of the loan requirements of the country as a whole, the Railway Administrations are hampered in some way in obtaining the full amounts they require. People perhaps argue to themselves

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somewhat as follows: a Railway Administration applies for half a million for rolling-stock. The Railway Board, however, replies that the total allotment for the Railway programme is only so much, and that the share which falls to the lot of the particular Administration for rolling stock is only £300,000. The Railway therefore gets £200,000 less than it wanted; and the inference is that if Railway borrowings were treated as a thing apart from our loans for other purposes, it would have got the full amount.

"I doubt whether there is any foundation for this inference, and my belief is that if the suggestion is followed up to the end, it will be found to resolve itself into the proposition that we ought to increase our borrowings for Railway construction, even though we may have to pay a higher rate for the money. That may be a perfectly legitimate conclusion, and even a necessary course of action. But it is an entirely different thing from the suggestion to separate Railway finance. The latter measure by itself would not, I believe, in any way tend to increase the sums available for Railway construction, and might even have the contrary effect.

"The essential thing to remember is that we cannot in any year raise on reasonable terms any larger amount than the market is able to supply. That is the final and ultimate limit on our borrowing, and it applies with exactly the same force whether we raise a single consolidated loan for all purposes, or whether we issue a separate loan for railways only and another one for other purposes. If we attempt to get more than this in the aggregate, the result will be either that we shall fail to get the full amount, or that we shall have to pay more for it.

"It is not possible to give priority to Railway loans. Apart from railways, the only objects for which we borrow are irrigation, war and famine. Irrigation may be left out of account for the present purpose, for the amount we ordinarily spend on it is only 125 or 150 lakhs a year, and this is covered, and usually more than covered, by the supplementary funds provided from non-loan sources as explained in paragraph 71 of the Financial Statement. There remain only war and famine. Manifestly, if we had a war or a famine on hand, and were unable to finance it from current revenue, we should be forced to borrow for it: and the need would be imperative and urgent, and must be given priority over the demands for railways. If, therefore, the market is only prepared to supply, let us say, 10 millions in a particular year on reasonable terms, and 8 millions are required for famine relief or for war, the latter demand must first be met in full, and there remains only 2 millions available for railways. The result is exactly the same whether we raise the Railway loan separately or amalgamate it with the other loans for famine or war.

"If it is supposed that better results would be obtained by enabling Railway Administrations to borrow for themselves, I would point out that we already do so to a large extent, and that actual experience shows that they constantly fail to obtain the funds they want. Thus in the current year three Railways proposed to raise an aggregate sum of 2¾ millions for capital outlay. The market conditions, as is well known, were very unfavourable, and in the event the railways were unable to raise anything at all, and were forced to fall back on the Secretary of State for the funds they required. Similar results occur almost every year. In 1905-06 four railways desired to raise rather over 2¼ millions, but they were only able to get less than 2 millions. In 1904-05 they wanted £2,900,000, but obtained only £2,417,000. In 1903-04, seven railways proposed to raise £3,178,000, but not one of them was able to get anything at all. I certainly make no reflection whatever on the action of the Railway Administrations concerned. On the contrary, I fully believe that they were well-advised in the course they adopted. The point I wish to press home is that by merely imposing the duty of raising capital for Railway development on private agencies, we do not seem at all likely to facilitate the provision of the funds required.

"It is manifest that what I have said by no means exhausts the subject. It would be an entire mistake to suppose that Government intends to assume

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a merely *non possumus* attitude in this matter. New railways must be built, and money must be found for them. As the mileage increases and traffic develops, more money must be provided for the equipment and expansion of open lines, and their requirements must continue to grow until they swallow up the whole and more than the whole sum which is available according to present standards. It follows of necessity that those standards must be raised. The practical question is to discover the best way of doing so. We are sometimes told that if we utilize properly the security of our splendid Railway property, we shall have no difficulty in obtaining as much money as we want. Those who offer this advice evidently contemplate that in issuing loans for Railway purposes, we should offer to investors not merely a fixed rate of interest but some share in the net earnings in addition. In other words, that in order to raise more money we should be prepared to pay more for it. This comes back to the proposition with which I started.. Like my Hon'ble Colleague, I am not authorized to make any pronouncement on this subject. It is a serious question, for even though our railways as a whole are earning more than 5 per cent on the sum at charge, and we could certainly get what we want at a considerably lower figure, yet it by no means follows that this particular method is the most economical that can be devised. The idea of having recourse to future increments of the Gold Standard Reserve appears *primâ facie* much more promising, but even here, as I have already indicated, the matter is not all plain sailing. In any case it is certain that India alone will not be able to provide the large sums required, and the question resolves itself into the most advantageous way of approaching the London money market, with which the advisers of the Secretary of State are naturally in much closer touch than we can be in this country. I will, therefore, merely say that, for our part, the matter is engaging our earnest attention, and that I am hopeful that a solution may be found without having recourse to any heroic measures.

"I am disposed to agree in the principle of Mr. Apcar's suggestion that Railway Administrations should be enabled to forecast their requirements beyond the limits of one budget, and to receive sanction to place orders for more than one year. As a matter of fact, existing arrangements do enable them to do this in practice to a far greater extent than the Hon'ble Member is apparently aware of; but I believe that more can be done.

"When a private company embarks on a large scheme in which the expenditure is to be spread over two or three years, they do not as a rule raise all the capital at once. They arrange to call it up from time to time as required. Something analogous to this ought to be possible in the case of our Railways, and possibly Mr. Finlay and myself may be able to devise a workable scheme before long.

"I fear that Mr. Apcar and I must agree to differ in regard to the limit of exemption from the income-tax. I wonder whether my Hon'ble friend is aware that in Germany, where they are said to manage things with high scientific accuracy, the income-tax is imposed on incomes as small as £48, or R720 a year? Yet the standard of living in Germany is certainly a good deal higher than it is in this country.

"The last matter to which I propose to refer relates to the action that has been taken in regard to the recommendations of the Excise Committee which, as Council are aware, was appointed 18 months ago to enquire into the practical working of the Excise Department and to submit proposals for its improvement in its various branches. The Committee was composed of gentlemen possessing peculiar qualifications for the task; they did their work in a most efficient manner: and I desire to express the cordial acknowledgments of Government to Sir James Thomson and his colleagues for the valuable service they have rendered to the Administration.

"The Committee's Report was presented in August last, and has recently been published. For some months we have been considering it, and we have already issued orders, or are about to do so, on most of the principal points with which it deals. It may be of general interest if I lay before the

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Council a brief summary of the conclusions at which we have arrived, and of the action which is being taken upon them. I shall only refer to matters of importance, and shall make no allusion to the many minor points which have come before us.

"The chief matters on which a course of action has already been decided include the treatment of country spirit, its consumption, and the methods by which its production and taxation should be controlled; foreign liquors, *tari*, and the disposal of licenses for retail vend.

"It should always be borne in mind that the main object underlying the reforms which the Committee were called on to consider is the regulation and restriction of consumption, and that while it is necessary to make due provision for the requirements of persons whose habit it is to use alcohol in moderation, it is the settled policy of Government to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess in those who do. Fiscal considerations in connection with the liquor traffic are important, not as an end in themselves, but because, as was stated in the Resolution appointing the Committee, the most effective method of forwarding the policy of Government in regard to consumption is to make the tax upon liquor as high as it is possible to raise it without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase instead of diminishing the total consumption, and without driving people to substitute deleterious drugs for alcohol or a more for a less harmful form of liquor.

"In regard to country liquor, which is on the whole the most important exciseable article in common use, the more important reforms in course of adoption or already introduced include the following:—

(1) The gradual curtailment of the areas under the outstill system, which is, as I explained in Council two years ago, admittedly a bad one, until they are confined to the block of feverish and inaccessible country lying between Chota Nagpur and the Godavari and to certain small tracts of the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay, and Baluchistan, which, for special reasons, cannot be brought under more advanced arrangements.

(2) Stricter control of the manufacture and sale of liquor in areas where the outstill system may be retained, by preventing the smuggling of outstill liquor into distillery areas; prohibiting the sale of liquor to children and drunken persons; preventing drunkenness in the neighbourhood of shops; stopping the hawking of liquor and its sale in weekly markets, etc.; and exercising greater supervision over licensed shops.

(3) Gradual abolition of the Central and Sadr Distillery and the District Monopoly systems, and their eventual replacement by a system of supply (except in the Punjab) by a Contract Distillery system on the lines of that at present in force in Madras. The essence of this system, which has been found by the Committee to be the best working system and that most suited to the conditions of India that has yet been devised, is that the monopoly of supply in a district or other selected area is given out on contract, the contractor issuing his liquor at the rate of excise-duty in force and supplying vendors at a fixed rate, determined by tender, over and above this duty, while the right of vend is generally disposed of by auction for each shop sanctioned. This system possesses admitted advantages over the systems for which it is proposed to substitute it.

(4) Improvement of the quality of the country spirit sold in distillery tracts by greater concentration and more adequate supervision of distilleries; by the adoption of certain detailed improvements in the methods of manufacture recommended by Major Bedford; by securing, where necessary, the guidance of skilled distillery officers; and by requiring periodical analysis of samples of liquor produced at the distilleries. In furtherance of these

[*Mr. Baker.*]

objects it is proposed to appoint three excise distillery experts, such as the Madras Government already possess, for the supervision of distillery work (*a*) in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, (*b*) the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Frontier Province, and (*c*) Bombay and the Central Provinces, and to establish distillery schools for the training of the local distillery officers and distillers. The maintenance as an experimental measure of a Central Excise Laboratory at Kasauli till the end of March 1908 has also been sanctioned.

(5) Enhancement of the existing local rates of duty so far as this may be found to be feasible without giving rise to grave danger of illicit practices. An advance in this direction should be possible in most provinces. It is admittedly desirable that the still-head duty should be the main factor in taxation, and that the revenue to be obtained for the disposal of vend licenses should be subsidiary only.

(6) Adoption of adequate measures, including the maintenance of an efficient preventive staff, to prevent the production of illicit liquor.

" In respect of foreign liquors, the following reforms are proposed :—

(1) It is the policy of Government that these should be taxed in such a way as to avoid any undue stimulation of their sale in preference to country spirit. In this connection there has been some diversity of practice as to what classes of liquors should be treated as 'foreign' and what as 'country' liquor. The Government of India, following, with unimportant modifications, the recommendations of the Committee, think that the proper line of division for excise purposes is as follows:—All spirits of Indian manufacture, which are coloured or sophisticated so as to resemble imported liquors, or which describe themselves by the names of such liquors and are obviously intended to give the consumers the impression of being identical with them in character, should be treated as such and taxed at the tariff rate. Plain spirit spiced so as to meet special Indian tastes without any attempt at the imitation of imported liquor should be treated as ordinary country spirit and be taxed at the local rates leviable on such spirits. In connection with this decision it is proposed in future to restrict the manufacture of toddy spirit to one distillery in each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and to tax it adequately as compared with plain spirit manufactured from *mahua*, molasses, etc., and further, as soon as possible, to treat it as foreign spirit and to tax it accordingly. Similarly, *tari* and the so-called country beers should be classed for Excise purposes as 'country liquors,' while all others, for instance, wines made in Kashmir and genuine beers made in India, should be treated as 'foreign liquors' and be taxed as such.

(2) The manufacture and quality of 'foreign liquors' as above defined and the assessment of duty thereon should be regulated by (*a*) the control of the flavouring and colouring of locally produced liquors; (*b*) a periodical examination of samples of imported liquors with a view to the prohibition of the sale of those that are impure or otherwise undesirable; (*c*) the control of the arrangements for compounding and bottling of imported liquors; (*d*) a prohibition of their sale below prescribed minimum strengths; and (*e*) the exercise of more efficient supervision over breweries on lines already in force in Madras.

(3) One of the matters into which the Committee was asked to enquire was the truth of an allegation commonly made that some particular varieties of imported liquor are specially deleterious as compared with country liquor. The result of Major Bedford's enquiries has

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shown that so far as cheap imported spirit is concerned there is no reason to prohibit its importation on the ground that it is unwholesome, since from a hygienic standpoint it compares quite favourably with the more highly priced imported liquors Nor again, so long as it bears a due indication of the country of its origin, can it be criticised on the ground that it is a patent-still product falsely described as whisky, brandy, etc, since even the higher priced spirits are now very largely the products of patent-stills. The real objection to this class of spirit is that owing to its extreme cheapness it competes to an undesirable extent with country spirit, and that it is becoming increasingly popular among the natives of India as being in essence the drink of the European classes. The increase made last year in the duty on imported spirit must necessarily have a proportionately greater effect in the case of a cheap article and should already have told against spirit of this nature; and the further restrictions referred to above will work still more strongly in the same direction since the cheapness of the spirit is mainly due to the ease with which it is put on the market and the low strength at which it is sold.

(4) As regards 'foreign' spirit produced in India it has been decided to introduce a system of inland transport in bond, so as to place the local trade on an equal footing with imported spirits

(5) The existing arrangements for the vend of foreign liquor will be improved, where necessary, (*a*) by the grant of wholesale licenses and retail licenses for consumption off the shop premises on fixed fees sufficiently high to keep the business in respectable hands, but not so high as to hamper legitimate trade, (*b*) by the restriction of the number of licenses for consumption on the premises and of beer tavern licenses within the narrowest possible limits; (*c*) by better regulation of other classes of licenses; and (*d*) by the prohibition of the sale of 'foreign' and 'country' liquors on the same premises.

"As regards *tari*, the principal reform in contemplation is a tentative move in the direction of introducing the tree-tax system It has generally been supposed that toddy is the least noxious of all the forms of alcohol in common use in India, and that it would be a great evil to discourage its use if this result should be purchased at the cost of driving the people to more deleterious intoxicants. The Committee have, however, pointed out that toddy is considerably stronger than has sometimes been imagined; that statements as to its relative harmlessness apply only to cases in which it is drunk fairly fresh and in moderate quantities; and that if it is consumed stale or to excess it acts to the detriment of the consumer. The Committee have further found that the consumption of toddy in parts of Bengal, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Berar and Coorg is considerable, and requires more adequate check by improved excise methods and enhanced taxation than it has yet received. As already explained, measures are in course of introduction to restrict the consumption of country spirit by an enhancement of taxation throughout large parts of the country, and there will therefore be a considerable risk of increased consumption of toddy in the areas referred to, unless steps are taken to check this also by increase of taxation and by restrictions on its use. The Committee have expressed the opinion that the necessary check would best be imposed under a tree-tax system, and the Local Governments concerned are being consulted as to the desirability of adopting such a system, subject to the necessary safeguards. In the Central Provinces and Berar its experimental introduction in one district has already been decided upon, and the Committee suggest a similar experiment in the case of Bengal. The final decision as to the adoption of the system or otherwise will be left entirely to the discretion of the Local Governments. In the case of the tree-tax systems in force in Madras and Bombay, the Committee have expressed the opinion that certain improvements are

[*Mr. Baker; the President.*]

necessary in points of detail, and these will be brought to the notice of the Governments of those Provinces.

"As regards the method of disposing of licenses for retail vend, the Government are not altogether in agreement with the Committee. In the case of country liquor, the general method of disposing of the right of retail vend is that of sale by auction. The Committee have expressed their preference for a non-competitive system, and discussions as to the relative merits of these systems have recently appeared in the Press. The Government of India consider that the best system is a properly regulated auction system, under which the period for which shops are auctioned would be extended up to three years at the discretion of the Local Governments, and that, though the existing system doubtless requires some modifications of detail in its working, it would be a retrograde step to seek to replace it generally by one of fixed fees. This is not the occasion for an elaborate justification of the reasons for this opinion, but I may quote from a letter addressed to the Government of the Punjab four years ago as giving a succinct view of the position which the Government of India have taken up in this matter :—'The leading principle of the auction system is that as large a portion as possible of the total revenue on country spirits should be derived from the fixed duty, but in addition to the fixed duty a subsidiary and variable revenue is drawn from the fees for licenses for retail vend which are sold by auction. The disposal of vend licenses by auction serves as a simple but sure guide to the local demand and indicates whether the still-head duty is adequate or otherwise. In the opinion of the Government of India it is inadvisable to obtain more than a subsidiary amount of revenue from this source, and disproportionately large receipts from vend rents would indicate that the still-head duty was too small and might be raised, and not that the system should be changed. The objection to fixed vend fees is that experience has shown that it is practically impossible to fix such fees with due regard to the interests of the revenue, and that they generally tend to a level at which they yield large profits to the licensees, with the result that there are several applications for a single shop, constant and troublesome appeals from disappointed candidates, and the risk of collusion with the office establishment. With a system of competition fees which should, as already stated, be a mere subsidiary receipt as compared with still-head duty, these difficulties are avoided, though for the successful working of such a system it is necessary that the preventive arrangements should be such as to debar shopkeepers from making a profit by the use of illicit liquor.'

"These include, I think, all matters of importance on which we have up to the present arrived at definite conclusions. Other matters still remain for consideration, including the number and location of liquor shops, restrictions on the retail sale of liquor, excise establishments, and legislation. These are now receiving attention, and I am hopeful that orders will issue regarding them within a few weeks of our reaching Simla."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I rejoice that the continued prosperity of India enables me to renew my congratulations of last year to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Baker on the pursuance of a well-considered financial policy, the details of which he has placed before us with so much clearness and which has again enabled him to announce a substantial remission of taxation in the coming year.

"But in the midst of these good times—these times of comparative plenty before which the spectre of famine is falling back—we must not shut our eyes to the misery that is still amongst us—the perennial harvest of the plague. I confess to some surprise at hearing so little mention of its ravages in today's speeches. Recent reports are most depressing. The marked decline in the mortality which occurred in 1906 has not been maintained in the present year. Taking the months of January and February, the figures for the last five years show a progressive increase during those months up to the year 1905 when 252,567 deaths were recorded. In 1906 the mortality for these two months fell to 47,505. It has now suddenly

[*The President.*]

risen to 157,640, more than three times the number of deaths recorded last year. The disease is at its worst in the Punjab and the United Provinces, whence no fewer than 102,529 deaths have been reported during January and February. A similar rise of mortality has occurred in the Bombay Presidency. Excluding Bombay city, where there has been no increase, there have been 19,841 deaths during the last two months against 6,071 in January and February 1906. In Burma, which escaped plague entirely until two years ago, the deaths in January and February reached a total of 3,574 compared with 1,370 in the same months of 1906.

"In the United Provinces the city of Lucknow is suffering severely from the disease. During the week ending the 16th March, 521 deaths occurred, while in the previous weeks 513 and 266 deaths were recorded. The Government of India have done their best to combat it. In a Resolution published on the 17th January 1906 they stated the results of the practical experience which had been acquired in the previous five years of actual plague administration. They indicated the preventive measures the utility of which appeared to have been established, and they pointed out that their application must depend upon the circumstances of the locality, the character of the people, the stage which the disease has reached and the agency available for dealing with it. In view of the great variety of conditions in different provinces they declined to lay down a uniform scheme of plague administration, and they left it to the Local Governments to determine which of the various measures admissible are practicable or expedient at particular times and places, and finally they observed that in the last resort all preventive action depends for its success upon the hearty co-operation of the people themselves. It is needless to go now into the efforts Government have made and are making to trace the origin of the disease. Much admirable work has been done, and we must hope that scentific investigations may at last help us to check it. I only tell you the sad story of today.

"Yet there is much to be thankful for. The Monsoon showered the breath of life almost impartially throughout India and the land has brought forth in plenty. Mr. Baker tells us that the area under the cotton crop is more than a million of acres in excess of that of last year, whilst the estimated yield exceeds that of any previous year by over a million bales; that the cultivation of jute has grown in area by 200,000 acres and in outturn' by 600,000 bales as compared with any former return, whilst it is estimated that the jute crop of last year realized 40 crores of rupees. Our Land revenue tells a tale of increasing wealth—of wealth to great proprietors, but still more, I hope, of abundance of the necessaries of life to the small tiller of the soil. He is the man we must strive to help. He is to a great extent the backbone of the population of India. On his welfare depends much of the happiness and the contentment of the people. And we have been able to do something for him. The reduction of the salt-tax to Re. 1 a maund throughout the whole of India means very palpable relief. Certainly the tax cannot be termed a heavy one, and it is really the only obligatory tax which falls on the great mass of the population. As I understand my Hon'ble Colleague, the incidence of the duty will now work out to less than 2¾ annas per head of the population, and yet in a poor household the amount is very appreciable. It means a loss of £1,266,700 in our revenue for 1907-1908, but in addition to the boon we are conferring on the people our experience of former reductions fully justifies us in assuming that the consumption of salt will more than respond to the reduction in duty.

"But we have undertaken this reduction in the salt-duty in the face of another loss to our revenue—a very serious loss. My Hon'ble Colleague tells us that 'proposals have been submitted by the Chinese Government for the gradual reduction of the imports of Indian opium into China *pari passu* with the gradual contraction of the production of opium in that country, the object in view being the eventual extinction of the opium habit among the Chinese', and in recognition of China's proposals we have already notified a reduction in the number of chests of Bengal opium for sale in 1907-1908 to 49,200 as compared with 52,800 last year. We are also reducing the area of opium cultivation. The intention of the Chinese Government, apparently, is that

[*The President.*]

the reduction of imports of Indian opium into China should be spread over ten years, at the end of which period they should cease. At first sight, I grant that China's proposals are very alarming as to their possible effects on Indian revenues. But I am afraid I am unable to follow the Hon'ble the Nawab of Dacca in his sweeping assumption that India is about to be sacrificed for the pleasure of a few faddists. Neither do I think we are entitled to doubt the good faith of the Chinese Government as to the objects of their proposals. Papers which I have had recently before me indicate every intention on the part of China to reduce with a strong hand the consumption of opium, and the growth of the poppy in her own territory. I am no opium faddist. I quite admit the hardship a proscription of opium would entail on those who use it in moderation as many in this country do, and I am well aware of the difficulties surrounding any attempt to reduce its production. But there is no doubt throughout the civilized world a feeling of disgust at the demoralizing effect of the opium habit in excess. It is a feeling in which we cannot but share. We could not with any self-respect refuse to assist China on the grounds of loss of revenue to India.

"I notice that the Hon'ble Tikka Sahib recognises the harm that intoxicating drugs are already doing amongst the manly race from which he springs and welcomes the orders to reduce cultivation of opium as beneficial to his people.

"I admit that the task China has set herself may be greater than she can accomplish, and that we have a perfect right to require that in agreeing to the reduction of imports from India we should be satisfied of the results of China's efforts to reduce her own internal opium production. But notwithstanding the prospect of a heavy loss in revenue, I hope we may accept what I believe to be my Hon'ble Colleague's view, that provided the transition state through which we must pass is spread over a sufficient number of years, we need apprehend no financial disaster, and may reasonably believe that the expansion of our sources of revenue will continue to guarantee our future prosperity. For the coming year at any rate we are, I think, entitled to look with satisfaction on much that it has been possible to provide for a reduction in postal rates, a largely increased expenditure on education, and assistance to Provincial expenditure on Famine Relief, are all measures which should prove of far-reaching public benefit.

"In respect to Railways, the Hon'ble Mr. Finlay has explained the reasons which have made it necessary 'to omit from next year's estimate any provision for starting the construction of new lines, to retard slightly the progress of lines under construction and to reduce to a small extent the expenditure on special works of open lines.' It has been necessary to provide for a very large expenditure upon rolling-stock, and I am glad to see that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, speaking on behalf of the trading interests of Calcutta, welcomes the provisions which have been made to meet a deficiency which have naturally elicited much bitter criticism from the commercial world. However, we may do well to remember that a shortage in rolling-stock has often before now been the evidence of a sudden prosperity which it has been momentarily impossible to meet. I am inclined to ask with my Hon'ble Colleague, if, judging from the custom of great trading companies elsewhere, it would not be possible for Indian Companies to relieve the pressure which exists by supplying their own wagons to a certain extent? I am afraid I cannot find it so easy to follow him in his view that Government guarantees are detrimental to private enterprise. I have seen not a little of rapid railway development by private enterprise, but I have never suspected that such development was likely to be delayed by a Government guarantee. My experience has rather been that Government guarantees have very largely encouraged private enterprise. Indeed, with my short acquaintance with India I am rather inclined to suspect that private enterprise may have suffered from want of Government support.

"In respect to Military, expenditure I congratulate His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the very clear statement he has given to us. His explanation of the manner in which the Army in India is being redistributed will, I trust, assist to disabuse the public mind of many misconceptions. I doubt whether the value of Lord Kitchener's attempt to create a self-contained

[*The President.*]

Divisional organization has ever been sufficiently appreciated, whilst all that he has done and is still doing to improve the position of the sepoy cannot be too widely known. He has also told us that conditions affecting the pay of British officers of the Indian Army is under consideration.

"I am convinced that though the initial outlay of Lord Kitchener's scheme is necessarily heavy, its completion will tend not only to increased efficiency in many directions but will save much of the waste of past years and ensure what I know the Commander-in-Chief has warmly at heart—a sound system of economical administration in the Army.

"The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley, in his very interesting speech, dealt with many topics requiring much more detailed consideration than it would be possible to devote to them today, but I can assure him of my full agreement with the views he has expressed of the sympathetic treatment we owe to the Bombay Chiefs, whilst in all he said as to the evils of centralized administration he will find himself in entire accord with many an overworked public servant in this country. Perhaps I speak feelingly as one who is called upon to overrule a Local Government on such a weighty matter as the extravagant purchase of a horse valued at Rs. 70, or to check the heavy expenditure entailed by the unpardonable demand of some distant Collector for the erection of a bath-room, and simultaneously to guard the interests of India in connection with the administration of a world-wide Empire. I do not think we can go on as we are. We can, I hope, do something to shake off the unnecessary chains that bind us. Perhaps we are on the eve of new possibilities.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale tempts me to foreshadow the future. I am afraid at present I can only do so faintly. I recognise with him that politically India is in a transition state, that new and just aspirations are springing up amongst its people, which the ruling power must be prepared not only to meet but to assist. A change is rapidly passing over the land, and we cannot afford to dally. And to my mind nothing would be more unfortunate for India than that the Government of India should fail to recognise the signs of the times. I have deemed it all important that the initiative of possible reforms should emanate from us. I have felt that nothing would be more mischievous to British administration in India in the future than a belief that its Government had acted on no conviction of their own, but simply in submission to agitation in this country and in accordance with instructions conveyed to them from home. If there has been misconception as to this, I hope I may be allowed this opportunity of correcting it. The story as far as I can tell it at present is simply this: that last autumn I appointed a Committee of my Council to consider the possibility of a development of administrative machinery in accordance with the new conditions we were called upon to face. The Committee's report was considered by my Council, and a despatch expressing the views of my Colleagues and myself has been forwarded to the Secretary of State. What I would impress upon you is that this move in advance has emanated entirely from the Government of India, and that we are justly entitled to deny any accusation of 'an inadequate appreciation of the realities of the present situation.'

"We have now to await the reply of the Secretary of State, and there is no intention that any legislation should be undertaken before the public in India and at home have had ample opportunity for an expression of opinion on the proposals we have placed before him. I can assure all those who are interested in this great question that the despatch we have recently addressed to Mr. Morley is fraught with great possibilities, and I earnestly trust that the suggestions it contains may go far towards satisfying the pressing requirements of the Indian Empire."

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 28th March 1907.

APPENDIX C.

(Vide page 44.)

No.	States.	Annual revenue.	Annual cost of maintenance of Imperial Service Troops.	Percentage of cost.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Kashmir	89,00,000	9,20,076	10·3
2	Patiala	61,00,000	6,33,631	10·3
3	Jindh	15,00,000	1,07,822	7·1
4	Nabha	12,00,000	1,29,347	10·7
5	Kapurthala	13,00,000	1,25,130	9·6
6	Bahawalpur	24,00,000	2,00,000	8·3
7	Faridkot	4,00,000	54,854	13·7
8	Sirmur	5,00,000	48,119	9·6
9	Maler Kotla	3,00,000	34,500	11·5
10	Alwar	30,00,000	4,38,676	14·6
11	Bharatpur	37,00,000	2,43,980	6·5
12	Jodhpur	50,00,000	4,18,000	8·3
13	Bikaner	20,00,000	1,55,557	7·7
14	Jaipur	62,00,000	2,52,001	4
15	Rampur	33,00,000	1,49,238	4·5
16	Gwalior	1,48,00,000	12,90,707	8·7
17	Bhopal	25,00,000	2,02,097	8
18	Indore	48,00,000	2,41,314	5
19	Mysore	2,15,00,000	6,17,485	2·8
20	Hyderabad	3,59,00,000	5,01,656	1·3
21	Bhavanagar	30,00,000	1,79,962	5·9
22	Navanagar	32,00,000	59,460	1·8
23	Junagarh	27,00,000	68,547	2·5

NOTE :—

(a) Minimum percentage 1·3 (Hyderabad).
(b) Maximum percentage 14·6 (Alwar).
(c) Average percentage 5·2.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th April 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1375 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th April 1907:—

No. 172 of 1907.—Yusaf, clerk in the office of the General Officer Commanding 7th (Meerut) Division, Meerut Cantonment, Meerut. *Summer relief.*

No. 173 of 1907.—K. G. Subba Row, Forest ranger, Madras Forest Department, Tirukolur, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency. *A pair of cook's tongs.*

No. 174 of 1907.—Leo Von Gerstenbergk-Zech, landed proprietor and court functionary, of Bergsulza, near Stadtsulza, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in or relating to means for storing hydraulic power.*

No. 175 of 1907.—D. S. Guanakan, assistant sanitary inspector, Bangalore City Municipality, residing at Cleveland town, Bangalore. *Improvement on Izal disinfectant called "osu."*

No. 176 of 1907.—Norman Pain Pearse, gentleman, of Burleigh House, Belsize lane, Hampstead, Middlesex, England. *Improvements in cotton gins and like machines for treating fibres.*

No. 177 of 1907.—Alfred Edgar Longworth, engineer, of 125 Howrah road, Howrah, Bengal. *Improvements in and relating to locomotive type steam boilers or generators.*

No. 178 of 1907.—John Vincent Christian, indigo planter, of Bangoan P.O., Monghyr, British India. *Improvements in bayonet holders and the like.*

No. 179 of 1907.—McCarty Wireless Telephone Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of California, of 102 Bacon Block in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, state of California, United States of America. *Wireless transmission of sonorous vibrations.*

No. 180 of 1907.—Malcolm Bentzon, engineer, of 188 Strand, London, England, and Alfred Henry Emerson, Junior, optician, of 26 Eyre street Hill, Clerkenwell, London, England. *Improvements in bi-focal lenses and their manufacture, and in apparatus to be employed in the said manufacture.*

No. 181 of 1907.—The Printing Machinery Company, Limited, printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for finishing and cooling unfinished articles, especially unfinished curved stereotypes.*

No. 182 of 1907.—The Printing Machinery Company, Limited, printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for finishing, cooling and drying unfinished articles, especially unfinished curved stereotypes and also in the said articles.*

No 183 of 1907.—Giuseppe Angelini, director of the telegraphs of Rome, Rome, Italy. *Improvements in or relating to microphones.*

No. 184 of 1907.—William Melland, gentleman, of Beaulieu, Hale, Altrincham, in the county of Chester, England, and William Herbert Nield, engineer, of 23 Hawthorn road, Heaton Mersey, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in splicing the ends of ropes and in means therefor.*

No. 185 of 1907.—John Hamilton Brindle, manufacturers' agent, of 49 Deansgate, Manchester, county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements relating to long collars for the spindles of textile machinery.*

No. 186 of 1907.—George Wade Wilkins, gentleman, of Penshurst, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved solution for use with cotton goods, woollens, silk, paper, wood, hemp and other analogous substances for rendering the same capable of resisting fire.*

No. 187 of 1907.—Albert Thomas Hughes, engineer, of 10 Furzedown Terrace, Rectory lane, Tooting, London, England. *Improved means for locking nuts to bolts.*

No. 188 of 1907.—Thomas Butler, a citizen of the United States of America, manufacturer, residing at Fort Worth, Texas, and the Butler Pumping Company, a corporation of the state of Texas, in the United States of America, carrying on business at 816 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas, United States of America *Improvement in pumps.*

No. 189 of 1907.—Karl August Brauning, technician, of 11 Anna Paulownastraat, Zaandam, in the kingdom of the Netherlands. *Improvements in automatic fire-arms.*

No. 190 of 1907.—G. H. Cook, managing partner of Messrs. H. F Cook and Sons Lime Works in Katni, Tehsil Murwara, District Jubbulpore *Making roofing tiles.*

No. 191 of 1907.—Gottfried Ludwig Max Dorwald, engineer, of 28 Mexfield road, East Putney, London, England *Improvements in carburetters for internal combustion engines.*

No. 1376 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of anyone of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.—

No. 10-D of 1907.—Jugal Kishore, doing business in Mohalla Johree Bazar, Delhi, in the name of Jugal Kishore Mutsaddi Lall. *A disc for necklaces bearing specified words on each side.*

No. 1377 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of anyone of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 305 of 1906.—Isaac Westley Stokes, signal and interlocking engineer, Parel Hill, Bombay. *Improvements in rail clips.* (Specification filed 6 March 1907.)

No. 413 of 1906.—Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, engineers, of Nile street, Birmingham, England. *Improvements in hose and pipe couplings.* (Specification filed 27 March 1907.)

No. 414 of 1906.—Stewarts and Lloyds, Limited, engineers, of Nile street, Birmingham, England. *Improvements in straightway valves.* (Specification filed 27 March 1907.)

No. 425 of 1906.—Sebastian Ziani de Ferranti, engineer, of 31 Lyndhurst road, Hampstead, London, N. W., England. *Improvements in and relating to spinning, doubling and like textile processes.* (Specification filed 27 March 1907.)

No. 426 of 1906.—Charles Blades Coverdale Storey, mining engineer, of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, England, and John Andrew Wauchope, of Coosheen Cottage, Schull, in the county of Cork, Ireland. *Improvements in ore crushing machines.* (Specification filed 27 March 1907.)

No. 430 of 1906.—Patrick Bernard Delany, electrical engineer, of South Orange, county of Essex, state of New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in telegraphy.* (Specification filed 27 March 1907.)

No. 432 of 1906.—United Cotton Gin Company, a corporation organized under and pursuant to the laws of Arizona, and having a place of business at 76 William street, New York city, United States of America. *Cotton gins.* (Specification filed 27 March 1907.)

No. 540 of 1906.—Richard Wingfield Stuart, mining engineer, of "Conrad" Hunters Hill near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales and commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in steam cookers.* (Specification filed 16 March 1907.)

No. 441 of 1906.—William James Albert London, engineer, of Silverdale, Sylvan Avenue, Brooklands, Manchester, England. *Improved means for balancing single flow fluid-pressure turbines.* (Specification filed 27 March 1907.)

No. 443 of 1906.—Joseph Robert Hardy, engineer, of 4 Hochstadtplatz, Vienna, Austria. *Improvements in automatic vacuum brake apparatus.* (Specification filed 27 March 1907.)

No. 452 of 1906.—Carl Leistner, engineer, of 188 Northumberland Park, Tottenham, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to liquid fuel burners applicable to various industrial uses.* (Specification filed 26 March 1907.)

No. 491 of 1906.—Charles Joseph Tagliabue, manufacturer, of 53 Fulton street, in the borough of Manhattan, city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in safety razors.* (Specification filed 23 March 1907.)

No. 493 of 1906.—The Pradeau Wheel Syndicate, Limited, engineers, of Finsbury House, Blomfield street, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in wheels for motor cars or other vehicles.* (Specification filed 25 March 1907.)

No. 543 of 1906.—Gustave Ernest Cammiade, merchant and contractor, residing at Tondiarpet, in Madras, British India. *The manufacture of carbonic acid gas.* (Specification filed 23 March 1907.)

No. 108 of 1907.—Frederick William Gifford, judge, and Ward Carden Gifford, engineer, both of 940 New York Life Building, Kansas city Missouri, United States of America. *Improvements in apparatus for producing the illusion of travelling in a railroad car or the like.* (Specification filed 28 March 1907.)

No. 109 of 1907—William Berkeley Wallace, Major, Suffolk Regiment, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Charger holder for magazine rifles.* (Specification filed 28 March 1907.)

No. 1378 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 104 of 1895.—Louis Michel Bullier. *Process for the manufacture of carbides or acetylides of the earth-metals and alkali-earth metals, and of the oxides of these metals.* (From 26 April 1907 to 26 April 1908)

No. 128 of 1901.—Bernard Coventry. *Improvements in the manufacture of indigo.* (From 14 April 1907 to 14 April 1908.)

No. 453 of 1901.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault. *Improvements in the mode of and means for ventilating and flushing house drains and other drains and sewers.* (From 17 June 1907 to 17 June 1908.)

No. 19 of 1903.—Frederick George Creed and William Arthur Coulson. *Improvements in or relating to telegraphic apparatus.* (From 21 May 1907 to 21 May 1908.)

No. 1379 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 182 of 1902.—Percy Hulburd. *Improvements in or connected with apparatus for distributing sand or the like.* (Specification filed 2 January 1903.)

No. 317 of 1902.—Joseph Lever. *Improvements in cooling towers.* (Specification filed 2 January 1903.)

No. 358 of 1902.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with machines for printing in gold, silver or other powders.* (Specification filed 2 January 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

LIST OF RUINOUS MONUMENTS IN THE OLD CEMETERY, MHOW

1. Julian Alfred William and John Albert, sons of Trumpet Major W. Lawrence, 8th Madras Light Cavalry . . . 1850.
2. Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Good-enough . . . . 1845.
3. Clement McKenzie, son of Sergeant Major McKenzie . . September 1857.
4. Lieutenant W. S Kennedy, 6th Light Cavalry . . . September 1821.
5. Sarah, wife of F. Eagan, Riding Master, 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry . . . . 27th August 1839.

N. B.—If no action is taken after the sixth publication, the monuments will be levelled and the tablets fixed in the cemetery wall.

C. J. PALMER,
Offg. Archdeacon of Nagpur, Nagpur Diocese.

NAGPUR;
The 2nd March 1907.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaānl, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS NOTICE.

No. 38.—The Divisional Store Officer, IV (Quetta) Division, Quetta, will receive and open tenders at 12 noon on Monday, the 15th April 1907, for the supply of 50,000 maunds Bhoosa at Jacobabad; again on Wednesday, the 1st May 1907, for from 20,000 to 50,000 maunds of Bhoosa at Sibi.

Further particulars in connection with these contracts and Form of Tenders on payment of R1 per set can be had from the undersigned.

F. W. HALLOWES, Major,
Divisional Store Officer.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 „ „	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

				Post-free.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 „ „	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 „ „	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The monument over the grave of late J. Casserat in the small cemetery in the Sub-Divisional residence compound at Deoghur, District Sonthal Parganas, needs repairing. Any friend or relative of his willing to endow his tomb may do so in communication with the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Deoghur.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 6th April 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1907

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price)			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta . .	2,53,70,000	19,35,12,070	21,88,82,070	4,41,28,980	*3,72,19,485	83,23,092	10,53,75,000	...	...	1,33,69,500	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	32,84,16,003	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad .		1,63,94,395	1,63,94,395	1,76,52,136	33,61,350	..	...	.	..	..	..		2,10,13,486	
Lahore . .	...	3,13,75,265	3,13,75,265	58,55,428	44,32,200	.	...	...	..	..			1,02,87,628	
Bombay . .	44,99,930	10,39,26,700	10,84,26,630	2,63,78,771	68,99,711	2,22,79,546		...	...	81,75,000	.	..	6,43,33,028	
Karachi . .	...	1,04,08,525	1,04,08,525	44,17,015	2,05,020	..	..	.	...	...		...	46,22,035	
Madras . .	32,23,735	5,24,65,475	5,56,89,210	1,36,35,175	11,70,750	.		...	...	..	.	...	1,48,11,925	
Calicut .		12,09,175	12,09,175	11,24,570	2,57,850		.	...	...	..		.	13,82,420	
Rangoon . .		2,71,33,990	2,71,33,990	2,33,97,490	14,05,245	..	..	...	..	..	...		2,48,02,735	
	3,30,93,665	43,64,25,595	46,95,19,260	13,71,89,565	5,49,57,611	3,06,02,638	10,53,75,000	...	...	2,15,44,500	9,99,99,940	2,00,00,000	46,96,69,260	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									1,50,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R .			46,95,19,260	TOTAL RESERVE R .									46,95,19,260	

* R3,25,875 (£21,725) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st March 1907.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 31sth March 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY

Calcutta, the 9th April 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th April 1907.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE)		TOTAL	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Held in India	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta .	1,72 45,600	19,55,12,615	21,27,58,215	4,46,91,809	*3 71,13,375	1,07,54,128	10 76,25,000		.	1,01,95,500	(a)9,99,99,946	(b) 2,00,00,000	33 03,79,758	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,500.
Allahabad .	..	1,52,05,280	1,52,05,280	1,38,22,824	28 53 697				...			.	1,66,76,531	(b) Nominal value R2,13,,8,012.
Lahore .	..	3,51,11,525	3,51,11 525	68,88,058	35,19,630				...				1,04,07,088	
Bombay .	66,60,855	10,18,89 025	0,85,49,880	2,61,90,870	64,93,071	2,19,17,682				39,25,000		.	6,05 25,623	
Karachi .	..	1,03,22,660	1,03,22,660	43,52,930	2,00,775						.		45 53,705	
Madras .	28 92,970	5,23,30,080	5,52,23,050	1,24 89,060	7,17,690								1,32,00,750	
Calicut .		12 39 855	12 39,855	9 00,420	2,83 755			..					11,84 175	
Rangoon .		2,68 03,520	2 68 03 520	2,46,1[illegible]	8,45 685		.			.	..		2,54,62,805	
	2,67,99,425	43,84,14,560	46,52,13 985	13 39,53,101	5,20,20,678	3,26,71,810	10 76,25,000	.		[illegible]	[illegible]9,99,946	2,00,00,000	46 23,97 035	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue . .			34,16,950	*Deduct* Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another							.	.	[illegible]	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			46,17,97 035								TOTAL RESERVE R		43,17 97,035	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th April 1907.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th April 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW.

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th April 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	76,00,977	3	7			
Public Deposits at Branches .	77,41,813	14	5	1,53,42,791	2	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .				14,06,26,156	11	10
Bank Post Bills, etc. .				17,62,056	6	10
Sundries				29,22,478	10	9
RUPEES .				19,56,53,482	15	5

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .				1,30,97,615	0	0
Other authorized Investments				41,92,560	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized securities.				5,74,37,499	5	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				4,74,14,887	13	5
Bills discounted and purchased				2,60,34,160	7	7
Balances with other Banks .				14,95,514	7	3
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock . . .				17,01,352	5	8
Stamps				14,616	4	11
Sundries				7,64,938	7	9
				15,21,53,145	0	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*2,72,61,203	0	10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†1,62,39,134	14	7	4,35,00,337	15	5
RUPEES .				19,56,53,482	15	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R1,09,410 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,05,700 0 0

R4,15,110 0 0

By the order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 11th April 1907.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 27·07.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. H. Mitchell to act as Agent at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. N. H. Matheson proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. C. Brown to act as Sub-Agent at Rangoon, *vice* Mr. H. Mitchell.

Mr. J. LaPraik to act as Agent at Chittagong, *vice* Mr. P. B. Warburton proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. R. Macpherson to act, temporarily, as Agent at Serajgunge, *vice* Mr. J. LaPraik.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 9th April 1907.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH APRIL 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	7	...	...	7	11	...	11	3	200	108*	10	5	326	...	..	...
Bombay	113	1	...	114	47	...	47	8	400	185†	6	13	612	..	..	...

* Exclusive of 43 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.
† Do. 114 do. do. do.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 11th April 1907.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J, Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son) George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Kelcker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Not known	Miss Eva Blanch Collins (orphan) (claim received and will be paid hereafter).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th April 1907.

No. 11.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon John William Stewart, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is granted 90 days' privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of the 26th January 1907.

No. 12.—The 6 months' combined leave granted to 1st grade Assistant Surgeon Dina Nath Sanyal, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, in this office Notification No. 45, dated the 30th November 1906, is extended by 6 months

Third grade Assistant Surgeon Surendra Nath Sen Gupta II, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, will continue to act for Dina Nath Sanyal during his absence on leave

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th April 1907.

No. 2.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 6th April 1907:—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Jhang City	Punjab	1st April	Opened.
Karnal	United Provinces	Ditto	Ditto.
Mussooree Central Post	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nagode	Ditto	31st March	Ditto.
Rangalla	Ceylon	5th April	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Badla Ghat	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1st April	Opened.
Chittagong Strand Road	Assam-Bengal Railway	28th March	Closed
Churghat	Dibru-Sadiya Railway	23rd „	Ditto

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the Southern Mahratta Railway.

" Budhgaon " instead of " Sangli."

T. D. BERRINGTON,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 6th April 1907.

No. 12.—The Bangalore Civil and Military Station Electric License, 1906, published at pages 233 to 242 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 9th February 1907, Part II, is hereby confirmed.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 6th April 1907.

No. 13.—Captain H. M. Ray is granted leave for 6 months out of India, with effect from the 1st July 1907 or date of departure

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,

First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 1st April 1907.

No. 308.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation, 1877 (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Munshi Mithan Lal, sub *pro tem* General Manager of the Court of Wards, to be a Munsiff in the District of Ajmer-Merwara

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1907.

No. 2139.—Mr. E Vredenburg, Assistant Superintendent and Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1907, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

T. H. HOLLAND,

Director, Geological Survey of India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 2nd April 1907.

No. 12.—Mr. A I. Sleigh, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from 22nd April 1907, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 6th April 1907.

No. 13.—Mr. P. C. Young, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the 22nd April 1907, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,

Manager, N.-W. Railway.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 5th April 1907.

No. 53.—Munshi Sayed Aulad Hussain, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month under the provision of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th April 1907 or any subsequent date he may avail himself of the same.

J. ECCLES, M.A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 3rd April 1907.

No. 4.—Mr. E. C. O'Sullivan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May 1907 or any subsequent date.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Frontier Surveys.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.—Offers will be received up to 10th May 1907 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP "CANNING"

with all stores and fittings that are on board of her.

The vessel was built as a steel and iron screw steamer in 1882.

She is 285 feet long, has 36 feet 2 inches beam, and is 2,245·98 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the ship from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender ; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD ;
Bombay, 26th March 1907.

REPORT OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 14th Battery, R. F. A., dated at Jhansi, this 8th day of April 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—33785, Bomb. B. Burke.
Age—18 years 10 month.
Height—5 feet 10½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, brown; eyes, light blue.
Trade—*Nil*.
Date of enlistment—27th May 1903.
Place of enlistment—Rangoon.
Parish and County in which born—Bangalore—Bangalore.
Date of desertion or absence—2nd April 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Jhansi.
Marks—Two scars index finger left hand. Scar on thumb right hand.
On furlough.
Under 4 years' service.

A. D. KIRBY, Major,
Commanding 14th Battery, R. F. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, dated at Sitapur, this 4th day of April 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 6737, Private Charles Cookroft.
Age—25 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—19th March 1901.
Place of Enlistment—Halifax.
Parish and County in which born—Halifax, Yorkshire, England.
Date of Desertion or Absence—2nd April 1907.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Sitapur.
Marks—None.
Under 7 years' service.

C. V. HUMPHRYS, Major,
Commanding Detachment, 1st West Riding Regiment

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, dated at Bombay, this 3rd day of April 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 7991, Private John McCallum
Age—23 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment—31st March 1902.
Place of Enlistment—Glasgow.
Parish and County in which born—Barony, Glasgow, Lanark.
Date of Desertion or Absence—29th March 1907.
Place of Desertion or Absence—Bombay.
Marks—Scars right buttock.
Under six years' service.

E. F. ANNAND, Captain, for Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value R	Name of Claimant.
W./91 of 1906-07	Ca.-78—55013	100	Mr. Ganpatram Mahashankar Dave, Makarifalia, Broach.
	" 55014	100	
	" 63828	100	

L. J. W. WORGAN,
Assistant Accountant-General,
Paper Currency, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;
Bombay, the 8th April 1907.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, about 17th January 1907, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at R35 was found by Subba Naidu while ploughing in S. No. 82 C. of Sathapundi, Wandiwash Taluk, North Arcot District.

Description of treasure.	Estimated value.
(1) A stone idol of Varadavaja perumal (Height 2' 3")	R35
(2) Two stone idols of goddesses to match (Height 2' 1")	

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of North Arcot at Chittoor on 10th August 1907 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to Law.

(Illegible)
for Collector.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Chittoor, 26th March 1907.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Engineer Department.

SESSION, 1907-1908.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form stating their University Registration Number on or before the 15th May 1907. Each application must be accompanied by registration fee of R1, which will in no case be returned.

The session begins on Monday, the 3rd June 1907.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The B.Sc. or B.A. Examination in the B course in Physics and Chemistry of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 23 years.

(2) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta and Madras Universities.

(3) The Intermediate Examination of Allahabad and Punjab Universities.

(4) The Intermediate Examination for the degree of B.A. of Bombay University.

(5) The High School Examination for Europeans and Eurasians.

The candidate's age in (2), (3), (4) and (5) must be under 21 years.

In selecting candidates who have passed the F. A. (all other things being equal), preference will be given to those who have passed in Sanitary Science in addition to the ordinary subjects of the F. A. Examination.

The maximum number to be admitted is limited to 40. The position in the University examination and the age of the candidate will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students to the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

One junior scholarship of R20 a month, one of R15 a month, and six of R10 a month, tenable for two years, will be given to students who have been admitted to the College and who do not hold University Scholarships.

The selection will be made in the following order:—

(*a*) B.Sc.'s;

(*b*) B.A.'s who have taken up the B course; and

(*c*) F. A. candidates (except those who passed in the third division).

There will be in addition one scholarship of R20 a month and one of R10 a month for Europeans and Eurasians who have been admitted to the College, tenable for two years.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Form of application for admission and any further particulars will be supplied upon application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College

SIBPUR;
The 5th April 1907.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Apprentice Department.

SESSION, 1907-1908.

Candidates for admission to the Apprentice Department should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form on or before the 6th May 1907. Each application must be accompanied by a registration fee of R1, which will in no case be returned.

The session begins on Monday, the 3rd June 1907.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) Standard VII or Middle School Examination of the Code of European Schools

(2) University Entrance Examination.

The candidate's age must be at least 15, and not more than 17 years.

There are 25 vacancies for Indians and 10 for Europeans and Eurasians. The selection of candidates for admission will be made by the Principal.

There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in June next and five on the reduced fee list. For natives there will be ten vacancies on the reduced fee list, available during the month of June. Election to those lists will be made by the Board of Visitors. Forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

The tuition fee to students of the Apprentice Department is R3 monthly for each month of the year, vacation included, except for students on the free and reduced fee lists.

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Before an applicant is admitted to the College his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the prescribed form.

All applications from Christian candidates for admission to the free or reduced fee lists must reach the Principal not later than the 6th May, so as to enable the elections to be made by the Board of Visitors before the opening of the session.

The vacancies on the native list will be filled up after the opening of the session from those apprentices who have joined the College after admission. Forms of application for admission and further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 5th April 1907.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th April 1907.

No. 31-*S-Ap*.—Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days, with effect from the 21st February 1907.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr C. B. Keene, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;
Mr. Chimanlal Nanabhai Parakh to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 5th April 1907.

No. 50-*S-Ap*.—The following promotions are given with effect from the 4th March 1907, *vice* Mr. C. J Hogg, superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, appointed Deputy Inspector General, Railway Mail Service:—

Mr. P. G C. Currie, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade;
M. Muhammad Kazim, superintendent of post offices, sub. *pro tempore* in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade;
Babu Surendra Nath Das, B A. superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade;
Mr. Syed Ali Mehdi, B.A., superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

This supersedes the Notification No. 1031-Ap., dated the 20th March 1907.

No. 59-*S-Ap*.—M Shujá-ud-din Khan, B.A., officiating superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed sub *pro tempore* in that grade until further orders, with effect from the 4th March 1907.

No. 64-*S-Ap*.—Mr F. F. Shout, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade, and appointed Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that office.

The 6th April 1907.

No. 89-*S-Ap*.—Mr Jagdhyan Vaid, B.A., superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 1st April 1907 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kunja Behari Lal is appointed to act as superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Jagdhyan Vaid or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1907.

No. 1-R.—Mr. F. B. Kitchen, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege one leave for one month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1907 or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

G. B. HODGSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Surveyor General.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 3rd April 1907.

No. 29.—Captain G. Dodd, Commandant, Northern Waziristan Militia, is granted privilege leave of absence for 90 days, under the provisions of paragraph 222, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th March 1907.

No. 30.—In consequence of the grant of 90 days' privilege leave to Captain G. Dodd, Commandant, the following acting promotions are ordered in the Northern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th March 1907:—

Captain C. J. White, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant;

Lieutenant C. F. M. Worsley, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command;

Lieutenant A. W. H. M Moens, Adjutant and Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Commander in addition to his own duties.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 5th April 1907.

No. 31.—The following bye-laws which have been framed by the Cantonment Authorities of Changla Gali / Kalabagh / Bara Gali / Khyra Gali / Ghora Dakka (including Khanspur) under section 143 (1) (a) and (b), section 144 (d) (ii) (e) and (f) and section 145 (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, have been confirmed by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and are hereby published for general information.

They will come into force with effect from the 1st April 1907.

Bye-laws.

1. Every person who lets out on hire horses or ponies for riding purposes within the limits of Changla Gali / Kalabagh / Bara Gali / Khyra Gali / Ghora Dakka (including Khanspur) Cantonments shall take out a license.

2. The license shall be issued by the Cantonment Authority concerned after the horses and ponies and gear have been examined by him.

3. The license shall be granted subject to the following condition:—

That the animals and gear are, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority concerned, in good serviceable and working condition.

4. The license shall continue in force during the season, namely, from 1st April to 30th November in each year, but may be revoked within the period named by order of the

Cantonment Authority concerned if the animals or their gear are found unfit for work and unserviceable, or if the licensee charge excessive rates in contravention of these rules, or if the license is used by a wrong person.

5. The Cantonment Authority concerned may separate the horses or ponies for which licenses are taken out into two classes; the fees for a 1st class horse or pony's license shall be R5 and for a 2nd class horse or pony's license shall be R4.

The payment of these fees shall exempt the license-holder from any other Cantonment tax on such horse or pony.

6. The Cantonment Authority concerned may from time to time appoint places for stands for licensed ponies and horses; and no pony or horse shall wait for hire except at such stand.

7. All licenses shall be produced for inspection when required by any Magistrate or Police Officer or by any officer or official duly authorised by the Cantonment Authority concerned.

8. The license shall not be transferable without permission of the Cantonment Authority concerned.

9. The rates to be paid for the use of hired ponies or horses shall be as under:—

FROM.

To	CHANGLA GALI		KALABAGH.		BARA GALI.		KHYRA GALI.		KHANSPUR.	
	Single fare	Return fare	Single fare.	Return fare.	Single fare.	Return fare.	Single fare.	Return fare.	Single fare.	Return fare.
	R a	R a	a.	R a	R a	R a	R a	R a.	R a.	R a. p.
Khyra Gali	0 10	0 15	2 4	4 0	3 0	4 8	...	...	1 4	1 12 0
Doonga Gali . . .	1 8	2 4	0 12	1 4	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 4	0 12	1 4 0
Bara Gali	3 8	5 4	0 8	0 12	...	..	2 8	4 8	2 0	3 0 0
Kalabagh	3 0	4 8	...	...	0 8	0 12	2 4	4 2	1 8	2 12 0
Ghora Dakka . . .	0 12	1 2	1 8	2 12	2 0	3 0	1 4	2 0	0 3	0 4 6
Khanspur	1 0	1 8	1 8	2 12	2 0	3 0	1 4	2 0	...	...
Nathia Gali	2 0	3 0	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 12	2 0	3 14	1 2	1 8 0
Changla Gali . . .	...	...	2 0	3 12	3 0	4 8	0 12	1 4	0 12	1 2 0

REMARKS :—In the event of a 2nd class pony being licensed ¾ of the fare for a 1st class pony will be charged.

10. Any person convicted of a breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding R50 and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

The 6th April 1907.

No. 32.—Mr. P. J. Anderson, Superintendent, Office of the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and as Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, *vice* M. Mahbub Alam transferred to Foreign Service, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th March 1907.

No. 33.—On return from the leave granted to him under Notification No. 9, dated the 29th January 1907, Major C. H. Bowle-Evans, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Hazara, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 28th of March 1907, relieving Captain J. K. S. Fleming, I.M.S.

No. 34.—Captain J. K. S. Fleming, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of the Superintendent, Abbottabad Jail, to Major C. H. Bowle-Evans, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 28th March 1907.

By order, etc.,

J. L. MAFFEY,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Peshawar, the 5th April 1907.

No. 1905.—The following amendments made in accordance with the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 1792-Exc., dated the 25th March 1907, in the rules for the custody, supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, contained in the Notification of the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 3496, dated the 28th August 1906, are published for the information and guidance of all officers concerned. The amendments shall take effect from 1st of April 1907:—

(1) In rule 25 for the first fourteen words the following shall be substituted:—

"Ordinary postage stamps (including half-anna and one-anna unified stamps) shall be sold for cash from local depôts to officers in charge of post offices, receiving offices, tehsils, thanas and police stations at which letters are received for despatch, to persons licensed to sell general stamps under the rules framed under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899) and to the public."

(2) For rule 26, the following shall be substituted:—

"The officer in charge of every post office, receiving office, tehsil, thana, and police station, at which letters are received for despatch, is required to keep a supply of ordinary postage stamps (including half-anna and one-anna unified stamps) for sale to the public sufficient for the probable demands of one week. Every person licensed under the rules framed under the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899) to sell general stamps is required to keep a similar supply of half-anna and one-anna unified stamps.

(3) Rule 27 shall be cancelled.

(4) In rule 28 the words "or authorised" shall be omitted, and for the words and figures "rules 26 and 27" the word and figure "rule 26" shall be substituted.

E. INGLIS, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 3rd April 1907.

No. 605-*M.I.*—1564.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Ram Gopal, in charge of the Civil Dispensary, Abbottabad, was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 6th March 1907 and remained on plague duty at Mansehra from forenoon of the 7th March 1907 to the afternoon of the 9th March 1907. He resumed charge of the Abbottabad Dispensary on the forenoon of the 10th March 1907.

The 8th April 1907.

No. 685-*M.I.*—1733—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Dewan Chand on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 28th March 1907 and transferred to Dera Ismail Khan where he reported himself on the forenoon of the 29th March 1907 and was placed on plague duty at the plague camp at Boat Bridge, Dera Ismail Khan, relieving third grade Hospital Assistant No. 481 Nuckal Sain who was placed on general duty at the Civil Dispensary, Dera Ismail Khan.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 8th April 1907.

No. 168.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-Genera and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for trenching purposes

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres	Direction.	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kohat .	Hangu .	Thal . .	2-0-0	South east by south of Fort.	North west—Nullah. North-east—Hill South-east—Cultivation and Hill. North—Nullah .	(1) Brigade Staff Office, Kohat. (2) Deputy Commissioner's Office Kohat.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 5th April 1907.

No. 1450-*E I.F.*—Mr. F. H. Burkitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Lower Swat River Canal Division, is allowed under Articles 260, 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 5 days, or 6 months in all, from the 23rd April 1907 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. J. MULLALY,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 16th March 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	3	3	3	3	...	..	...	...	1		1		1	1		1	46	46	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	.	..	..	.	1	..	1	13	13	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	3	1	4	7	4	3	.		...	6	..	..		1	...		...	30	52	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	5	8	9	6	3	...	...	...	3	.	2	...	4	2	2	4	75	84	4
5	Peshávar	Peshávar	73,343	25	24	49	32	17	15	..	...	..	12	1	14	1	4	4	2	6	35	23	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	5	8	13	10	3	7	..	..	.	7	...	2		1	1	4	5	37	29	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	1	5	6	6	...	..	..	...	2	...	1	..	3	2	.	2	26	31	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	3	4	4	2	2	..	...	...	3	..		...	1	1	.	1	40	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	10	6	16	22	16	6	...	...	...	7	1	4	...	10	5	4	9	29	41	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan.	Kulachi	9,125	...	1	1	4	2	2	.	...	...	3	.	1	.	...	1		1	0	23	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan.	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	1	1	3	2	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	..	1		1	1	12	36	11
		TOTAL	168,653	52	53	105	101	61	40	.	...	...	45	2	27	1	26	18	13	31	32	31	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 16th March 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 105 births were registered (52 males and 53 females), giving a birth-rate of 32 *per mille* of population; 101 deaths were registered (61 males and 40 females), giving a death-rate of 31 *per mille* of population.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshávar, the 2nd April 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of February 1907.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...		..	26	23	49	904	852	1,756	4	5	9	934	880	1,814	43	1
2	Peshâwar	.	...	...	32	22	54	1,023	[illegible]48	1,771	10	4	14	1 065	774	1,839	32	2
3	Kohat	...	..	.	8	6	14	366	276	042	.			374	282	056	42	3
4	Bannu	...	...	.	45	37	82	432	413	845		..	...	477	450	927	53	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan . .		..	..	30	23	53	273	214	487	5	.	5	308	237	545	29	5
	TOTAL .	...		...	141	111	252	2,998	2,503	5,501	19	9	28	3,158	2,623	5,781	38	

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar;
Dated the 6th April 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1907.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of February 1907.

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Injuries. Suicide. Females.	Injuries. Suicide. Total.	Injuries. Wounding. Males.	Injuries. Wounding. Females.	Injuries. Wounding. Total.	Injuries. Accidents. Males.	Injuries. Accidents. Females.	Injuries. Accidents. Total.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Hazára	555,919	2,814	1,775	43	42	...	...	...	1	2	3	..	..	..	6	..	.	...	685	579	1,267	2	1	3	24	17	41	..	.	..	3	...	3	[illegible]	2	10	.	...	...	23	215	443	96[illegible]	816	1,775
Peshâwar	753,437	1,839	1,841	32	32	..	...	..	7	4	22	23	1		57			.	850	733	1,509	0	2	8	25	23	48	..	.	..	.	1	1	7	1	8	.	..	..	55	44	130	930	83	1,821
Kohát	205,195	656	722	42	46	.	...		...	...	..	...	..	...			.		370	298	645	1	1	2	-	5	7	...		...	1	..	1	1	1	2	..		..	32	30	62	387	335	722
Bannu	227,264	927	1,131	53	65		...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...		.	.		473	451	974	4	5	9	6	7	13	.	...	...	2	...	-	1	..	1	..	...	...	55	64	1[illegible]2	574	557	1,131
Dera Ismail Khan	248,929	545	1,196	49	63	..			...	...	2	2	1		5			...	540	513	1,053	12	0	22	11	8	19	...		..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	45	45	93	605	591	1,196
TOTAL	1,990,744	5,781	6,646	38	44	..	...	..	8	6	27	25	2	...	68	...	...	...	4,[illegible]37	2,[illegible]04	5,441	25	19	44	65	60	125	..	..	.	6	1	7	18	6	24	..	1	1	455	398	853	3,526	3,120	6,646
Total in previous month	..	6,043	8,682	36	51	.	.	..	9	0	30	20	2	2	75	.	..	.	3,855	3,542	7,397	47	28	75	83	73	150	1	...	1	10	...	10	5	7	15	...	..		412	461	953	4,537	4,145	8,682
Total in same month of past year	..	5,647	3,905	37	[illegible]		.		10	13	33	34	3	3	107			.	1,555	1,275	2,830	21	10	31	65	58	123	2	1	3		4	10	15	10	28	1	..	1	457	355	7[illegible]5	2,16[illegible]	1,7[illegible]6	3,905

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Five thousand seven hundred and eighty-one births were registered in the Province during the month of February 1907, giving a birth-rate of 36 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3 155 were boys and 2,[illegible] girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of February 1907 was 6,646 against 8,682 in the previous month, and 3,905 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 44, 51 and 26 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 68 deaths were registered against 75 in the previous month and 107 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 5,491 deaths were registered against 7,397 in the previous month and 2,830 in the corresponding month of the last year, dysentery and diarrhœa 44 against 75, respiratory disease 125 against 150, suicide *nil* against 1, wounding 7 against 10; accidents 24 against 15; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 1 against *nil*; and from all other causes 853 against 953 in the past month and 775 in the corresponding month of the last year.

PESHÁWAR ;

Dated the 6th April 1907.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Shillong, the 9th April 1907.

No. 4723-C.—The following is published for general information, with reference to section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894:—

H. LEMESURIER,

Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

AGREEMENT.

Agreement made this ninth day of February, one thousand and nine hundred and seven, between the Burma Oil Company, Limited, a Joint Stock Company, with limited liability, incorporated under the English Companies Acts, and having its registered office at Glasgow in Scotland (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and the Secretary of State of the other part. Whereas the Company has applied to the Local Government for the acquisition of the land described in the schedule annexed hereto and delineated in the accompanying map for the construction of a tank, cooli houses and bazar required for the bulk oil installation in villages Nalsa and Gosaildanga in the district of Chittagong. And whereas the Local Government being satisfied by an enquiry held under its order that the said acquisition is needed for the construction of a tank, cooli houses and bazar, and that such construction of a tank, cooli houses and bazar is likely to prove useful to the public, has consented to the said acquisition pursuant to the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, on the condition of the Company entering into such agreement as is hereinafter contained. Now it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. The Company shall and will on demand repay to Government all and every compensation damages, costs, charges and expenses to be paid or incurred in respect or on account of the acquisition as aforesaid of the said land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

2. Forthwith upon satisfaction by the Company of all demands under the preceding clause, the land forming the subject of the acquisition shall be transferred to and vested by the Secretary of State in the Company.

3. The said land shall be held by the said Company for the purpose of constructing a tank, cooli houses and bazar. If and when the Company shall be notified by the Secretary of State at the instance of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong of the desire of the said Commissioners to purchase the said land for the like purpose, the Company shall thereupon sell and transfer the same to the said Secretary of State at a price equivalent to the amount to be paid by the Company to Government under clause (1) hereof upon the acquisition of the said land, provided that upon completion of such sale and transfer the Secretary of State shall grant to the Company a lease of such part or parts of the said land as the Company shall desire to utilise for the construction of a tank, cooli houses and bazar or other purposes of the Company's business. Such lease to be for a term of ninety-nine years at an annual rental equivalent to four and a half per cent. of the amount of purchase money to be paid by the said Secretary of State as aforesaid.

4. The work for which the acquisition is required shall be completed within one year from the date of giving of possession. The land now acquired shall be used for no other purpose than that for which it is now acquired (*viz.*, for the construction of a tank, cooli houses and bazar) without the previous sanction of Government. Should the work not be completed within one year or should the land now acquired cease to be required for the aforesaid purpose, it shall be competent to Government to take it over at the total cost now paid for the acquisition.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

In the district of Chittagong, Thana Town, village Nalsa Taraf Jafar Ullah, Towzi No. 1359, cadastral survey plots Nos. 27, 107, 108, 125 and 126; area 3·63 kanis.

In the same village Taraf Boidyanath, Towzi No. 557, cadastral survey plots Nos. 102, 105, 106, 109, etc., part of 98 and 99; area 3·69 kanis.

In the same village Noabad, Taluq No. 20893, cadastral survey plots Nos. 70, 74, 77, etc., 180; area 0·45 kanis.

In the district of Chittagong, Thana Town, village Gosaildanga, Taraf Golam Rahat Khan, Towzi No. 1023, cadastral survey plots Nos. (595, 596, etc., 598) part; area 0·91 kanis.

Witnesses.

(Sd.) DURGA DAS DAS,
Pleader

(Sd.) KALI PRASANNA SEN,
Assistant Accountant, Collectorate.

(Sd.) W. I. GONSALVES,
Excise 2nd Clerk, Chittagong.

(Sd.) CHANDRA MOHAN DASTIDAR.

(Sd.) J. L. BROWN,
Attorney for the Burma Oil Company, Limited.

(Sd.) F. P. DIXON,
Collector, Chittagong.

CHITTAGONG;
The 9th February 1907.

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II D 2

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Note on the Chilgoza Forests of Zhob and the Takht-i-Suleman. Forest Bulletin No. 7, by E. P. Stebbing, Esq. Super Royal 8vo, Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

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The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August and September 1906, and in the corresponding period of 1904 and 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each.

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Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways, corrected up to 31st December 1906. Royal 8vo Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6d. (2*a*.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

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Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4 (No. XIX Elementary Treatise. By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

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Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Parts I and II in one Volume. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee. Price per copy R6, including all charges.

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Journal and Proceedings, No. 8, at R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 18. Some Current Persian Tales of the Professional Story Tellers (in English and Persian), by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, @ R1.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 19. The Dards at Khalatse in Western Tibet by Rev A. H. Francke, at R1.

" " **Supplement I.** Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

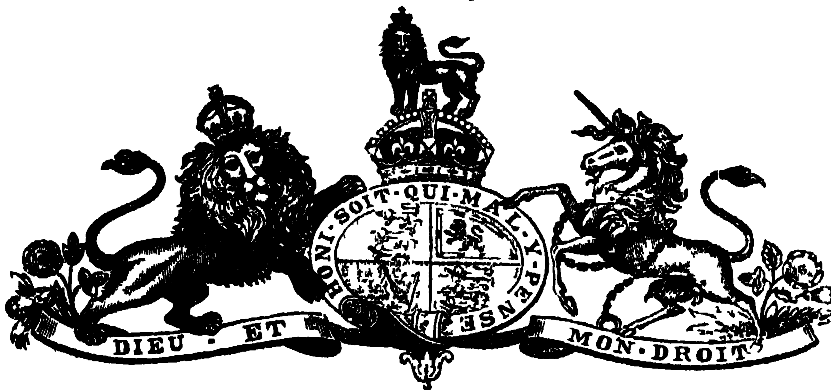
BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907.

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Climatological Atlas of India by Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36*s*. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co, The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED.

The Government Promissory Note No 042041 of the three per cent of 30th June 1896-97 for R500 originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Lachmandas, Contractor, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen, or destroyed at Bannu, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security

Name of the Advertiser—LACHMANDAS, Contractor,

Residence—Bannu.

Lost.

I beg to announce for the information of the public, that the Promissory Notes amounting to R23,000 which were purchased through the care of Bank of Bengal, Lahore, have been lost by me in beginning of February 1905

It is most probable that my sons, named Devidass, Diwan Chand, Deena Nath and Hemraj, my hostile sons, with the object of giving me loss have misappropriated these Promissory Notes and they have taken a forcible possession of all my property earned solely by me.

I am not aware of the numbers of such Promissory Notes, hence I beg to advertize for the information of the public that any one purchasing any of the above Notes shall be lawfully treated under an offence punishable by the code rules.

These Promissory Notes are on the names of Nurput Rai, Devidass and Diwan Chand Doulat Ram, hence this advertisement.

I am the sole owner of both firms, the Notes were purchased solely of my own earning.

NURPUT RAI,
Merchant and Contractor.

LAHORE;
The 18th March 1907.

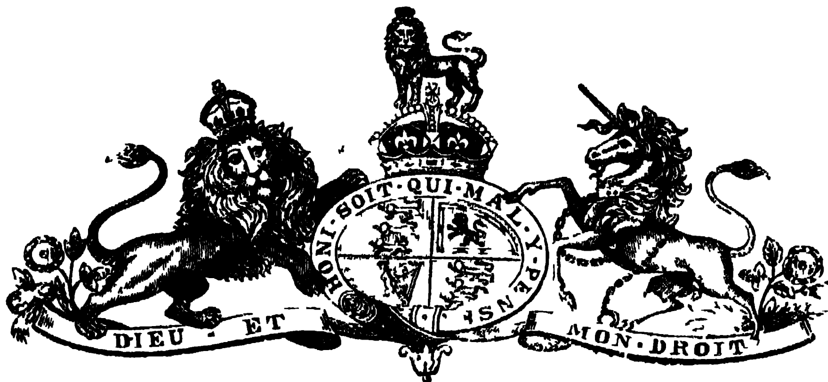
Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 135625, 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R500, 135626, 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, and 014666, 3½ per cent. of 1900-1901, for R500, originally standing in the name of Abinash Chandra Ghose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicates in favour of Amar Kristo Ray. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above securities.

Name of the advertiser—SURENDRA NATH RAY,

Guardian of AMAR KRISTO RAY,

Residence—Sugandha, District Hooghly.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1907

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Dated the 11th April 1907

REPORT OF THE GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

The following Report is published for general information. Copies of the Report are on sale at the office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India.

B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REPORT

OF THE

GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Introductory.

The Ganges Bridge Committee was convened under the instructions conveyed in the Resolution by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 10252—10261 (Railways), dated the 28th December 1906, and was constituted as follows:—

Mr. G. Moyle, Director of Railway Construction . .	*President.*
Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners, Calcutta	*Members.*
Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Inglis, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department	
Mr. Radha Raman Kar, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce	
Mr. Norman McLeod, Messrs. McLeod & Co., Bengal Chamber of Commerce	
Major A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	
Mr. J. H. Lovett, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta	*Secretary.*

The Committee was directed to assemble directly after the Christmas holidays, and its duties were defined as under—to consider and report on the following:—

(1) The erection of a bridge at Sara to link up the metre and broad gauge sections of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

(2) The provision of a bridge at Godagiri to more distinctly serve the interests of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

(3) A scheme suggested by the Railway Board for the construction of a bridge at Rampur Boalia, connected by short links with the Ranaghat-Katihar and Eastern Bengal State Railways and with Calcutta by a new metre gauge line *viâ* Meherpur and Ranaghat.

(4) The project which the Committee recommends as offering the best settlement of the complex question of the location of a bridge over the Lower Ganges.

In pursuance of these instructions, a detailed inspection in company with the responsible officials concerned was made of the lines and termini in the neighbourhood of Calcutta on the left bank of the Hooghly including the Kidderpore Docks and the import jetties. The three proposed bridge sites were also generally examined and a Sub-Committee visited Madras and there examined the terminus where at the harbour both broad and metre gauge lines are successfully worked, and received evidence regarding the handling of traffic in this yard from the Traffic Manager of the Madras Port Trust.

A large number of witnesses, representing the various interests, have been examined. Written statements have also been received from several public bodies which, together with the evidence recorded, will be found in the Appendices to this report.

Statements or witnesses were also invited from the following Local Governments, Associations and Firms who did not respond:—

United Provinces Government.

Bengal Dooars Railway Company.

Messrs. Bird & Co.

Messrs. Landale & Clark.

Messrs. Landale & Morgan.

Preliminary to the consideration of the questions before the Committee it is desirable to point out that the precise meaning of the following opening words of the resolution is not clear:—"The question of the most suitable site for the erection of a bridge across the river Ganges near Calcutta, with the object of affording the metre gauge system north of that river direct access to the country to the south has been under consideration for some time." This might be taken to imply that the object in view was confined to the extension of the metre gauge to Calcutta, were it not that the other schemes to be considered involved the linking up of lines of different gauges north and south of the river. To avoid any chance of misconception the President ascertained by personal interview with the Secretary, Department of Commerce and Industry, that the extract was not intended to bear such a restricted interpretation.

Urgency for a bridge.

2. From the exhaustive report submitted by Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Indian Public Works Department, in October 1903, and the evidence, now recorded, supported by perusal of Government documents to which we have had access, there is overwhelming proof not only that a bridge across the Ganges is very urgently required, but that it has been so for many years past. Particular attention is invited to the fact that only so recently as last year, the prices of food and grain in some localities served by the metre gauge line of the Eastern Bengal State Railway were raised to famine rates through the temporary failure of the railway ferry between Damukdia and Sara, and, had the block been further accentuated, the keenest distress might have resulted.

This state of affairs was quite beyond the power of the Railway Officials to foresee or provide against, and is one which is liable to recur at any time in an even more pronounced form, either from changes in the river or from other causes. It has also to be borne in mind that the conditions under which trade is conducted and financed at the present day are very different from those existing in former years, and require far more efficient means of transport and communication than were provided and accepted as sufficient in the past. In fact the railway ferry at Sara which serves the very important traffic between Calcutta and Northern Bengal, Eastern Bengal and part of Assam, even at the best and apart from its extensive liability to interruption, is an entirely inadequate means of communication for present day requirements. The inefficiency of the ferry communication and its frequent dislocation are, we believe, a source of very considerable loss to the commercial community and at the same time check in a very marked degree the material progress of the country.

We venture to express the opinion that, from the public point of view, the urgency of the provision of a bridge in place of the ferry has not been altogether realised by the Advisers of Government, and the repeated requests of the commercial community for a bridge, which are contained in the correspondence, have scarcely received the attention they merited Public opinion is unanimous that the necessity for a bridge over the Lower Ganges is one of extreme and absolute urgency and that a project for its provision should find an immediate place in the Government Railway Programme

It is clear the mercantile community cannot understand the neglect of the many representations made by them, being aware of the fact that the want of a bridge is detrimental to the best interests of the State and to the best interests of the trade which they represent. It is quite evident from statements and figures submitted to us that the loss to the State is considerable and that the present inadequate ferries with their contingent difficulties and expenses, are but very inefficient substitutes for a bridge.

Economically the construction of a bridge is abundantly justified. In fact, the capitalized saving in working the combined traffic over the bridge as compared with that of the ferries will go some way in meeting that outlay. Again, the cost of working by ferries must increase in direct proportion to the traffic handled and might probably amount to 15 to 18 lakhs per annum within ten years, while the additional cost of working the larger traffic over a bridge would be comparatively quite small.

It may be presumed that traffic will continue to develop in the future as it has in the past, and it may reasonably be predicted that once a bridge is built the impetus given to trade by improved transport will result in a relatively larger increase in the future.

We consider, therefore, that from every point of view the construction of a bridge is urgently called for, and confidently advise that no further time should be lost in its commencement.

Extension of the metre gauge south of the Ganges.

3. From the records already referred to there is no indication that prior to the year 1896 the question of the Lower Ganges Bridge was considered on any other grounds than as a means of improving communications at Sara. Subsequently, however, other interests became involved as it was recognized that the Bengal and North-Western and the Tirhut State Railway systems required an alternative route to Calcutta. As a consequence Godagiri came prominently into notice as a site, and it is a remarkable fact that it came to be accepted as the proper one to serve these other interests before any investigations had been made to prove whether this really was the case. This premature acceptance of Godagiri was, to say the least of it, unfortunate, for it has considerably complicated the question we have been investigating and has given rise to outlay which might otherwise have been avoided.

There is nothing to show that prior to 1906 the extension of the metre gauge south of the Ganges was ever seriously contemplated. On the contrary, at the time the Ranaghat-Moorshedabad line to Godagiri was commenced, towards the end of 1902, it was definitely decided to build that line on the broad gauge, as it was then recognized that the entry of the metre gauge into Calcutta would be attended with extreme difficulty and expense. Mr. Spring, judging by his report, certainly never considered the extension of the metre gauge across the Ganges as in any way connected with the scheme for the Lower Ganges Bridge, but assumed that the broad gauge would cross the river and extend to a transhipment yard near Nattore. It is further to be noted that early in 1906, when the Bengal and North-Western Railway made definite proposals to build a bridge at Godagiri at their own expense, they also contemplated the extension of the broad gauge across the river with an exchanging station on the north bank. At the end of 1906 the Railway Board propounded an entirely new scheme, which not only provides a bridge, but includes the extension of the metre gauge to Calcutta, and, as we understand from their notes, into certain Calcutta termini. This last scheme, therefore, contains novel features which place it on an entirely different footing from any previous proposals, and raises very intricate and important questions gravely affecting the interests of Calcutta trade.

It is not clear from the memorandum issued by the Railway Board whether they propose to carry the metre gauge into Howrah and the termini on the west side of the Hooghly, but it is understood that this is not contemplated and that by Calcutta termini only termini on the east side of the river are referred to. From this it necessarily follows that no matter what terminal facilities are provided, transhipment cannot be entirely avoided. The considerable traffic crossing the Hooghly by the Jubilee Bridge near Naihati must necessarily be transhipped at or near this junction, as it includes the traffic for various mills and private premises on the west side of the river which are connected with the East Indian Railway and with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway by sidings. In fact a transhipment yard at or near Naihati is essential for the exchange of traffic with the East Indian Railway and to serve the termini commencing at Bandel Junction and extending to below Shalimar on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

4. The entry of the metre gauge into Calcutta must of course either be—

Introduction of the metre gauge to Calcutta termini.

(1) complete, *i.e.*, into all termini now served by the standard gauge; or

(2) partial, *i.e.*, into such termini only as conditions permit.

In respect to the first alternative we, as the result of personal inspection of sites, and from evidence tendered during the enquiry, have no hesitation in deciding that the general adoption of the two gauges, laid either as separate or mixed tracks, is practically impossible.

As the Railway Board have expressed the opinion that "with regard to the terminal arrangements there is no reason to suppose that there will be any practical difficulty which is not susceptible of removal in providing them," and further have instanced Madras and Karachi as ports, the former served and the latter desirous of being served by both gauges, it is necessary to somewhat fully explain the reasons on which our decision is based.

As regards the termini on the east side of the Hooghly, these commenced at Naihati, where two large mills are served by private sidings, and extend to Budge Budge. There are, or shortly will be, 29 mills or private premises with siding connection to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, all of which are practically termini receiving traffic from metre gauge sources.

The following Eastern Bengal State Railway termini have also to be considered:—

Chitpore Ghat Do. delivery yard Cossipore do. do. Ultadanga do. do.	connected with the main line at Canal Junction. The Port Trust Railway has two connections with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Chitpore Ghat.

Sealdah passenger terminus.
Do. goods do.

Baliaghata passenger terminus.
Do. goods do.

Dock Junction (where the Eastern Bengal State Railway connects with the yards of the Kidderpore Docks).

Budge Budge.

And in addition to the above the undermentioned termini of the Port Trust Railway must also be dealt with:—

The delivery and despatching stations between Chitpore Ghat and the Jetties.

The Jetties.

The grain sheds at Kidderpore Docks.

The hide do. do.

The tea do. do.

The various berths for loading and unloading ships' cargo at Kidderpore Docks.

Traffic from metre gauge sources is dealt with at present at all the above terminal points, and all of them ought to be served by metre gauge lines and rolling stock, if trade is to receive the facilities it now receives from the broad gauge.

5. The jute mills served by the Eastern Bengal State Railway really extend for 10 miles from Naihati to Budge Budge. The Railway Board apparently overlooked the existence of these termini when drawing up their memorandum, but they must have considered them subsequently, because in their note of February 5th [*see* Appendix A[3]] they make a proposal to construct a loop line along the river face, *i.e.*, from Naihati to Chitpore, in order to serve them independently of the main traffic lines. It is not clear from the Board's note whether this is to be a single mixed gauge line, or to consist of broad gauge and metre gauge tracks

Mill premises.

alongside each other, or whether double mixed gauge tracks are intended. Unfortunately the proposal was placed before us after we had examined all the witnesses interested in it, and we were therefore unable to ascertain from them how far it is practicable or whether they thought the mills concerned would be likely to approve or accept it. However, anyone acquainted with the circumstances of the localities through which this loop would pass, as some of us happen to be, would certainly feel some doubt concerning its feasibility and know that the cost would be very considerable. The mill-owners would most certainly oppose the proposal, because they are perfectly satisfied with the existing arrangements and because they know that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to accommodate both gauges inside their premises, or to work both gauges if they could be introduced. Moreover, the loop would not serve mills or private premises as follows:—two large mills at Naihati, one at Canal Junction and seven mills and premises between Canal Junction and Budge Budge, so that if it was constructed traffic for many mills would still have to be transhipped. The Railway Board have considerably emphasised the fact that under their scheme transhipment would be avoided. If therefore for a large portion of the trade this is not so, the advantages are apparently over-estimated.

It must be remembered that large sums have been spent both by Government and by mill-owners on the existing sidings between Naihati and Canal Junction and also on passing sidings and signalling arrangements for protecting and working trains to and from mill premises. Not only would this outlay, a large portion of which has been met by the mills, be to a very great extent lost but heavy further expenditure would be involved by the introduction of a second gauge. Apart from all considerations of cost, complication in working must result from the introduction of a second gauge into premises which are, as a rule, ill-adapted for duplication of tracks, and on this ground it is probable that mill-owners would never agree to any such radical change of present arrangements.

For the foregoing reasons, and also as the proportion of metre gauge to broad gauge traffic is less than one-fourth, we consider the idea of admitting metre gauge to mill premises should be abandoned.

Chitpore Ghat, Balliaghatta, and Sealdah.

6. The authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have recorded the opinion, with which we concur, that the introduction of the metre gauge into Chitpore Ghat is absolutely impossible.

As regards Sealdah and Balinghatta, formerly the termini respectively of the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways, these will in some future year be merged into one general terminus for passengers and goods. The authorities of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have shown that the metre gauge could not be introduced into the present broad gauge yards, all the spare space in which is certain to be required for foreseen broad gauge extensions. They however anticipate no difficulty, apart from the cost, in providing a separate terminus, passenger and goods, for the metre gauge alongside the broad gauge yard, and we consider their proposals in this respect feasible and should the metre gauge be extended to Calcutta, likely to meet public requirements.

Chitpore, Cossipore, and Ultadanga delivery yards.

7. The Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities further consider that the introduction of the metre gauge into the Chitpore, Ultadanga, and Cossipore yards is inadvisable and when it is considered that these yards are already congested with broad gauge traffic during the busiest period of the jute season, it must be admitted that there is force in these objections. It may be true that the admission of the metre gauge stock would, to some extent, relieve the yards of part of the work which now has to be done with broad gauge wagons, but it is very doubtful if this relief would be in any way effective, because a greater number of wagons of a smaller gauge would have to be handled in place of those of the larger gauge displaced. In fact, the total number of wagons of both gauges would be greater for the same traffic. Again, it is not possible to understand how the

same quantity of traffic that is now handled* in broad gauge wagons could be delivered in the same time if it were divided between broad and metre gauge wagons. Indeed the capacity of a yard for a fixed traffic would be unfavourably affected in two ways; first in the increase in the number of wagons to be handled, and secondly, in the time taken to handle them. We believe that grave risk of disastrous congestion at Chitpore will be incurred if the mixed gauge is introduced there, and even if it were introduced it would be necessary to construct separate receiving, marshalling and departure yards for its use. The result of such an experiment however would be so uncertain that it would probably be best to provide an entirely separate metre gauge terminus, as near to the present broad gauge terminus as circumstances may show to be possible, and to run no risk of dislocating the very important and valuable business in jute, which is perhaps the backbone of Calcutta trade and for which Chitpore and its various extensions have always been the natural termini.

Dock Junction and Budge Budge

8. No difficulty is anticipated in extending the metre gauge to Dock Junction where it will come in contact with the Port Trust Yards, from which the Kidderpore Docks and the various depôts connected with them are served. It can be further extended to Budge Budge, either as a separate track or by a third rail in the existing broad gauge track, and can be introduced into the Budge Budge terminus without difficulty.

Stations between Chitpore Ghat to Jetties and including the Jetties.

9. It has been represented to us that though mixed gauge tracks might be laid in these termini such an arrangement will be quite impossible to work and after very careful examination of the various sidings and yards and from a full consideration of the circumstances, we are bound to concur and to state emphatically that any attempt to introduce the metre gauge will assuredly lead to endless confusion and dislocation, and to a most serious increase in the congestion which is already periodically experienced. As an example of what has influenced us in these views we may explain that at Hatkholah, Ruthtolla, Armenian Ghat and other points on the Port Trust Railway between Chitpore and the Jetties there are three parallel tracks, the two outside tracks being used for loading and unloading and the centre track for running and shunting purposes. These tracks are frequently, and in fact generally, taxed far beyond their capacity, and if it were attempted to work them on the mixed gauge, the result would be absolute chaos. No relief is possible by the provision of more tracks because the space occupied by these is bounded by the river on one side and by the business part of the city on the other. River reclamation is quite out of the question, and the acquisition of private property would not only be financially impracticable but would also necessitate the removal of the private depôts which this section of railway is specially designed to serve.

Ships, berths and hide sheds at Kidderpore.

10. The Railway Board have not proposed to introduce the metre gauge here, but we have nevertheless examined the conditions and are quite satisfied that it is as impossible to work two gauges at the dock berths as at the berths at the Jetties The same difficulties exist in respect of the hide godowns but not to the same extent. It might be possible to lay the third rail and even to handle the wagons of the two gauges on a mixed track, but this could only be done at the certain risk of accidents and of considerable delays in carrying out shunting operations The Port Trust authorities strongly object to the traffic of the hide sheds being handled on any other than the broad gauge.

Tea sheds at Kidderpore.

11. The introduction of the metre gauge into the Tea Warehouses is an engineering possibility but only if laid as a mixed track. Owing, however, to the traffic being worked over scissors crossings, the complications of moving stock would be so enormously increased as to render prompt unloading of wagons arriving with tea and the loading of same for shipment impracticable. No space is available for separate tracks, and even if there were, the cost would be out of all proportion to the advantages gained, considering that only about 25,000 tons

of tea are received by rail which are dealt with at these warehouses. The arrangements here may be described as two rows of warehouses of two and four storeys, between which are three broad gauge tracks with platforms between the tracks and the walls of the warehouses. One row of warehouses is on the river side so as to command river craft. Tea brought by rail is delivered on the platforms and into the warehouse, whilst it is also loaded into broad gauge wagons on the same platforms for delivery to the shipping sheds. The structural alterations necessary to provide space for metre gauge working would require that the warehouses should be dismantled and rebuilt, an operation which, even if practicable, would be far too costly to be justified in the interests of trade.

Kantapukur grain sheds.

12. The Railway Board, in their note of the 5th February 1906, state as follows:—

"With certain structural alterations the Railway Board are of opinion that direct access can be given to these localities, *i e.*, ... and Kantapukur grain warehouses at the Docks to a sufficient number of sheds to deal with the traffic brought by the metre gauge and such alterations would in no way preclude both gauges having access to such sheds."

We may say at once that it is quite impossible to set apart certain sheds for one gauge and the remainder for the other. The conditions under which warehousing is done prevent this. Consignments have to be distributed to the various sheds as rapidly as possible, and quite irrespective of whether they originate from broad gauge or metre gauge sources. To meet the requirements of trade the metre gauge must, if admitted at all, have access to all the sheds, and can, we believe, only obtain such access by laying a third rail on the existing broad gauge tracks. When business happens to be so brisk at these sheds that they become glutted, it is the practice to utilize sheds in other depôts and in any part of the Kidderpore premises where space may be available, and it must be understood that metre gauge wagons could not participate in these facilities for dealing with over-flow, so that on occasions it would become necessary to tranship their contents at Naihati. The metre gauge would require its own separate receiving, marshalling and departure sidings near Dock Junction, and a third rail would have to be laid in the tracks leading to the grain sheds as well as in all the tracks along one face of the sheds, the broad gauge tracks on the other face being reserved for loading grain for shipment into broad gauge wagons for conveyance to the ship's side. It is difficult to foresee what effect such arrangements would have on the working of the depôt, but, in the opinion of the officials concerned with this working, considerable extension in sheds and lines would be required in consequence of the complications which might arise in handling wagons of two gauges during times of exceptional pressure. It may be added, however, that space for such extension is available, though at great expense.

Budge Budge Oil Depôt.

13. Although the Railway Board have not suggested the introduction of the metre gauge into the Budge Budge Oil Depôt, we are of opinion that it could be effected.

Possible metre gauge termini.

14. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the introduction of the metre gauge, if given separate accommodation, is possible at Baliaghatta and Sealdah goods and passenger yards and at Chitpore delivery yard, and as a combined arrangement to the Budge Budge Oil Depôt and Kantapukur grain sheds. As regards Sealdah and Baliaghatta, the Eastern Bengal State Railway have estimated that a separate passenger and goods terminus of the metre gauge in the immediate vicinity of these stations would cost 52 lakhs. No estimate has been prepared for a separate terminus at Chitpore, but from the nature of the surrounding property, we are satisfied that the cost would certainly not be less than at Sealdah and Baliaghatta. As regards the cost of terminal accommodation at Kantapukur and Budge Budge, it may be remarked that the cost of extending the line from Canal Junction to Dock Junction has first to be considered. This extension could not commence near Sealdah but would have to take off near Canal Junction. The Eastern Bengal State Railway have

estimated the cost of a double track extension at 32 lakhs. It is considered, however, that a single track should be sufficient to deal with the traffic when the estimate would be reduced to approximately 24 lakhs. A shunting yard would be required near Dock Junction for receiving, sorting and despatching trains to and from the Kantapukur and Budge Budge depôts. The cost of this is very difficult to estimate because the price of land here is doubtful : it is, however, not likely to be less than 1½ lakhs. The cost of taking a third rail to and into the Kantapukur depôt should not exceed two and a half lakhs. The Eastern Bengal State Railway have estimated that a third rail could be laid to Budge Budge and into the depôt there for one lakh. The total cost therefore of introducing the metre gauge to the Kantapukur and Budge Budge depôts would be about 29 lakhs. Adding this to say 104 lakhs, the cost of terminal accommodation at Sealdah, Baliaghatta, and Chitpore, we obtain a probable total cost of partial terminal accommodation of about 133 lakhs.

In view of these figures and of the fact that a considerable portion of the traffic still remains to be transhipped, combined with the difficulty in working the mixed track in Kantapukur, and the comparative smallness of the grain and oil traffic, we cannot regard this partial admission as altogether satisfactory, and we are convinced that the commercial and trading communities of Calcutta would not consider it as meeting their requirements in the manner they have hitherto enjoyed. They would also feel that the extra cost of working and interest charges would eventually fall on the trade. Apart from these considerations, we would draw attention to the fact that the Wheat and Seed Trade Association, who are principally interested in the subject of the metre gauge entry into the Calcutta termini and who were expected to strongly support the proposal, have deprecated its admission in the clearest language [*see* Appendix S]. It may also be noticed that though one witness laid some stress on the advantage of avoiding transhipment in the case of oil, subsequent enquiries have elicited the fact that no extra allowance for leakage is made for wagon to wagon transhipment and that therefore the matter is hardly as serious as has been represented.

Before we conclude our remarks on the admission of the metre gauge to Calcutta termini, we will refer to paragraph 17 of the Railway Board's memorandum dated 19th December 1906 [*see* Appendix A¹], which might be taken to imply that, because both gauges run into the Port of Madras and because the authorities at Karachi are pressing for the entry of the metre gauge into their Port, there should be no particular difficulty, which is not susceptible of removal, in providing terminal arrangements for the metre gauge at Calcutta. We deputed, with a view to the examination of these arguments, two members of the Committee to visit Madras to inspect the arrangements of the two gauges at the harbaur there, and to examine the Traffic Manager of that Port [*see* Appendix J]. The important feature in regard to Madras, as pointed out to us by our Sub-Committee, is that the two gauges both ran into the town of Madras, one from the west, and one from the south, before the harbour and its various works were constructed, so that in designing these works which are served by mixed tracks they were laid out for the express purpose of meeting the requirements of both gauges. In Calcutta the far more difficult problem exists of accommodating the two gauges, which would both enter the city from the same direction, in termini and yards which have been designed for the accommodation of one gauge only. Possibly if the process which has been followed at Madras had been adopted at Calcutta in the earliest days of Railways, the two gauges might have been provided with termini suitable for the traffic, and convenient to trade, but to do so now is a problem for the solution of which there are, as far as we know, no precedents and no examples. The circumstances under which exports are disposed of at Madras differ widely from those obtaining at Calcutta as will be seen from Appendix J, and it is important to understand that—

(1) no vessels come alongside the jetties or into docks at Madras, and all cargo is shipped or unshipped by lighters;

(2) scarcely any export cargo is taken direct to the harbour by the two Railways;

(3) nearly all import cargo, except coal, heavy materials required to be handled by cranes, and oil, is removed by carts and is not despatched by rail;

(4) the Port authorities only receive a small number of loaded wagons at the export sheds. Empty wagons for coal, heavy materials, and oil, which require no shunting or sorting, are all taken over from and handed back to each Railway at definite points.

It is scarcely necessary for us to remark that the rail-borne trade handled at Madras is inconsiderable and not comparable with that handled at Calcutta.

We made enquiries from the Karachi authorities regarding the demand for the entry of the metre gauge into their Port, and their reply will be found in the Appendices [*see* Appendix T]. We conclude that they do not intend to admit the metre gauge to their premises, but that they anticipate that transhipment will be effected outside those.

We have not referred so far to the effect on working cost if the metre guage is introduced into the Calcutta termini, either wholly or partially; in either case there will be a large increase in interest charges on the cost of new metre gauge lines and accommodation, whilst at the same time there will be a loss of net earnings on broad gauge lines in consequence of the diversion of traffic. In addition to the above, the actual cost of working the traffic in the Calcutta termini will be enhanced. The commercial community would certainly protest most strongly against any increase in the charges now levied on trade to meet the considerable extra annual outlay involved, and it would probably have to be borne by the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Port Trust.

Taking all these factors into consideration, we do not consider the time is ripe for the admission of the metre gauge into Calcutta.

Extension of the metre gauge south of the Ganges.

15. Having come to the conclusion that the admission of the metre gauge into the termini in Calcutta is undesirable, its extension south of the Ganges has now to be considered, as on this the scheme formulated by the Railway Board must stand or fall. The only result connected with the extension of the metre gauge south of the Ganges would be the transfer of the main transhipment station between the broad and metre gauges to the south from the north bank of the river. The sense of evidence taken points most distinctly to the desirability of the transhipment station being located as far as possible from Calcutta owing to cheapness of land and labour and to the extra broad gauge lead thereby obtained. We are further influenced by a consideration of the cost of the Railway Board's scheme put forward in paragraph 13 of their memorandum. It is there estimated to amount to 390 lakhs, whereas we have prepared an approximate estimate, amounting to over 500 lakhs, mainly compiled from figures obtained during the course of the enquiry (*see* Appendix K).

We fully recognize that a most incalculable benefit would be conferred on the vast tracts of country in Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, which are served by the metre gauge, if that gauge could be extended to Calcutta so as to meet the requirements of trade completely and without the least restriction. We further recognize and admit that every possible and reasonable facility ought to be given to metre gauge Railway Administrations to attain this; and if it can be attained, even though at considerable sacrifice, this sacrifice ought to be made, but we are unable to recommend that the efficiency and usefulness, present and future, of the Calcutta broad gauge termini should be sacrificed to this end. India is, only now, beginning to fully recognize, and to respond to, the advantages and facilities conferred by railway communications, and the effect of this somewhat tardy development must be a severe strain on the resources of open lines. These resources are likely to demand considerable improvement if the requirements of trade are to be met in even a reasonable manner, and very large outlay will therefore be necessary in future on open lines. This being the case it is scarcely likely that the Government of India, who have to finance nearly every railway in the country, will in the near future be able to increase or even maintain its grants for new lines and extensions. We venture to doubt therefore if the expenditure of perhaps over 500 lakhs, entailed by the adoption of the scheme

of the Railway Board, would be acceptable to the Government of India when the requirements of trade can be effectively provided for by an alternative scheme, in which the broad gauge would be extended across the Ganges to a tranship-ment station north of the river, at a cost of some 212 lakhs. Under these circumstances there appears to be no justification for extending the metre gauge south of the Ganges.

Comparison of cost of bridge and connections at each site.

16. If it is accepted that for financial and general reasons the extension of the metre gauge to Calcutta is not at present practicable, the question of bridging the Lower Ganges may be considered from precisely the same general stand-points as were adopted by Mr. Spring, *viz.*, that the bridge will accommodate the broad gauge, and that the traffic will be transhipped on or near the north or left bank of the Garges. We shall now compare the values of the three sites for the bridge, quite apart from all questions of gauge to the south of the Ganges.

Before studying these matters in detail, however, it is necessary to revise, or rather to bring up to date the figures for distance, and the cost of connecting lines worked out by Mr. Spring in 1903, as given in his report. Since this was written the line from Ranaghat to Lalgola, opposite Godagiri, has been constructed, and the Katihar-Godagiri line has been located and partly constructed. We therefore have the advantage of using actual distances on these lines, while Mr. Spring had to assume lines and scale distances on maps. We also have the actual figures of the cost of these lines which were not available at that time. The table below compares Mr. Spring's distances with those recently compiled by us.

Route and bridge site.	Distance.			
	Mr. Spring, 1903.	Committee, 1907.	Mr Spring more.	Mr. Spring, less.
Katihar to Calcutta.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.
(1) *Viâ* Godagiri	251	246⅞	4⅛	...
(2) „ Isabpur	252	250¾	1¼	...
(3) „ Raita	263	260½	2½	...
Parbatipur to Calcutta.				
(4) *Viâ* Raita	228	228½	...	½
(5) „ Isabpur	243	237	6	...
(6) „ Godagiri	265	269¼	...	1¼

The differences under (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) require some explanation:—

(1) Mr. Spring assumed an alignment between Katihar ard Godagiri and between Lalgola and Ranaghat. We have adopted the actual alignment and the measured distances.

(2) and (3). As in (1) the actual Katihar-Godagiri alignment has been used.

(5) The most favourable site for the Isabpur Bridge at the present time has been adopted. This site is nearer to the Eastern Bengal State Railway than Mr. Spring's site, consequently the connections with Chuadanga on the south and with Nattore on the north of the river are shorter.

(6) Mr. Spring's distances are measured from Santahar to Godagiri, whereas we have measured from Nattore; we have preferred to take Nattore because it has also been taken for the Isabpur Bridge, and both Isabpur and Godagiri ought to be compared on the same connection basis north of the

Ganges. Moreover, Nattore would probably be adopted as the off-take of the connection for the proposed new Railway to Serajganj.

The following table shows the rates taken per mile:—

Description.	Mr Spring, 1903.	Committee, 1907.
	Rs	Rs.
(1) New double line, broad gauge . . .	2,00,000	1,48,370
(2) Doubling existing line, broad gauge . .	{ 60,000 80,000 }	62,315
(3) New single metre gauge line	70,000	81,216

As regards (1) the cost of the Ranaghat-Lalgola single broad gauge line, exclusive of rolling stock and ferries, has been taken and multiplied by 1·66 to obtain the rate of Rs. 1,48,370. To obtain (2) the same cost has been multiplied by 0·70. For (3) we have taken the cost of the Katihar-Godagiri line, also excluding rolling stock and ferries. As connecting lines, north and south of the Ganges, will be built under almost the same conditions as the Katihar-Godagiri and Ranaghat-Lalgola lines, respectively, it has been considered correct to adopt the figures of cost from these lines

The cost of connecting lines on the lengths and mileage of roads accepted by us above is detailed below, but in each case 5 70 miles, being the length of the bridge and its graded approaches, have been excluded from the broad gauge connecting lines:—

Godagiri Scheme

			Rs.	Rs
Doubling existing broad gauge line	88⅜	miles at	. 62,315	53,13,867
New double broad gauge	,, 5 70	,, ,,	. 1,48,370	8,45,709
,, single metre gauge	,, 50·45	,, ,,	. 81,216	42,18,697
			TOTAL .	104,08,273

Isabpur Scheme.

New double broad gauge line, 44·60 miles at		. 1,48,370	66,17,302
,, single metre gauge ,, 47·10	,, ,,	. 81,216	39,65,574
		TOTAL .	105,82,876

Raita Scheme.

Doubling existing broad gauge line,	11⅝	miles at	62,315	7,24,412
New double broad gauge	,, 8 35	,, ,,	. 1,48,370	12,38,890
,, single metre gauge	,, 47	,, ,,	. 34,216	39,58,152
			TOTAL .	59,21,454

We may now compare the three routes—and first we would remark that we have adopted Mr. Spring's figures for the cost of the bridge and its training works as follows:—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Godagiri	110
Isabpur	120
Raita	130

Mr. Spring, although he estimated for a double line on the approaches to the bridge, included only a single line on the bridge itself. We are not aware why

be did this, and believe that it would be bad economy to build a bridge for a single line. We will however discuss this point later (*see* paragraph 30).

The approaches to the bridge and transhipping yard would cost practically the same at each of the three sites; the length of the graded approaches, including the bridge itself, may be taken as 5·70 miles and the cost as 12½ lakhs.

The cost of a transhipment station, including passenger stations and receiving, marshalling and departure and transhipping yards, is taken as 10½ lakhs.

We may now proceed to discuss with reference to cost the comparative merits of each in detail.

(1) *Godagiri.*—The total cost of the bridge would be—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Bridge	110
Approaches and transhipment station	23
Connecting lines	104
TOTAL .	237

The Eastern Bengal State Railway traffic will be overled by 40¾ miles, Parbatipur to Calcutta *viâ* Godagiri being 269¼ miles, Parbatipur to Calcutta *viâ* Raita 228½ miles—difference 40¾ miles. By constructing longer and therefore, more costly connecting lines the overlead of 40¾ miles may be largely reduced. The connections required in the case of Godagiri are direct lines from Parbatipur and Santahar. The extra cost of constructing these lines would be Rs. 79, 5,361, and the distance by which traffic is overled would be reduced to 12 miles. In the long run it might be economical to construct the longer connections in the first instance.

(2) *Isabpur.*—The total cost would be—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Bridge	120
Approaches and transhipment station	23
Connecting lines	106
TOTAL .	249

The length of overlead can be reduced in the case of the Eastern Bengal State Railway by constructing a connecting line from Raninagar at an extra cost of Rs. 12,21,132, and the distance from Parbatipur to Calcutta will be reduced to 228½ miles, or the same as *viâ* Raita, so that there will be no overlead of traffic. In the case of the Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic no improvement in connecting lines is feasible. For an extra expenditure, therefore, of R12,21,132 the overlead on the Eastern Bengal State Railway can be obviated. In this case also it might be economical to construct the longer, or more costly, connecting line in the first instance.

(3) *Raita.*—The total cost will be—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Bridge	130
Approach lines and transhipment station	23
Connecting lines	59
TOTAL .	212

No shortening or improving connecting line is feasible; the length of ve rlead oftr affic cannot, therefore, be reduced in case of Raita.

The cost of bridges at the three different sites with their various connections discussed under each site is abstracted in the tabular form below :—

Scheme.	Cost of bridge with approaches and transhipment station	Cost of short connections.	Additional cost of improved connections to shorten routes.	TOTAL OUTLAY.	Overlead of Traffic.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles
(1) Raita .	153,00,000	59,21,454	...	2,12,21,454	B. & N.-W. R. $13\frac{3}{8}$
(2) Isabpur .	143,00,000	1,05,82,876	12,21,132	2,61,01,008	{ B. & N.-W. R. / E. B. S. R. . *Nil.*
(3) Isabpur .	113,00,000	1,05,82,876	...	2,18,82,876	{ B. & N.-W. R. $3\frac{1}{8}$ / E. B. S. R. . $8\frac{1}{2}$
(4) Godagiri	133,00,000	1,01,08,273	79,85,361	3,16,93,634	E. B. S. R. . 12
(5) Godagiri	133,00,000	1,04,08,273	..	2,37,08,273	Do. . $40\frac{3}{4}$

From this it will be seen that under total outlay Raita has a great advantage over the other sites, the difference varying from 25 to 105 lakhs and also that the length of overlead is very little greater than in the case of Isabpur (3).

There is also another point in favour of Raita compared with Godagiri If Godagiri is selected the existing double track from Ranaghat-Poradah, 57 miles, would be wasted and its usefulness thrown away, whereas it would be necessary to double 89 miles of single line— Ranaghat to Bhagwangola—a work never likely to be required to accommodate local traffic.

Engineering value of alternative sites.

17. Mr. Spring in his report has stated [*see* paragraph 2, chapter 16] :— "So far as the mere building of the bridge is concerned there is nothing to the best of my professional judgment to choose between the several alternative bridge sites. So far as the training of the river also is concerned there is but little to choose."

Although the Railway Board in their memorandum apparently differ from the above *dicta*, we, as a Committee, after recently inspecting all three sites, see no reason whatever to reject or question them, though we may perhaps suggest that expert opinion, and possibly Mr. Spring himself, might advise that the Godagiri site, under present conditions, is not so well adapted for the training of the river as the other two sites. We may decide therefore that in effect for construction purposes one site is as good as another.

Special considerations affecting Isabpur and Godagiri.

18. It will be convenient at this point to show how Isabpur, assuming that the question was not complicated and to a great extent governed by existing lines, would undoubtedly be the proper site to select for a bridge, inasmuch as both railways could then obtain the shortest possible route to Calcutta. As already pointed out above, an unfortunate mistake appears to have been made in assuming Godagiri as the proper site to serve the Bengal and North-Western Railway before any measures had been taken to verify this assumption. Mr. Spring proved in his report that Isabpur, or the crossing near there which he selected in 1903, provided a route from Katihar to Calcutta which was practically the same in length as that between the same places *viâ* Godagiri. At that time scarcely any work could have been done on the Ranaghat-Moorshedabad line and none beyond Moorshedabad, whilst the Katihar-Godagiri line had not even been located. If instead of proceeding with these lines, the lines connecting Katihar and Chuadanga to the Isabpur site had been constructed that site would now have possessed far greater advantages than Raita does at present, inasmuch as the outlay would have been about 62 lakhs less and there would have been no overlead of traffic. The estimated expenditure on the line to Godagiri is as follows, excluding rolling stock and ferries :—

	Rs.
Ranaghat to Lalgola	86,79,660
Katihar to Godagiri	89,36,770
TOTAL .	1,76,16,430

To complete the comparison between Godagiri and Isabpur, the cost of doubling a single broad gauge line—Bhagwangola to Ranaghat—must be added, say Rs. 63,91,744, bringing up the total cost to Rs. 2,40,08,174. The probable cost of a corresponding line to Isabpur is as follows :—

	Rs.
To Isabpur [*see* page 861]	1,05,82,876
From junction of line from Isabpur with Katihar-Godagiri line to Katihar	72,42,576
TOTAL .	1,78,25,152

The lines to connect Isabpur would, therefore, have cost Rs. 61,82,722 less than those built to Godagiri, and the outlay necessary to construct a bridge and the transhipping station would have been :—

	Lakhs. Rs.
Bridge	120
Approaches and transhipment station	23
TOTAL .	143
Bridge at Raita	212
Saving	69

If Godagiri had been abandoned, as perhaps it ought to have been when Mr. Spring submitted his report, nearly 62 lakhs might have been saved in connecting lines and a bridge could have been built at a saving of 69 lakhs. Altogether over 130 lakhs, or enough to build a bridge, might have been saved and the problem now before us, as a Committee, would have been perfectly simple.

Relative traffic advantages of the three bridge sites.

19. In comparing the relative traffic advantages of the alternative bridge sites, it is necessary to form some estimate of the ton-mileage which will probably be diverted from the shortest route in each case. It is obvious that a large proportion of the Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic to and from Calcutta will be the subject of competition or arrangement, so that an appreciable percentage of this traffic must continue to cross the Ganges above Godagiri and will not use a bridge located on the lower reaches of the river. On the other hand, provided the Katihar-Ganges link continues to be operated by State Agency, the whole of the entirely local traffic between the Eastern Bengal State Railway stations and Calcutta will cross the river by a conveniently situated Lower Ganges bridge. From the returns submitted by the Bengal and North-Western Railway and printed as Appendices D[2] and D[3], of the traffic crossing by the ferries at Tari, Digha, Mokameh, Monghyr, and Manihari, it will be seen that for all practical purposes the traffic carried *viâ* Mokameh need alone be considered. This traffic fluctuated largely during the seven years 1900-1906, for which statistics have been furnished, but as during the last two years abnormal conditions consequent on partial failures of the wheat and seed crops prevailed, the figures relating to the year 1904 are selected for examination. Analysis of the returns for this year shows that the total goods traffic, amounting to 736,786 tons, which crossed at Mokameh was divisible as under :—

	Outwards.	Inwards.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	...	156,670	156 670
Railway material	17	36,883	36,900
Short traffic	29,488	...	29,188
Calcutta public traffic	368,829	138,049	506,878
Other earnings	6,312	538	6,850
	404,646	332,140	736,786

The colliery, non-Calcutta and other traffic aggregating 193,008 tons could be retained by the East Indian Railway in competition, and is not likely to be

routed *viâ* Lower Ganges bridge, while railway materials would unquestionably travel over the Bengal and North-Western Railway route and use such a bridge. The balance of traffic, consisting of about 500,000 tons of public merchandize imported into and exported from Calcutta, would be subject to competition or arrangement. The administration of the Bengal and North-Western Railway considers it could secure the whole of this traffic, while the Agent of the East Indian Railway maintains that with fair treatment, *i.e.*, provided equal through rates prevail by both routes, the traffic would continue to travel *viâ* Mokameh. With this apparently conflicting evidence an examination in some detail of the nature and weight of the various commodities crossed at Mokameh is necessary in order to form some idea of the division of the traffic between the rival routes during competition. The outwards traffic of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, including that carried short of Calcutta, consisted mainly of the following:—Grain and seeds 335,000 tons, saltpetre 11,000 tons, tobacco 10,000 tons, sugar 7,000 tons, and miscellaneous merchandize 34,000 tons. Practically the whole of the first four commodities and a preponderating weight of the last could be routed to serve the interests of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, so that the division of this outward traffic between the two crossings might fairly be assumed to be in the ratio of 10 *viâ* Mokameh and 387 *viâ* the Ganges bridge. In regard to traffic in the opposite direction, the largest items are piece-goods 16,000 tons, metals 10,000 tons, oil 17,000 tons, gunny 7,000 tons, salt 65,000 tons, and miscellaneous merchandize 20,000 tons. The competition for piece-goods, oil, gunny, and miscellaneous items would probably be severe, but the route favoured by the Bengal and North-Western Railway should secure about three-fourths of the tonnage despatched from Calcutta. The East Indian Railway, from the fact that the bulk of the salt and a portion of the metal traffic originates on the Howrah side of the Hooghly, has some advantage in competing for these commodities and might succeed in carrying two-thirds of the traffic. On these assumptions, the inward traffic of the Bengal and North-Western Railway despatched from Calcutta would be carried *viâ* Mokameh and the Lower Ganges bridge in the respective proportion of 65 and 70. Summarizing the foregoing results, and applying them to the figures for 1904, the Calcutta traffic under competition would have been routed in the approximate proportions of 76,000 tons *viâ* Mokameh, and 430,000 tons *viâ* the route favourable to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Adding these weights to those of the non-competitive items referred to previously, it will be seen that, had competition existed in 1904, the Bengal and North-Western Railway could in all probability have, out of a total traffic of 736,000 tons crossing at Mokameh, diverted 467,000 tons to a bridge route over the Lower ganges and could not have influenced 269,000 tons.

This estimate being based on the existence of competition gives figures which would be appreciably affected by any agreement for the division of traffic, and it is consequently necessary to enquire into the probability of such an arrangement being come to. Government would naturally be desirous that competition should be avoided, but it is doubtful whether it would endeavour to enforce any drastic preventive measures. In the first place, by having sanctioned the construction of railway from Katihar and Ranaghat to the Ganges at Godagiri, it has to all intents and purposes established a practical route *viâ* the latter crossing, so that any interference with the reasonable use of the new connection would not only stultify past action, but might lay Government open to an undesirable charge of subjecting the Bengal and North-Western Railway to unfair treatment. In the second place, the accordance of the fair treatment demanded by the East Indian Railway would involve restriction of the liberty of a railway to vary rates between its sanctioned maxima and minima and might form an awkward precedent. The East Indian Railway would certainly not submit tamely to the loss of some 450,000 tons of traffic having a lead of 284 miles. It is true that as matters now stand it could not hope to secure the traffic in competition, and that any reductions of rates might prejudicially affect the earnings from traffic unconnected with the Bengal and North-Western Railway, but it could compel the administration of this Railway to lower its rates for Calcutta and perhaps for other traffic to a very serious extent. It is more than probable under these circumstances that both sides would find it financially advisable to hold up rates and either divide their competitive traffic in fairly equal proportions, or in deference to the interests of

Government, to agree to an arrangement on the lines suggested in paragraph 29 of this report.

On the basis of these assumptions, and of an equal division of competitive traffic, the tonnage carried *viâ* Mokameh during 1904 could be re-distributed as under:—

	Viâ Mokameh	*Viâ* Ganges Bridge
	Tons.	Tons
Calcutta competitive traffic	253,139	253,139
Coal	156,670	.
Railway materials		36,900
Traffic short of Calcutta	29,488	.
Other traffic	6,850	..
TOTAL	416,447	290,339

The second alternative, on the basis of the arrangement suggested at the end of paragraph 29, would result in the following division, it being assumed that the whole of the traffic in question must pass through Barauni Junction and that railway material would still be carried by the route most favourable to the Bengal and North-Western Railway:—

	Tons
Viâ Mokameh	699,886
„ Ganges Bridge	36,900
TOTAL	736,786

The Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway anticipates that the contemplated extension of his line by 42 per cent. will increase the traffic carried between it and Calcutta by 50 per cent. This forecast appears somewhat sanguine as regards the near future, and sufficient allowance for general development of goods traffic over the extended system will probably be afforded by adopting the tonnage given below as the weight of the Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic crossing a Lower Ganges bridge:—

	Tons.
(1) With competition	600,000
(2) Under agreement:—	
(*a*) Equal division competitive traffic	400,000
(*b*) Under terms detailed in paragraph 29	50,000

As regards passenger traffic the highest number crossing at Mokameh in any one year was 592,900, in 1905, of whom about one-half travelled to and from Calcutta. Unless, of course, the Bengal and North-Western Railway blocked its service between Barauni Junction and Mokameh Ghât to an extent which neither Government nor the public would tolerate, it is doubtful whether any large number of passengers would desert a route which, while decidedly shorter, also comprises a longer length of broad gauge line than its rival. Ten per cent. of the whole traffic would probably be an outside estimate of the possible diversion by Katihar allowing a 50 per cent. increase for the extension of the system, and considering 20 passengers as equivalent to the ton, the weight of Bengal and North-Western Railway passenger traffic carried across a Lower Ganges bridge would be under 5,000 tons In determining the total Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic likely to use a Lower Ganges bridge, this figure may, therefore, be added to the estimate tonnage of goods before detailed.

In regard to the trans-Ganges traffic of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the tonnage of Calcutta traffic now handed over to the East Indian Railway *viâ* Manihari Ghât may be taken as the volume of traffic for which a *viâ* Godagiri

route would be the shortest. The latest available (1905) statistics give the amount of this traffic as—

Goods . . . . 88,733 tons.
Passengers . . . . 10,959 (number).

The traffic crossing the river at Sara is for the same period returned as—

Goods . . . . 466,840 tons.
Passengers . . . . 359,590 (number).

There is every reason to suppose that these figures will increase, though possibly the development of traffic may not be so extensive or rapid as in the case of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which is not to the same extent restricted by the financial programme of Government. For the purposes of this report it may be assumed, without serious error, that such increase will be 30 per cent., against 50 per cent. allowed for the Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic.

This assumption completes the approximate estimate of tonnage necessary for the formation of an opinion on the relative suitability from a traffic aspect of the Godagiri, Isabpur and Raita sites for the Lower Ganges bridge. Each site involves a certain increase of lead over that of the shortest route, and obviously the one which reduces the diversion of traffic to a minimum is best suited to transport requirements. The following statement, based on the tonnages estimated here, is designed to exhibit the loss in ton-mileage consequent on the adoption of each site under the different conditions previously discussed—

	Conditions under which traffic is carried	Godagiri			Isabpur			Raita		
		Bengal and N. W. Railway and E. B. State Railway	E. B. State Railway	Total	Bengal and N. W. Railway and E. B. State Railway	E. B. State Railway	Total	Bengal and N.-W. Railway and E. B. State Railway	E. B. State Railway	Total
1	UNDER COMPETITION—									
	Tons carried } B. & N.-W. R. 605,000 } E. B. S. R. 116,000	721,000	630,000		721,000	630,000		721,000	680,000	..
	Miles of overlead .	0	41		4	9	...	14	0	..
	Loss in ton-mileage .	0	25,830,000	25,830,000	2,884,000	5,670,000	8,554,000	10,094,000	0	10,094,000
2	UNDER AGREEMENT—									
(a)	Equal Division of competitive traffic									
	Tons carried } B. & N. W. R. 405,000 } E. B. S. R. 116,000	521,000	630,000		521,000	630,000	.	521,000	680,000	..
	Miles of overlead . .	0	41	.	4	9	.	14	0	...
	Loss in ton-mileage .	0	25,830,000	25,830,000	2,084,000	5,670,000	7,754,000	7,294,000	0	7,294,000
(b)	TERMS GIVEN IN PARAGRAPH 29									
	Tons carried } B. & N.-W. R. 55,000 } E. B. S. R. 116,000	171,000	630,000		171,000	630,000	..	171,000	630,000	...
	Miles of overlead . . .	0	41	.	4	9	...	14	0	...
	Loss in ton-mileage . .	0	25,830,000	25,830,000	684,000	5,670,000	6,354,000	2,894,000	0	2,894,000

From this table it will be seen that, as regards suitability from the traffic aspect, Godagiri is quite out of the question, while Raita possesses an advantage over Isabpur except under unrestricted competition.

Bridge location as affected by public requirements.

20. So far as the public is directly concerned, the selection of the most suitable site for the bridge is governed by the conditions necessary to secure cheap freight charges, decrease of loss and

damage to consignments, quick transport, personal convenience, and rapid bridge construction. Low transport charges are mainly dependent on directness of route, and would perhaps be best assured by building the bridge at Isabpur, though the difference in the overleading between this site and that at Raita is so small as to be negligible. The location of the bridge at Godagiri would distinctly increase the length of the routes travelled by the bulk of trans-Ganges traffic, and result in an appreciable and permanent tax on trade. In the majority of cases loss and injury to consignments can be directly traced to transhipment, and accepting the impracticability of gauge conversion north of the Ganges the drawback can only be best removed by placing the bridge at Isabpur and extending the metre gauge over it to Calcutta. The through speed at which goods can be carried depends on transhipment, lead, and the proportions of broad and metre gauge in the route. Of these, transhipment is generally the greatest source of delay, and as before remarked its elimination is easiest at Isabpur. For shortness of route the Isabpur site also holds a slight advantage over that at Raita, while both are decidedly superior to the one at Godagiri unless heavy expenditure on connections is incurred. The mileage of a broad gauge line in the Godagiri and Raita routes is dependent on the location of the junction between the two gauges, but in the near future there would probably be but little difference in the two lengths. In regard to passenger traffic, the main requirements are that the arrival and departure times of trains at principal stations should be at suitable hours, and that change of carriage be avoided or, at any rate, made at convenient times.

Location as affected by rapidity of construction.

21. Rapidity of construction is perhaps a minor factor in the choice of site. It would no doubt take longer to construct a bridge at Isabpur than at Godagiri or at Raita, because the site is not connected with main lines and little or no work could be done till the connecting lines were built. Godagiri is nearer the main source of stone supply than Raita, and this no doubt might give it some advantage in the time likely to be required for the construction of the bridge. But after all the longer lead for stone supply can be overcome by increased plant and, with proper arrangements, no more time should be required to construct a bridge at Raita than at Godagiri.

Location as affected by the opening up of new country.

22. In paragraph 12 of the memorandum by the Railway Board, some stress is laid on the advantage likely to be secured by the adoption of the Board's Rampur Boalia scheme in opening out a new tract of country south of the Ganges, and in paragraph 15 of the same it is stated that this would confer solid advantages on the trade of the Port. From information supplied to us by the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, we are enabled to state that up to 1903 that Government did not include in its schemes for new lines submitted from time to time to the Government of India any proposals for a line through the tract of country referred to by the Railway Board. In 1903, however, the District Board of Nuddea began to advocate the construction of a light feeder railway from Krishnagar *via* Meherpur to Jelinghee or say to the right bank of the Ganges opposite Rampur Boalia. The Government of Bengal consulted Mr. J. Munro, C.B., formerly of the Indian Civil Service, who possesses great local knowledge of this tract, in regard to the proposals for this light railway. Mr. Munro, who was opposed to the scheme, wrote as follows:—

> "Nuddea is a poor district and the ryots of the tract through which the line passes are, as a whole, in many places the poorest in Nuddea. The tract is notorious in times of pressure, scarcity, or famine and the ryots generally have not much to spare for travelling."

Mr. Munro considered that it would be a better policy to improve the waterways serving the tract, rather than to provide railway communication. The Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities have since prepared a detailed survey and project for the light railway from which it appears that the gross earnings are estimated at Rs. 1,37,882 per annum, equivalent to Rs. 48 per mile per week. The country is fairly well served at present by the rivers

Matabhanga and Churni on the east and by the Jelinghee on the west, streams which are navigable by small boats throughout the year and by steamers during the rains. A railway, other than a light feeder line through this tract, is not in our opinion demanded at present, and it will certainly not confer any solid advantages on Calcutta as a port.

Commercial aspect of the various bridge sites.

23. We think that due weight should be attached to the fact that the bulk of the goods traffic which now uses the Sara ferry route is jute and that Raita is undoubtedly the most desirable and convenient route for this, a staple which is perhaps more important to the Calcutta trade than any other. The present traffic in jute *viá* Sara is capable we believe of very considerable expansion. By the construction of the rejected line from some point north of Sara to Serajganj a large and fertile tract of country entirely devoid of railway communication will be opened up. Ample evidence has been tendered in the course of our enquiry to show that this line will be of considerable benefit to the jute trade and industry. If the bridge is built at Raita, it will be possible, and perhaps economically correct, to construct an extension to Serajganj on the broad gauge. In fact we have been told by the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway that the project has been prepared for a broad gauge line Direct unbroken communication on one gauge from Seraganj to Calcutta would undoubtedly be a very great boon to the jute trade. If, however, the bridge should be built at Isabpur the extra lead from Serajganj to Calcutta will be so great that the traffic prospects might not be such as would justify a broad gauge line. And if, again, a bridge were built at Godagiri the extra lead would be, we believe, prohibitive to such an extent that the branch to Serajganj would never be built. Clearly then since if the bridge is built at Raita far better facilities can be given to Serajganj, which is, next to Naraingan), the largest jute mart outside Calcutta, than at any other site, Raita possesses advantages in a commercial sense which the other sites do not. Jute may be considered typical of the Eastern Bengal State Railway traffic, and wheat and seeds of the Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic. We desire to remark that the trade in the former, to the best of our belief, must always be very much more stable than in the latter. The vast mill industry of Calcutta must obtain its stocks of raw jute annually and Bengal has practically a monopoly of jute export., because jute is practically speaking not produced in any other country. On the other hand, the wheat export trade from Calcutta is of a most uncertain character, whilst the consumption locally is small. Linseed, too, is possibly not free from unfavourable influences since it is produced in various countries. Our conclusion is, therefore, that Raita is best suited for a bridge, judged from a commercial aspect only.

Avoidance of duplication of the bridge.

24. The Railway Board have expressed the opinion that the location of the Lower Ganges Bridge at either Sara or Godagiri will eventually be followed by the building of a second bridge at the other site, and that the only way of avoiding this duplication lies in the selection of the intermediate position at Rampur Boalia (Isabpur). The Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway has stated in his evidence that unless the bridge is built at Godagiri or Rampur Boalia his administration will construct one at the first mentioned place. The Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, considers that the over-leading of traffic by over 25 miles would justify the construction of another bridge, and on this ground maintains that a bridge at Godagiri would not enable one to be dispensed with at Sara, and that the adoption of the Sara site would obviate the necessity for bridging the river at either Rampur Boalia or Godagiri. In respect to Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic, bridges at Isabpur and Raita would, as previously shown, increase Calcutta leads by 3⅞ and 13⅝ miles, respectively, and that as regards Eastern Bengal State Railway traffic, bridges at Isabpur and Godagiri would increase distances by 8½ and 40⅝ miles, respectively. Under these circumstances it is quite clear that the location of the bridge at Godagiri must necessitate the provision of a second bridge at no distant date to serve the Sara traffic, while the adoption of either the Isabpur or Raita site will avoid all real necessity for a bridge at Godagiri. Unless based on erroneous mileage, or

on reasons connected with competition, the contentions of the Bengal and North-Western Railway are difficult to understand. In competition with the East Indian Railway no doubt every mile added to the longer route will militate against its success in securing traffic; but if so small an increase as about 14 miles can jeopardise its power of attraction, the encouragement of the route can hardly be to the interest of either Government or the public. We therefore think that the prediction implied in the memorandum of the Railway Board regarding the ultimate necessity of two bridges over the Lower Ganges may be disregarded, and that the possibility of an Upper Ganges Bridge being constructed between Bhagalpur and Mokameh is a far more probable contingency. The advantages likely to be conferred on trade by the Lower Ganges Bridge are almost certain to stimulate the demand for one over the Upper Ganges, and if this is built, the necessity for a second Lower Ganges Bridge will never be likely to arise.

Maintenance of a ferry in addition to a bridge.

25. It has been shown that the building of a second bridge over the Lower Ganges can be avoided if either Isabpur or Raita is selected as the site for a bridge, and that if Godagiri is selected further expenditure, either on improved communications or on a second bridge at Raita, would be necessary in the immediate future. If Raita is selected it may be possible to close the ferry at Godagiri, for there is scarcely likely to be any development of local traffic demanding it or which would make such a ferry remunerative or even pay its working expenses. If, however, Isabpur or Godagiri is selected the Sara ferry would certainly have to be retained to serve the local traffic between Chuadanga and Nattore in the one case and between Ranaghat and Nattore in the other. Even this reduced ferry would cost possibly 1¼ to 2 lakhs a year to work. This is another consideration of some importance in favour of the Raita site.

Summary of comparative merits of sites.

26. At this stage it will be convenient to briefly summarize the relative advantages and disadvantages of the three proposed bridge sites at Godagiri, Isabpur, and Raita as judged by conditions unconnected with the extension of the metre gauge south of the Ganges. It is to be noted in the first place that, so far as physical suitability is concerned, there is but little to choose between the three sites, and that any small advantage at present existing rests with Isabpur. In regard to cheapness of construction a bridge and its connections at Raita would cost from 25 to 36 lakhs of rupees less than similar works at Godagiri or Isabpur. The Raita site would also avoid a waste of the money already spent on duplicating tracks between Ranaghat and Poradah, and obviate the necessity for any further doubling of broad gauge lines south of the river. The adoption of any site but Raita will not admit of the abandonment of the present expensive and difficult ferry service at Sara, and unless sites at either Sara or Isabpur be selected there is a strong probability of a second bridge over the Lower Ganges being required. So far as public convenience is concerned, crossings at Raita or Isabpur offer about equal facilities, while one at Godagiri would be decidedly inferior unless heavy outlay on direct rail connections be incurred. As regards rapidity of construction the Godagiri site is perhaps the best, though it holds but slight advantage over that at Raita. Both these sites however are decidedly better than the one at Isabpur. So far as the opening up of new country is affected, this factor has been shown to be of comparatively small importance and can safely be neglected in weighing the relative advantages of the different sites. Unless large expenditure is incurred on the construction of chord lines, a bridge at Godagiri is far less suited to traffic requirements than bridges at Isabpur or Raita. As between these two sites it will probably be found that under actual working conditions the latter will involve less over-leading of traffic and also better suit the transport of the commodities in which Calcutta is specially interested.

Comparison of cost of working a ferry with working a bridge.

27. It may be as well to compare the cost of transporting the traffic over the Ganges at Sara by ferry and by bridge. As regards the present ferry the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has submitted a statement to show the annual cost of working (*see* Appendix E[3]).

It is perhaps difficult to estimate the cost of working a bridge with any approach to accuracy. But the following is offered as an approximate forecast. As already shown in paragraph 16, the cost of a bridge at Raita with its approaches and transhipment station will amount to 153 lakhs. It is considered correct to include the cost of a transhipment station and also that of handling in the working cost of a bridge, because the cost of the transhipment is included in the working cost of the ferry. It is assumed that the combined traffic, when a bridge is opened, will be on an average 38 trains a day from the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Eastern Bengal State Railway single metre gauge lines; and that 26 broad gauge trains will suffice to carry on this traffic. Also that the transhipment of one million tons in a year will cover all the requirements of 38 trains a day, passenger and goods. The rate of working a train mile on the broad gauge section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway has been taken from the administration report of Indian Railways for 1905, and the cost of administration and special and miscellaneous expenditure has been deducted in order to arrive at a fair actual rate. That is Rs. 2·09 per train mile.

Forecast of working traffic over a bridge at Raita.

	Rs.
(1) Interest on 153 lakhs at 3¾ per cent.	5,73,750
(2) Maintenance at ¼ per cent. per annum	38,250
(3) Working trains 26, for 365 days for 5·70 miles, at 2·09 per train mile	1,13,054
(4) Cost of transhipping 1 million tons at 2 annas a ton .	1,25,000
TOTAL .	8,50,054

If the traffic doubles itself the relative increase in cost will be small, since the additional interest charges under (1) would only increase to a very small extent on account of further outlay at the transhipping station, while (3) and (4) would be perhaps doubled. Possibly the total annual cost of working double the traffic over the bridge would be 11 lakhs, or not much in excess of what it now costs to work the present Eastern Bengal State Railway traffic alone by ferry, and this without reference to consequent economies at other ferries.

Transhipment.

28. In the carrying of passengers and goods between Calcutta and the country north of the Ganges served by the metre guage systems, the avoidance of transhipment is of such advantage that no ordinary difficulties should be allowed to prevent its accomplishment.

To passengers the matter is mainly a question of increased comfort in travel, but with regard to goods, though the mercantile community, as will be seen from the evidence tendered, do not anticipate that wagon to wagon transhipment will be the cause of much delay or loss or damage, yet there is the loss to the carrying agency in handling and in the locking up of stock.

The delay caused at the existing ferry at Sara is very variable, depending largely on the pressure of traffic, the state of the river, and other incidental circumstances, but with a bridge this delay will be capable of great reduction. We are informed by the Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, who has supplied valuable information regarding the well-known Sabarmati transhipment station, that the detention to wagons is from 18 to 20 hours. This detention of course represents a loss to the railway, but it is a loss which cannot be easily measured in money. The delay to goods wagons practically amounts to this that a certain quantity of rolling stock has to be provided to do the same work which, without transhipment, could be done by a less quantity. Similarly coaching stock will also be detained, but the quantity and time involved are probably less than in the case of goods stock, though the cost may be nearly as great. Too many assumptions have to be made to admit of any exact estimate being prepared, but a rough calculation has been made [*see* Appendix L] which shows that the cost of detention of

rolling stock at the transhipment station* on the north bank of the Ganges would be about 2½ lakhs per annum.

An estimate of the total cost of transhipment between two gauges has been prepared from information supplied by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Eastern Bengal State Railways [*see* Appendix N].

Since the conversion of the metre gauge railways on the north of the Ganges is, as pointed out by the Railway Board, beyond the scope of practical finance, the adoption of some arrangement whereby the bodies of the metre gauge stock can be rapidly and cheaply transferred to and worked on broad gauge trucks, is worthy of consideration. This has been suggested in the evidence tendered by Mr. T. McMorran and the statement submitted by the Manager, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and although the arrangement referred to involves serious difficulties when applied to Indian rolling stock, it is possible that the problem admits of practical solution. The idea, at any rate, deserves consideration and experiments might, perhaps, with advantage, be carried out on a small scale to test the feasibility of this method.

Reasonable facilities to be afforded to the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

29. Taking Barauni as the starting point for the Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic, this being the station where traffic would be diverted from the *viâ* Mokameh route for a Lower Ganges Bridge route, the distances to Calcutta are —

	Miles.
Viâ Raita	373¼
„ Godagiri	359⅞
More by Raita	13⅜

That is 3·8 per cent., and such small extra mileage can surely not be considered unduly prejudicial to the interests of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

The Directors of the Bengal and North-Western Railway attach great importance to the provision of a route independent of the East Indian Railway between their system and Calcutta The ostensible reason given in 1903 for their insistence on the attainment of this object was that the East Indian Railway was unable to deal with the traffic at the time when its prompt transport was most important. Whatever may have been the state of affairs prior to 1903, the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway is now unable to furnish us with a single recent instance of the blocking of ordinary traffic by the East Indian Railway, while the officials of the latter administration assert that, since 1902, there have been no complaints of any block at Mokameh ferry owing to the East Indian Railway failing to supply wagons for onwards carriage or of delay in transhipment, nor have there been any complaints as to fault in the provision of facilities for outwards traffic to the metre gauge railway. Difficulties certainly have occurred in connection with the transport of coal; but the Bengal and North-Western Railway were not solitary sufferers in this respect, and the trouble was attributable to shortage of broad gauge stock, and congestion at the coal-fields, rather than to any cause removable by the provision of a route independent of the East Indian Railway. At the same time the numerous occasions when the Mokameh ferry service was interrupted by stress of weather and vagaries of the river show that the Bengal and North-Western Railway ought to have a reliable route to Calcutta, though that can hardly be advanced as a substantial reason for such route to be independent of the East Indian Railway. The true cause would seem to be a natural and not altogether unreasonable attempt to secure as long a lead as possible over the home line for its Calcutta traffic. This object will be obviously best attained by the exchanging station with the foreign railway being at an end, and not near the centre of the system. If this explanation be correct the insistence of the Bengal. and North-Western Railway on the Katihar instead of the Mokameh route, and the value placed on the shortening of the former connection, is not difficult to understand. A similar policy is adopted by practically every railway in India, especially in connection with its outwards traffic, and unless carried to extremes cannot be considered unreasonable. Unfortunately, in their endeavours to secure longer leads, the administration of the Bengal and North-Western Railway do not err on the

side of moderation; and though we have every sympathy with efforts directed to a fair distribution of the Calcutta traffic between the two routes, we cannot view as reasonable the attempt made to secure the whole at a heavy loss to Government and a substantial sacrifice of public interests. This opinion would seem to be also shared by the Railway Board, as during the course of our investigations they authoritatively stated that the whole of the railway giving access to Calcutta from the Bengal and North-Western Railway *viá* Katihar is to be owned and worked as a State Railway. As this decision will doubtless lead to considerable modifications of the concessions indicated by the Board and Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, no useful object is served by discussing them, and our remarks will, therefore, be confined to a consideration of the conditions necessary to give that system reasonable access to Calcutta. The distances for charge between Barauni and Mokameh and between Barauni and Katihar are 27 and 112 miles, respectively, so that the *viá* Katihar route gives the Bengal and North-Western Railway an extra lead of 85 miles. Assuming an annual traffic of 600,000 tons carried at an average rate of $\frac{1}{8}$th pie per maund per mile, and a fair charge for haulage, the profit to be obtained by carriage under competitive conditions at $\frac{1}{10}$th pie per maund per mile over this additional distance may be placed at $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees per annum, an amount which would be realized by the gross receipts of the same volume of traffic carried 19 miles at $\frac{1}{8}$th pie per maund per mile. In other words, the Bengal and North-Western Railway would lose nothing by abstaining from competition in return for the gross receipts of 19 miles of the East Indian Railway portion of the Mokameh route. Under actual conditions, many cases would arise where the Bengal and North-Western Railway would not have to go down to $\frac{1}{10}$th pie per maund per mile on the Katihar route, and also considering the loss they can cause the East Indian Railway, it is questionable whether they would be satisfied with bare compensation. Under these circumstances, an allowance of the receipts of 19 miles would be insufficient, but if the length be increased to 30 miles, the Bengal and North-Western Railway would receive liberal compensation for the routing of their traffic *viá* Mokameh The Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, estimated in 1906 that, neglecting the set-off of the Government share of the profits of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, the loss to the State by diversion of that Railway's traffic *viá* Katihar would be Rs. 3-1-2 per ton, if an average rate of $\frac{1}{8}$th pie per maund per mile were assumed. On the basis of 600,000 tons of traffic this loss would approximately amount to Rs. 18,50,000 per annum, so that even if the State absorbed the whole profits of Rs. 3,50,000 for which the Bengal and North-Western Railway are struggling, a loss of Rs. 15,00,000 would be incurred by the diversion of the traffic in question from the shortest route. It is, therefore, utterly opposed to the interests of Government that the Katihar route should be encouraged to compete with the shorter one *viá* Mokameh. With this fact in view, and also in order to avoid interference with the existing rights of the latter route to reduce rates and fares to the sanctioned limits, we are of opinion that the total charges by the longer should exceed those of the shorter route by at least the "competitive difference." Subject to these restrictions the Bengal and North-Western Railway might be allowed running powers between Katihar and the transhipment station near Nattore, the right to quote such rates and fares over the Nattore-Calcutta section as would not affect the local rates and fares of the State line, and unprejudiced treatment at the transhipment station. As regards the quotations of rates and fares, the restriction of this power to traffic passing between Bengal and North-Western Railway stations and stations on the Eastern Bengal State Railway between Naihati and southern termini would appear to meet requirements. Independent control of the transhipping station is not absolutely necessary, but if it can be arranged without compromising State interests, might be introduced in deference to the known views of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. One method of effecting this concession consists in controlling the goods transhipment station by a joint committee, composed of representatives of the two railways concerned and of the Port Trust Railway, the discipline and appointment of the staff being vested in the last named authority. The foregoing proposals may be summarised as under—

(1) Both routes to be available to the public.

(2) On all traffic carried from Bengal and North-Western Railway stations *viâ* Mokameh to Calcutta, that railway to be credited with 30 miles of the East Indian Railway portion of the route in addition to its own lead.

(3) Rates and fares *viâ* Mokameh and *viâ* Katihar to Calcutta termini to differ by the competitive difference.

(4) Subject to the above restrictions, the Bengal and North-Western Railway to be allowed to quote through rates between stations on its system, and Naihati to Budge Budge, Diamond Harbour, and Mutla, stations on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

(5) The imposition of blocking charges of every description, designed to upset these proposals, to be generally prohibited.

(6) The Bengal and North-Western Railway to be granted running powers between Katihar and the transhipment stations near Nattore.

(7) The goods transhipment station to be worked under impartial management.

Importance of building the bridge double track.

30. In paragraph 16 above allusion has been made to the number of tracks for which a bridge should be built, and as we consider this is a matter which deserves very careful consideration we offer the following remarks. Mr. Spring's estimates of the cost of a bridge whether at Raita, Isabpur or Godagiri, are for a single line bridge. It is difficult to understand why he did not estimate for a double line, because he recognised that the broad gauge line for which his bridge was designed must be double track from Calcutta to the Ganges and he provided for such double track in the cost of connecting lines. There can be little doubt that a very considerable traffic could be worked over a single line Bridge, the approaches to which are double track. Still it is difficult to believe that more than one train could be worked over it in 15 minutes, considering the delays in starting heavy goods trains and in working them with absolute continuity and regularity. Assuming an average of 15 minutes per train, 96 trains per day could be passed over the bridge. On the assumption that the broad gauge line is extended over the bridge, it may be reasonably expected that a single track would accommodate the traffic for at least the next 15 years, and it may also be predicted that the time will come when a single broad gauge track will not accommodate all the traffic. From this point of view then, alone, a bridge ought to be built for double track: but there is another reason why this should be done. Circumstances may arise in the future under which extension of the metre gauge system to the south of the Ganges becomes desirable; if a bridge is built single track it is certain that it will not accommodate both gauges, whereas if it is double track the accommodation of both will be provided for and the cost of a second bridge will be avoided. The total cost of a single track bridge, exclusive of approaches, is estimated by Mr. Spring as varying from 110 to 130 lakhs, according to the site selected, and it is believed that the extra cost of a double track bridge will not amount to more than 13 to 15 lakhs, of which fully 80 per cent. would be in extra girder work. Considering, however, that a large proportion of the outlay of the bridge will not vary, whether the bridge is for single or double track, it seems extremely reasonable to insist that it should be built for the latter. Taking the extra outlay of 11 to 14 per cent. above Mr. Spring's estimate, the expenditure common to both a double and a single line bridge will vary from 70 to 90 lakhs for a bridge costing from 110 to 130 lakhs.

Safety of the Kosi Bridge.

31. The Agent, East Indian Railway, raises in paragraph 9 of his statement of 28th January last (*see* Appendix F[2]) the question of the future safety of the Kosi Bridge.

Obviously if the Kosi Bridge was at any time destroyed by the Ganges, the route for the traffic of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Tirhut State Railway, which it is proposed to create *viâ* the Lower Ganges Bridge, would lose all its advantages. We therefore considered it desirable to ascertain what the actual position of the Kosi Bridge is. Letter No. 823 C., dated 9th February, 1907, from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow (*see*

Appendix (G), shows that the Ganges which, since 1904, had been in such close proximity to the Kosi Bridge that damage to the training works caused the authorities of the Bengal and North-Western Railway great anxiety, has recently commenced to recede. If the Ganges continues to recede, no doubt the opportunity will be taken to extend the training works in such a manner as to entirely prevent any danger to the Kosi Bridge in future years.

Conclusion.

32. The question referred to us is so intimately connected with the more difficult and complicated one of diversity of gauge, that we at once realised that it was our first business to investigate the proposal to extend the metre gauge to Calcutta. We, however, recognised that we were not concerned with the general policy of Government as regards the admission or exclusion of this gauge, to or from the great ports at present served exclusively by the broad gauge, and that it was merely our function to advise Government whether, in the particular case referred to us, it was desirable to extend the metre gauge to Calcutta as part of the generel scheme for constructing a bridge over the Lower Ganges.

Our view throughout the enquiry has been this—that there would be every advantage in extending the metre gauge, so long as it could be shown that full and complete terminal facilities could be afforded to it. We, therefore, made very thorough and careful enquiries into all the circumstances of the numerous terminal points, and into the working and handling of traffic in them. We were conscious that we were placed in a very responsible position in advising Government regarding terminal facilities, and we frankly admit that we should have been glad to avail ourselves of the best and most reliable expert professional opinion on working two gauge termini had it been possible to obtain this Such expert opinion as we were able to obtain from the officials of the railways concerned was unmistakeably adverse to the admission of the metre gauge; but then those officials had no experience in dealing with two gauges in the same termini, and they perhaps regarded the introduction of a second gauge with some apprehension.

We, therefore, have had to reply on our own judgment and are unanimous in the conclusion that complete terminal accommodation cannot be provided. Partial accommodation, we believe, is practicable, but we cannot advise this, because we do not feel justified in supporting a scheme which, while being expensive, would still require a part, and probably by far the larger part, of the metre gauge traffic to be transhipped in order to deliver it at its natural termini. In our belief trade requires complete terminal accommodation without break of gauge; and, if it cannot have that, the only alternative is entire transhipment.

We are strongly of opinion that there can be no possible object in bringing the metre gauge south of the Ganges if entire or any substantial transhipment is required; for, to do this would entail very large outlay, whilst the existing broad gauge lines already provide very ample transport facilities which are susceptible moreover of great improvement at comparatively small outlay.

We have come to the definite conclusion, therefore, that we cannot recommend that the metre gauge be extended to Calcutta.

As regards the selection of a site for the bridge, and taking Godagiri first, we consider that this site cannot be compared in prospective advantages with the other two sites, and that it is to be regretted that it ever came prominently into notice. We hold that Isabpur (Rampur Boalia) and Raita (Sara) are from a general point of view the two sites from which a selection should be made. The former of these, if the connecting line to the Eastern Bengal State Railway metre gauge line was built so as to shorten the route for the traffic of that railway, would, without doubt, be the more desirable, since it would then provide routes entirely acceptable to all the interests concerned. But a far greater outlay (49 lakhs) would be involved and the completion of the work would be seriously delayed. Unquestionably, if no lines existed on either side of the river, Isabpur would provide an ideal site for trunk lines serving the

vast territory now occupied by metre gauge lines. But existing lines cannot be ignored, and economy must always be accepted as a ruling factor in the construction of a bridge. Raita, on the other hand, possesses some advantages which cannot be secured by selecting Isabpur, and a bridge can be provided at the former site at a minimum outlay; its only drawback being that the route for Bengal and North-Western Railway traffic will be some 10 miles longer than by Isabpur, and that no improvement in connecting lines, so as to shorten this, is feasible.

As far as we see, provided the bridge is built for a double broad gauge track, the selection of Rampur Boalia (or Isabpur) is not essential to the introduction of the metre gauge, should the same at any other time be deemed advisable. A comparatively small deviation from the direct route would enable the metre gauge to serve from Raita the same country the Railway Board desire to open up, although we are not satisfied the tract of country specified, at present requires additional railway facilities. Looking to the present state of railway finance, and recognising that the funds for new railway works are limited, it is more than ever necessary to reduce expenditure on the bridge to a minimum, especially when the fact is accepted that no distribution of the outlay over many years is advisable on a work which essentially demands rapid construction.

We hold that Raita provides the cheapest and, therefore, the best route for the Eastern Bengal State Railway traffic; and that since this traffic has no alternative route such as the Bengal and North-Western railway has *viâ* Mokameh, and is never likely to obtain one, it is entitled to the greater consideration. Raita (or Sara) as a site has been accepted as unquestionably feasible by (1) Sir F. L. O'Callaghan's Committee of 1890, (2) Mr. F. J. E. Spring, the expert specially deputed to investigate the Lower Ganges bridge question in 1903; and it is preferred by the Governments of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam, while the Government of the United Provinces has refrained from expressing a preference for any particular site

Again, the Government of India have recorded the following in the Histories of Railway projects, 1901-05:—"Of the three sites examined Godagiri, Isabpur and Sara, the balance of advantage being in favour of the Sara site the Government of India have recommended the construction of the bridge at that place."

We, therefore, as a result of our deliberations and supported by the views of the above authorities, recommend that the bridge be built at Raita.

The above conclusions may be stated briefly thus:—

(1) the metre gauge ought not to be extended south of the Ganges;

(2) the bridge should be built at Raita.

We would again emphasise the fact that we consider the construction of a bridge over the Lower Ganges is a matter of extreme urgency, and in this we are unanimously supported by all the witnesses who have come before us, even though they have not been in agreement as to the most suitable situation.

We do not think it is outside our sphere to lay before the Government of India what has been brought prominently to our notice, *viz.*, the universal hope and expectation of the commercial community and of the general public, that the investigation and report of this Committee will result in immediate and practical action, as rightly or wrongly there is a strong impression that the Committee was appointed for the express purpose of assisting the Government of India to come to an early final decision. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, and we would respectfully desire to impress the same on the Government of India (and we should be wanting in our duty if we did not do so) that the mercantile community and the general public have been for many years urging the necessity for a bridge across the Lower Ganges, that they cannot understand why there should have been such great delay in meeting what is an admitted want, that the necessity has now become one of extreme urgency, and that the appointment of this Committee would point to the fact that the question is now ripe for a final decision.

We desire to thank the officials of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and of the Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts for the facilities afforded and help given in the inspections made during the course of the enquiry.

G. MOYLE.

F. G. DUMAYNE.

W. A. INGLIS.

RADHA RAMAN KAR.

NORMAM McLEOD.

A. D. G. SHELLEY, MAJOR, R.E.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1907 OF:

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	43 54	36·57		...	.	...	...	.	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	31·53	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon		..	23 88	25 81	29·09	28·57	..	...	..	...	.	...
Maubin	.	...	36·16	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Bassein	...	...	11·29	35·16	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	.	...	38·32	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Toungoo	...	...	...	31 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		...	35·75	31·84	26·89	25 91	...	...	...	...	...	..
Pakokku	...	...	36·78	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	.			36·36	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	38·75	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	42·5	45	35	42·5	...	...	...	26·25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	42·5	4 ·78	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	47·5	42·5	46·87	...	...	.	...	.	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	23·12	55	38·75		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	27·5 to 30	...	43·75 to 45	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	37·5	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	..	...	42·5	43 75	36·25	37·5	...	...	27·5	26·25	...	32·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	45	33 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	38·12	30·47	30·47	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	41·25	30·62	33·12	40	...	...	25	...	23·12	
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	..	.	42 19	30·87	31·87	45	...	...	26·25	20·25		...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	44·37	28·12	33·28	44·37	...	...	...	30·78	...	
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	22·24	21·35	44·43	34·17	32·6	35·78	41·93	44·43	24·84	28·23	22 24	30 57
Central—												
Cawnpore	22·86	22·86	38·07	36·35	29·63	34·79	33·33	40	17·4	29·11	16·67	30·73
Jhánsi	...	29 63	48·75	42·5	28·8	38·28	...	...	20	...	15·42	30·94
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	50	50	27·19	32·03	31·87	36·15	20	...	...	...
Agra	30·21	28·59	59·27	57·13	30·78	34·79	37·19	40·99	19·58	28·59	17·97	29·63
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	23·54	22·24	...	...	28·59	35·1	...	...	18·23	30·62	20	30
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·5	22·24	44·37	37·5	34·06	33·33	40	42 97	20·88	26·67	21·25	29·48
Northern—												
Fyzabad	25·83	28·12	55	45	33·28	40	...	...	27·5	33·12	20·24	30

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	..	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...		Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
..	...	...	...	...	...	22·22	22·22	28·57	28 07	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·81	37·43	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	.	...	...	..	...	42·11	53·78	40·72	45·71	..	...	Henzada
..	...	..	..		...	...	36 99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	23·44	54·24	44·14	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	.	...	38·55	23·36	3·/36	40 25	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
.		...	...	...	...	46·38	38·1	66·67	57·14	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...		35	45	62·5	52·5	...		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	32·5	55	45 62	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·94	30	...	...	50	48·75	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35	62·5	51·25	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	30 to 35	55	45	49·12	48·75	Midnapur
28·75	42·5	...	...	25	30	35	35	55	47·5	51·25	53·75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	35	53·12	50	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	26·67	30·47	27·66	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
21·25	...	...	...	25	30·62	26·87	33·12	55	45	51·25a	53·12	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	28·75	...	28·75	31·87	52·5	52 5	54 37	.	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	30·78	30·78	31·87	30·78	...	44·37	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
22·22?	28·23	...	...	...	...	28·23	20·37	46·72	44·43	...	.	Benares
												Central—
17·4	31·35	...	...	22·24	28·59	24·22	30·21	48 49	29·63	47·08	47·08	Cawnpore
17·34	...	...	...	16·00	29·63	27·81	33·12	...	50	...	.	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	20·04	25	22·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	Meerut
18·85	33·33	...	...	20·78	31·98	24·43	28·50	40·99	47·03	66·67	57·13	Agra
												Submontane, west—
22·24	30·62	...	...	...	28·54	20·67	34·79	...	...	...	44·32	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
22·24	30	...	...	21·61	27·81	28·28	36·25	..	33·33	47·5	50	Lucknow
												Northern—
25	27·5	...	...	23·44	..	25·94	31·25	...	...	...	...	Fys..bad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—*continued*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·56	13·56	...	...
Tavoy	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·05	17·39	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 81	21·99	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·61	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	22·86	22·61	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	22·61	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	62·5	57·5	...	...	410	390	50	75	23 75	21·87	50	50
Dacca	..	..	...	...	425	410	56·25	67·5	28·75	27·5	57·5	90
Central—												
Pabna	47·5	55	...	...	580	520	47·5	52·5	80	30	70	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	60	...	...	4·0	425	55	53 12	27·5	27·5	72·5	30
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	47·5	50	...	...	...	...	65	62·5	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	47·5	45	...	...	...	...	55	60	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	52·5 and 57·5	45 and 60	...	...	430	385	45 to 52·5	52·5	25·62	25	80 and 100	65 and 90
Calcutta	50	53·75	55	42·5	440	390	57·5	62·5	21·25	25	80	80
Central—												
Bardwan	52·5	60	...	...	440	365	47·5	60	23·12	24·37	...	.
Orissa—												
Cuttack	65	54·69	54·37	50·78	380·94	380·94	85	47·66	21·25	23·12	60 94	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	45	50	51·25	70	390	340	42·5	40	23·75	36·87	25	18·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	47·5 and 52·5	52·5 and 55	...	...	410	365·62	36·25	41·87	24·06	25·16	63·96	70
Musaffarpur	...	...	...	...	355·62	320	40	36·25	27·5	27·5	160	80
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	61·61	52·4	50·57	56·41	426·72	396·04	34·95	41·93	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	44·13	45·73	61·56	1·56	376·46	336·82	38·07	44·43	...	...	70	70
Jhánsi	45	...	...	...	387·5	328·28	44·53	50	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	412·81	355·47	44·37	61·72	...	...	...	...
Agra	47·76	47·03	...	...	387·86	365·78	47·76	57·13	...	...	130	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	50	...	...	100	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	50	57·29	...	...	410	350	45	45	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	.	...	380	360	35	47·5	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1907	Turmeric 1906	Grass 1907	Grass 1906	Straw 1907	Straw 1906	Jawar stalks 1907	Jawar stalks 1906	Sheep, per score 1907	Sheep, per score 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	3·12	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	35	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	2·5	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	..	...	..	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	4·37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	12·5	13·75	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5	4·06	...	...	...	...	..	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	4·37	5·62	5·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	2·5	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	..	...	Meerut
135	130	...	...	8·75	10	...	...	..	...	30	30	Agra
140 and 150	100 and 120	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, west*— Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	5	7·5	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	26·67		..	37·19	3[illegible]·44	..		21·82	32 03	19 63	30·78
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	23 12	22·5	40	40	25	29·73	30·62	36·41	17·34	20	..	.
Central— Lahore	27 6	27 6	56·09	60 36	22·08	29 06	29·63	34·06	15·05	20 52	19·53	27·08
South-eastern— Delhi	...	.	47·03	47·03	29 74	34·79	35	40	18·8	25·78	19·06	30·78
Submontane— Amritsar	28·07	26·25	46·35	43·23	22·19	29·63	25·78	32 66	.	. .	...	29·68
Northern— Ráwalpindi	26 67	25	73·33	50	21 61	28·59	24 65	31·98	14·79	20	15·99	22·24
Western— Multan	20·94	23·12	38 12	36·41	27·03	32·03	...	...	...	19·06	17·19	26·56
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	..	38·75	39·69	28 12	36·25		...	20	28· 2	20	26 56
Shikárpur	..	...	37·81	39·37	27 31	27·81	...	...	20·94	22·06	14 37	21·56
Quetta	...	...	...	...	30 to 31·25	38·14 to 41·56	57·19	58·75	23 12	27·13	19·37	28·[illegible]8
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar	..	...	.	...	33·49	42·4		.	..	.	22·08	26 3
Sholapur	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...		...	19·9	32 03
Poona	...	...	47·29		..	...	...	..	.	..	.	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	50·68	...	...	...	...		...	.	33 96
Dhulia	...	...	.	...	41·67	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	..	..		...	39·63	46·62	...	...	...	...	29·53	33·85
Ahmadabad	...	...	46·25	47·5	...	42·08	. .	...	21·25	...	...	30·73
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	..	..	39	39	28	34	40	50	...		26	28·25
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	40	34 75	29·62	34·75	38	...	...	...	21	28·5
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	31	35	25	30	31	33	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	49·25	45·75	39·75	35·37	...	48·75	...	...	20·62	23·37
Amraoti	...	...	47·5	47·5	38	38 75	48	42	...	...	25	24·37
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	28·7
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·5	26
Cuddapah	29·8	29·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·1	26·4
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
East Coast, south— Madras	29·4	26·3	53·2	45	...	...	...	...	...		...	..
Tanjore	29·6	24	44·2	44·1	...	...	...	...	..		...	.
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1	32·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	20·47	27·2	49·37	43·89	54·85	57·79	51·41	52·81	...	...	28·92	27·43
Bangalore	21	23·51	55	46·16	48	35·91	59·69	56·93	...		...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar Dál		Linseed		District.
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
20	33·28	..	...	18·33	30	26·67	30·78	...	...	72·71	61·56	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
.	...	..	...	17 34	23·14	19·06	22·19	...	...	...	...	Ferozpur
												Central—
15 62	29·06	...	...	14 54	25 83	18·12	22·86	57·13	48·40	59·27	43 85	Lahore
												South-eastern—
21·09	32·03	...	..	22·19	26·67	23·54	27 5	61·56	50	57·19	53·33	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	25·78	.	..	..	24·22	18·59	23·54	...	.	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
14·17	29·06	.	...	15 36	23·54	21·04	25	80	44·43	50	50	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	29 53	...	..	15 31	26·56	22·19	28·12	...	...	..	..	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
28 12	32 5	.	..	...	...	27·34	32·5	41·25	...	...	..	Karáchi
...	27·5	..	...	...	...	...	27 5	51·25	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	..	.	22·5	37·5	..	...	70	47·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	.	..	36·77	42 08	.	...	..	...	Dharwar
18·8	30·88	...	...	...	..	29·43	...	..	. .	40·98	...	Sholapur
26 25	...	...	..	...	..	29·84	...	...	...	...	..	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
.	37·6	...	...	...	...	34·06	...	...	...	40·13	...	Ahmadnagar
26·41	38 28	..	...	. .		. .	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
26 67	36 04	...	...		..	36·04	44·69	47 55	64·84	..	...	Surat
22 81	36 35	...	..	...	..	25	...	45	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
..	...		...		..	32	38	46	44	52·25	54·37	Nagpur
												Central—
..		...	..	...	...	26 64	20·62	57	42	44·5	44·5	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
	...	...	...	..	...	27	26·75	40	38	...	45	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36	33·25	45·75	37·5	56·5	47	Akola
...	...	...	...	-	...	35	38 75	43·75	38·75	45	50	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
28	31·6	...	...	...	...	51·5	42·9	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	..	25·2	24·9	...	...	...	...	26 9	24·2	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	29·4	...	...	...	Bellary
28·6	28·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	27·5	23·8	...	...	...	...	35·7	27·2	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·8	39·7	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	31·7	26·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
32	36·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·5	27·3	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	25·71	25·96	...	...	25·44	25·61	50·75	52·11	...	...	Mysore
...	...	27·5	22·86	...	...	32	26·33	55	45·71	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—concluded

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (Til or Jinjili)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	..	..	76·15	69·22	426·67	355·52	48·96	61·56	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	..	...	..	...	420	380	44·37	50	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	.	37·24	68·07	51·61	412·92	388·12	47·03	65·81	...	...	66·67	66·67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	57·19	48·41	66·67	61·51	443·12	400	44·37	64·01	...	...	80	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	44·43	41·43	69·53	60	..	395	44·43	51·25	...	..	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	50	45·68	66·67	57·19	400	355·47	44·43	50	.	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	50	43·28	69·53	61·56	...	...	...	66·56	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	..	...	...	427·5	400	80	...	...	...	..	...
Shikárpur	48·75	...	...	...	440	376·25	43·12	57·34	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	.	...	...	370 to 460	360 to 420	..	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	..	...	59·01	...	...	..	...	...
Sholapur	...	..	...	...	...	...	56·51	58·07	...	...	...	...
Poona	.	...	..	...	421·04	...	56·15	.	..	...	94·23	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	76·35	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat			...	66·3	400	345·94	62·19	59·48	...	...	...	129·74
Ahmadabad	...	..	...	...	385	335	55	63·75	...	...	...	..
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur		...	73·25	71	433·25	400	...	...	30	.	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	50	47	61·5	53·25	400	340	...	...	29·62	28·25	106·62	80
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	..	...	45	410	340	...	...	30	28	130	200
Berar—												
Akola	...	66·62	64·25	54	419	400	...	...	24·5	23	142·81	142·87
Amráoti		50	53·75	53·75	[illegible]	380	...	...	24	25	120	140
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	...	72·3	77·6	457·3	396·4	41·6	40		..	...	...
Salem	...	..	...	...	368·1	385·2	...	...	...	...	119·9	128·3
Central—												
Bellary		...	46·4	51·5	412·7	380·9	51·6	63·6	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	312·5	...	...	..	...	...	...
Karnul			.		..	.	...	..	.	..	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...		...	...	...	...	..	.		..	..	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	65·8	57·6	395	362·1	44·4	57·6	...	...	90·5	115·2
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	110·6	131·1
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	75·4	66·7	...	...	...	...	..	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	70·51	70·53	415·99	383·38	43·75	49·37	...	...	297·66*	280·21*
Bangalore	...	...	56·25	67·17	445·68	402·86	51·41	49·29	...	...	205·68*	291·41*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	6·15	9·32	4·22	7·97	4·13	7·97	140	140	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	3·28	3·28	5·78	5	...	6·25	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
145·47	123·07	10	12·5	4·22	8·44	...	...	150	200	100	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	133·33	6·67	13·33	6·25	8·75	3·91	16·67	80	80	120	110	Delhi
												Submontane—
112·5		...	...	5	10·83	...	...	130	105	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
100	114·27	7·29	13·33	5	6·67	6·67	8·91	80	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	180	...	...	...	6·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	6·25*	12·5*	...	.	80 to 200	60 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
129·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
120	...	11·25	...	...	...	13·25	...	60	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
123·25	100	5·75	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	50	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
100	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	25	Raipur
												Berar—
128·75	114·25	6·25	4·5	...	...	8·25	7	60	70	75	90	Akola
124	124	8	6	...	...	10	10·5	55	55	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
112	80	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
96	60	...	...	10·3	7·7	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
88·8	78·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
65·6	82·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
84	87·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·69†	58·75†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	.	...	6·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
109·27	109·06	8·54	11·41	8·54	6·51	6·25	5·99	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·41	111·41	4·43	9·11	5·88	11·41	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, April 12, 1907

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1907 [The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	12 12	12 12	...	...	14 12	14 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	..	9 7	9 7	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	9 5	8 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	...	..	8 6	8 6	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	14 —	14 14	...	...	9 10	10 6	10 12	11 3	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 11	8 5	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	..	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	..	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 12	10 8	9 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	..	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	..
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	..	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 2	6 2	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 14	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 8	..	...	...	...
Dacca	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	7 4	7 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	.	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	10 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	10 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 7	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 6	...	...	..	...
Rangpur	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	.	..	.	...	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 4	7 9	..	...	6 11	7 7	8 13	9 9	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	..	...	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	..	...	13 —	13 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	.	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	..	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10 8	10 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	.	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 8	7 —	..	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...		...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	...	..	...	...
Sibságar	...	...		...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...		.	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	..		...	.	..	..	...	..	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	..	9 5	9 5	.	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	..	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	...	13 4	13 —	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	..	..	8 8	7 15	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	.	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...		...	8 5	8 5	...	..	7 8	7 8	14 —	15 —	Henzada
...	...		...	9 14	7 6	...		8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	..	9 6	9 6	..	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	..	.	..	10 10	10 10	.	...	9 3	9 3	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...		...	14 14	12 9	...	...	7 —	7 —	17	17	Mandalay
...	...	...	.	7 2	7 2	..	...	6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	9 9	8 5		...	10 7	10 7	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	16	16 —	28 —	28 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...		..	...	...	.	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	.	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	10 —	9 -	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Noakhali
				9 —	9 —			..	...	15 —	15 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	5 -	5 —	13 14	13 14	Maimensingh
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 13	Tippera
...	...	...	.	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 2	7 —	13 12	13 12	Dacca
...	...	..		8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 10	12 -	12 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	.	...	6 8	6 8	13	12 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 4	14 4	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	12 —	...	6 8	7 8	14 —	14 4	Malda
...	...	..	...	12 —	11 4	...	...	12 —	..	15 —	15 -	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 -	14 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 -	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	13 8	13 2	Sylhet
...	...	..	...	10 13	10 10	...	...	8	6 15	14 14	14 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	4 12	5 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 —	9 —	10 —	Manipur
...	..	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8	8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 -	...	...	4 —	4 4	7 —	6 8	Lushai Hill
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 -	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	..	9 6	9 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 8	11 8	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna		...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...
24-Parganas	10 —	10 —	..	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 8	10 8	..	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	..	...	...	...
Howrah	...	.	..	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	.	..	...	...
Calcutta	10 5	10 10	13 —	13 —	...	..	8 14	8 14	...	...	12 4	12 —
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	..	...	...	..	7 9	7 —	...		...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 8	10 10	20 —	..	...	..	8 4	8 —	.	...	...	..
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	. .	.	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 8	12	..	...	...	...	9 6	9 4	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	10 —	9 —			...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	10 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	..	..	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10	10 —	0 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	..	..	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	7 —	5 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	..		...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 2	10 8	.	...	...	..	10 8	10 8	..	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	..
Balasore	12 —	12 —	...	.	...	...	9 8	9 8	...		...	...
Sambalpur	13 4	13 4	..	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	..	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	11 —	11 8	...	.	..	...	9 —	9 8	...		...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 3	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	.	...
Ránchi	9 8 to 10 —	8 8 to 10 —	..	..	...	..	10 —	10 —	...	.	..	...
Palámau	12 6	10 13	16 14	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 —	. .	...		...
Hazáribágh	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	..	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	11 8	11 8	.	..	..	...	9 —	9 —		..	...	...
Gaya	11 12	11 4	14 5	15 6	...	...	9 11	9 12	13 5	14 6	...	..
Patna	12 —	12 —	15 4	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	16 4	15 8	18 —	20
Shahabad	11 4	11 8	11 8	12 —	..	...	9 12	10 8	.	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	..	..	...	...	8 —	6 — and 8 —	..	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 8	11 8	15 4	15 4	..	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	11 —	15 6	15 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	..	...	..
Muzaffarpur	11 —	10 8	16 —	15 -	..	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	.	...
Sáran	12 8	11 13	19 10	16 —		...	8 12	9 8	...	..	...	...
Champáran	10 — to 11 —	10 — to 11 8	14 — to 14 8	15 —	.	..	9 4	9 4	...	..	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	12 —	10 8	19 -	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 8	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Benares	11 15	11 6	15 3	14 6	6 —	6 —	8 6	8 6	17 5½	17 5½	16 8	16 4
Ghazipur	10 14	10 8	14 2	13 10	6 4	6 4	9 2	9 2	15 10	15 10	14 10	14 10
Jaunpur	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 8	15 -	15 —	17 —	17 —
Allahabad	11	10 12	17 8	15 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	19	19 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Bánda	12 4	11 12	14 —	14 —	4 8	4 8	10 8	10 8	26 —	24 —	19 —	19 -
Fatehpur	10 12	10 8	15 —	14 —	8 —	8 4	9 8	9 8	22 —	20 —	20 —	17 8
Hamirpur	12 4	11 8	14 —	13 12	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	25 4	24 —	23 —	22 —
Jalaun	11 12	10 14	12 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	26 —	24 —	28 —	21 —
Cawnpore	13 —	12 4	22 8	19 8	.	...	9 8	9 8	2[illegible] 8	21 —	22 —	20 —
Jhansi	14 7	12 15	20 5	19 4	5 10	5 6	7 12	8 —	26 —	24 8	23 12	21 4
Etáwah	12 8	11 8	19 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	10 8	25 —	22 —	2[illegible] —	2[illegible] -
Farukhabad	13 4	12 4	22 —	19 4	5 —	5 4	9 8	9 8	20 —	19 —	20 8	19 —
Mainpuri	15 —	13 —	20 —	16 —	5 —	4 —	11 —	10 —	26 —	20 —	22 —	19 —
Etah	14 —	13 4	18 -	17 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	21 —	18 —	21 —	18 —
Western—												
Meerut	13 8	13 —	19 —	18 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 8	17 —	18 8	17 —
Agra	12 8	11 12	19 4	17 12	4	5 12	8 12	8 12	21 4	18 4	20 4	17 12
Muttra	12 3	12 —	19 8	19 —	5 —	5 -	8 —	7 8	23 —	21 —	21 —	20 —
Aligarh	12 8	13 —	18 —	16 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	19 8	13 —	17 —	17 —
Bulandshahr	15 —	14 —	17 -	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	20 —	17 —	19 —	17 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 —	10 12	16 4	13 12	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	16 -	15 8	16 8	15 —
Azamgarh	11 10	11 7	15 12	15 6	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	15 12	15 12	16 —	16 —
Gorakhpur	12 9	12 9	15 4	14 6	8 1	8 1	9 10	9 10	18 —	16 9	15 8	15 8
Basti	11 12	11 12	15 —	14 8	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 2	19 8	18 8	18 8	16 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
..	...	...	..	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Khulna
..	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	..	..	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
..	...	...	..	11 —	10 8	..		7 —	6 8	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	Midnapur
..	...	.	...	13 —	11 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	..	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	6 14	6 14	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	.	...	...	8 8	8 8	.	..	7 6	7 6	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	..	...	.	16 12	13 14	...	...	7 —	6 6	13 —	15 3	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
.	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	..	...	11 12	12 8	16 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	..	...	...	12 8	12 —	..	.	9 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 —	18 4	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4		..	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
..	...	..	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	13 8	13 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
10 8	11 —	...	...	9 8	8 8	11 —	11 8	5 —	5 8	11 8	11 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	..	6 9	7 3	19 —	17 —	Puri
..	...	...	...	12 12¼*	12 12¾*	...	..	13 2	13 2	16 —	18 —	Cuttack
...	..	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	..	...	12 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	Mánbhum
23 —	24 —	...	...	10 8	10 —		16 —	8 8	12 —	13 —	13 —	Ránchi
16 14	16 14	...	...	14 1	12 6	13 8	13 8	8 7	8 7	15 3	15 3	Palámau
18 8	19 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	6 10	7 8	13 —	12 8	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	15 8	13 — to 16 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	15 11	15 11	Monghyr
...	...	11 4	11 4	12 13	12 13	13 13	...	7 3	7 3	15 14	15 14	Gaya
..	...	11 —	12 —	14 4	13 4	15 —	14 4	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	8 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	13 14	12 10	13 14	13 4	7 9	7 9	15 8	15 8	Bhágalpur
14 4	14 4	...	...	14 4	13 3	16 8	12 8	6 9	6 9	14 4	14 4	Darbhanga
...	...	...	..	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Muzaffarpur
...	16 —	8 —		15 —	13 15	14 4	13 8	6 12	8 —	16 —	16 —	Sáran
13 —	13 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 —	13 8	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	14 8	12 8	19 —	12 8	20 —	18 —	7 8	7 —	14 —	13 8	Mirzapur
..	...	13 9	13 9	13 4½	12 11	...	.	6 8	6 —	12 15	12 15	Benares
..	...	...	...	13 4	13 2	...	12 12	7 14	7 —	13 4	13 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	18 8	14 —	...	..	7 —	6 —	12 — and 15 —	14 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	20 12	14 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	15 4	15 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...		6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
...	..	...	...	21 —	13 4	...	...	8 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	Jalaun
...	...	16 —	16 8	16 —	15 —	17 8	19 8	8 —	7 —	16 8	16 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	14 12	13 8	24 8	24 —	7 9	7 —	15 8	15 8	Jhansi
23 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	13 8	25 —	22 —	10 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	14 4	14 —	21 —	20 8	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	15 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	17 —	14 8	...	...	10 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 —	18 8	17 8	9 8	9 —	17 —	17 7	Meerut
...	...	...	...	16 4	15 4	18 12	18 12	8 4	6 4	17 12	17 12	Agra
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	17 —	16 12	Muttra
...	...	12 —	13 4	16 —	15 8	18 —	18 —	9 —	8 8	17 —	17 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	19 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	15 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	12 —	15 8	14 12	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	13 14	13 2	15 12	15 12	7 14	7 14	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
..	13 8	14 6	13 1	16 8	16 8	15 4	16 5	7 6	7 —	14 12	14 12	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	15 —	15 —	7 12	7 12	13 4	13 4	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(2) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	14 —	14 8	22 —	19 —	7	7 8	9 —	9 -	20 —	22 —	18	20 —
Budaun	14 14	13 2	19 11	17 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	21 3	18 12	20 3	18 4
Pilibit	14 7	13 12	18 —	17 —	5 —	5 4	13 —	13 8	17 8	16 8	17 -	15 4
Bareli	13 12	12 8	17 8	17 —	5 4	5 4	9 4	9 8	20 —	17 —	19 8	17 —
Moradabad	13 12	13 4	17 4	17 4	5 —	5 —	9 12	9 12	19 4	19 14	18 2	17 —
Bijnor	12 8	13 8	22 8	20 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 -	...	...	17 —	...
Muzaffarnagar	15 6	14 14	20 13	20 14	8 4	8 4	9 1	9 5	20 5	19 13	19 4	18 11
Sahåranpur	14 7	14 7	18 4	21 8	3 11	3 11¼	8 —	8 -	15 1	17 8	16 2	19 5
Dehra-Dún	13 —	13 —	18 —	17 —	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 4	16	14 —	16 —	16 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	10 —	10 —
Almora	9 8	9 12	11 8	12 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 12	...	...	..	...
Garhwál	12 8	13 —	18 -	18 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	9 —		.	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 8	11 8	18 —	17 8	6 —	6 —	10 ..	10 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Sultanpur	12 —	11 —	20 —	17 8	8 —	7 —	10 4	10 8	...		...	...
Rae-Bareli	13 8	12 8	17	16 —	5	5 —	10 —	10 8	17 —	18 —	17 —	18 —
Unao	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	19	20 —	20 —	20 —
Lucknow	11 8	12 8	17 8	17 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	17 8	17 8
Hardoi	13 8	13 8	20 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	19 —	18 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12 -	14 8	14 8	...	..	6 12	6 12	18 8	16 8	15 12	15 8
Barabanki	13 -	13 -	14 8	14 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	16 8	16 8	16 —	16 —
Gonda	14 —	12 12	13 4	13 8	...	..	8 4	8 4	15 4	15 4	14 12	13 12
Bahraich	14 —	13 —	16 8	16 —	6 8	6 8	9 4	9 8	17 —	16 8	15 -	15 —
Sitapur	13 —	13 —	17 —	16 ..	4	4 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	19 —	17 —
Kheri	13 8	13 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	15 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12	26 —	26 —	...	...
Bánswara	11 -	10 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	7 —	10 15	10 —	15 4	4 8	7 —	5 —	7 13	20 5	19 8	12 14	12 14
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	11 4	11 8	20 —	21 4	4 —	4	6 —	6 —	..	...	...	...
Ajmer	10 12	10 8	18 5	17 11	6 8	6 8	8 3	8 3	20 5	19 11	20 —	19 —
Kishangarh	13 12	13 —	16 8 to 17 8	17 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	20 4	20 —	19 —	19 —
Bundi	15 —	10 2	26 9	14 15	7 12	4 8	10 6	6 3	34 11	19 4	28 8	20 13
Kotah	12 8	12 6	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 —	16 —	16 —
Jhalawar	11 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	6 10	6 10	9 8	9 7	22 2	21 13	15 —	15 —
Tonk	11 1	15 —	16 10	23 —	4 10	7 —	5 12	9 6	21 5	33 8	23 8	29 —
Jaipur	10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	5 9	5 9	6 6	6 6	22 4	22 4	23 4	22 4
Karauli	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 13	6 14	8 2	8 —	9 6	26 4	26 8	25 —	24 6
Dholpur	12 3	12 1	18 3	17 10	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	23 8	24 10	24 8	25 —
Bharatpur	12 12	11 5	20 10	19 2	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	21 8	21 8	21 —	20 4
Alwar	12 6	12 9	20 7	20 1	6 3	6 3	8 3	8 3	26 4	24 7	24 10	24 3
Deoli	12 —	11 10	20 —	16 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	23 —	23 8	23 —	23 8
Nasirabad	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 -	21 —	21 —	20	20 —
Shahpura	10 4	10 —	15 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	30 —	30 —	19 —	19 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 —	11 —	18 —	13 —	3 —	3 4	6 —	6 —	..	...	15 —	14 8
Jaisalmer	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 6	5 4	7 5	7 9	15 6	15 10	14 8	14 8
Jodhpur	10 5	10 — and 12 7	18 —	17 15	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	19 8	19 8	16 5 and 18 2	15 9 and 17 6
Bálmer	10 13	10 13	...	..	...	...	6 —	...	...	...	18 1	17 3
Erinpura	10 12	10 4	16 14	16 8	6 —	6 2	7 —	7 2	17 —	15 —	17 8	17 8
Sirohi	10 — and 11 —	9 12 and 10 12	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Anádra	10 5 and 12 4	10 10 and 12 4	...	..	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 -	...	...	15 —	15 —
Abu	10 3 and 11 12	10 2 and 11 12	14 9	14 9	5 1	5 1	7 4	7 4	16 4	16 4	14 —	14 —
Central India—												
Indore	12	11 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 ..	18 —	17 8	14 —	14 —
Nimach	12 8	12 8	...	.	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	22 8	22 —	15 —	15 8
Gwalior		11 4		14 —	...	5 12	...	6 8	...	22 —	...	23 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	14 —	14 4	22 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 8
Ferozpur	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 -	...	..	9 -	9 —	18 —	16 —	18 —	16 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 4	15 8	26 4	25 8	...	...	9 —	8 8	20 4	19 8	20 12	22 —
Gujranwála	17 —	16 —	27 8	27 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —
Gujrat	18 8	18 8	28 —	21 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	28 —	23 —	24 -	24 —
Jhelam	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...		9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	27 —	24 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Districts	Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur		...	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 8	14 8
Budaun	...	...	18 —	10 8	15 12	14 —	20 —	17 8	10 6	6 12	16 —	16 —
Pilibit	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	17 8	16 8	6 4	5 4	15 —	15 —
Bareli	...	...	18 —	15 —	16 8	15 —	18 8	18 12	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —
Moradabad	...	...	12 4	12 4	15 4	15 —	19 12	19 4	9 —	9 —	17 4	16 6
Bijnor	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —		..	6 8	5 8	15 —	14 —
Muzaffarnagar	...	...		...	16 8	15 6	18 11	18 2	6 1	6 1	16 8	16 8
Saháranpur	17 8	21 8	17 3	21 8	16 2	16 2	..	19 5	5 14	5 6	16 2	17 2
Dehra-Dun	16 —	17 —	...	..	15 —	15 —	17 —	16 —	8 —	8 8	13 —	14 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —
Almora	12 8	13 8	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	11 8	11 4
Garhwál	24 —	22 —	24 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	4 8	10 —	9 8
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	14 8	14 8
Sultanpur	...	...	...	.	17 —	14 4	...	.	10 8	6 8	16 —	16 —
Rao-Bareli	20 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	7 —	15 —	15 —
Unao	...	...	12 —	13 8	14 —	13 8	21 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —
Lucknow	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 8	6 8	6 —	15 —	15 —
Hardoi	20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 8	15 5	16 —	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —
Barabanki	...	..	...	...	14 —	14 -	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 8	14 12	14 12	18	16 8	7 4	7 4	14 8	14 8
Bahraich	...	..	10 —	10 —	16 —	13 8	15 8	15 8	8 —	7 8	14 8	15 —
Sitapur	21 —	20 —	19 —	20 —	15 —	14 —	16 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	15 —
Kheri	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	17 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	...	...	...	..	15 —	15 —	32 8	31 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —
Bánswara	...	..	...	...	23 —	21 —	29 —	29 8	7 —	7 —	17 —	14 —
Mewar (Udaipur)	...	..	14 1	14 1	12 14	12 14	20 11	20 5	6 4	5 7	15 1	15 1
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	...	...	...	...	19 —	17 —	24 —	24 8	...	...	15 —	14 —
Ajmer	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	21 13	20 —	...	...	17 —	17 —
Kishangarh	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 —	21 8	21 —	...	...	20 —	21 —
Bundi	...	...	...	...	19 11	13 —	32 6	21 6	...	...	14 13	16 5
Kotah	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 8	30 —	30 —	6 —	6 8	14 —	14 —
Jhalawar	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 8	32 —	30 10	6 10	6 10	14 —	13 12
Tonk	...	...	...	...	14 1	15 —	20 1	33 8	...	...	17 5	14 8
Jaipur	...	...	14 7	14 7	16 11 and 21 11	16 11 and 21 11	23 5	23 5	13 5	13 5	17 12	17 12
Karauli	...	...	...	22 8	15 8	15 —	...	25 —	...	...	15	15 —
Dholpur	...	...	14 —	15 —	17 —	14 6	..	...	7 9	7 —	17 —	17 —
Bharatpur	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 5	16 .	19 8	19 8	6 4	6 4	16 8	16 8
Alwar	...	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	17 —	21 13	23 3	17 —	17 —	18 13	18 8
Deoli	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	25 12	25 —	6 —	5 12	17 8	17
Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —
Shahpura	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	24 8	24 2	...	...	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Bikaner	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 4	16 —
Jaisalmer	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 6	...	..	...	...	21 —	21 —
Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 7	18 8	17 12	7 8	6 4	16 12	16 12
Bálmer	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	.	..	16 —	16 —
Erinpura	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 11	...		..	..	10 —	18 —
Sirohi	...	...	19 —	19 —	11 4	11 4	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —
Anádra	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 8	15 —	...	...	17 —	17 —
Abu	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	15 12	15 12	6 12 and 7 —	6 13 and 7 1	16 6	16 6
Central India—												
Indore	...	..	...	...	15 8	13 8	22 —	22 —	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 8
Nimach	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	17 8	17 8
Gwalior	...	...	...	19 —	...	14 —	...	24 —	...	7 8	...	15 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —
Ferozpur	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	18 —	22 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 8	20 4	26 —	28 8	6 12	6 8	18 —	18 —
Gujranwála	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	26 8	28 8	...	...	20 —	20 —
Gujrat	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	20 —	20 —
Jhelam	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	27 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	13 11	13 6	22 8	20 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 8	21 8	21 8	20 8
Delhi	13 8	13 8	21 —	21 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Rohtak	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —		...	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Karnál	15 8	15 8	24 —	24 —	..	...	8 8	9 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	21 —	17 8
Ludhiána	16 —	16 —	23 —	22 8	..	...	8 8	8 8	22 —	21 8	19 —	18 —
Jalandhar	15 —	16 —	21 8	21 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	16 12	16 8	20 —	20 —		...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 —
Gurdáspur	19 —	18 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	17 8	17 8	26 —	24 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	19 —	20 —	18 —	20 —
Siálkot	19 —	18 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	25 —	21 —	25 —	25 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 4	10 5	12 3	12 3		...	7 —	7 —	14 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Kángra	19 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	18 —	16 8	26 8	26 8	...	..	6 —	6 —	24 8	23 8	23 8	23 8
Attock	18 5	18 5	26 8	26 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	21 8	21 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 8	19 8	26 —	26 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Jhang	16 —	16 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	28 —	27 8	21 —	21 —
Lyallpur	16 4	16 12	24 —	26 —	..	...	8 4	8 4	26 —	26 -	27 —	24 —
Multan	14 8	14 12	22 8	22 4	...	...	10 —	9 12	22 12	23 —	21 —	19 8
Montgomery	15 8	16 4	20 —	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	22 —	23 —	20 —	21 —
Muzaffargarh	16 —	15 8	21 —	21 8	...	..	8 4	8 4	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	14 11	14 11	20 10	20 15	...	...	10 10	10 10	23 12	23 12	20 —	20 —
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	15 —	14 12	21 8	21 —	4 8	4 4	8 8	8 8	23 12	21 6	23 12	24 —
Peshawar	17 —	16 —	28 —	28 —	5 9	5 9	8 4	8 4	22 —	23 —	19 —	19 —
Kohát	19 3	18 10	27 14	27 6	6 —	6 —	10 14	10 14	..	...	26 12	24 14
Bannu	21 5	20 8	36 9	30 8	12 8	11 4	13 2	13 2	35 —	33 12	26 4	22 8
Dera Ismael Khan	16 6	15 15	24 11	24 3	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	27 —	26 8	21 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 8	19 8	20 —	18 —	17 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	18 8	18 8
Shikárpur	15 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	22 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —
Quetta	12 12 to 13 4	12 4 to 12 12	16 8	15 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 11	8 11	..	...	8 6	8 6	10 2	10 10	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	13 —	12 6	13 4	13 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 9	9 —	9 7	9 14	...	...	12 15	14 13
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	11 5	10 6	...	...	9 12	10 4	10 11	10 11	17 1	17 1	16 8	16 8
Belgaum	9 2	8 10	...	...	8 2	8 6	8 15	9 7	16 1	15 9	16 1	15 10
Satara	8 11	9 1	...	...	6 4	6 10	8 —	8 11	17 5	17 5	16 10	16 10
Sholapur	9 6	8 7	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 8	8 8	19 7	19 7	20 6	20 6
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	8 14	8 14	17 8	17 8	20 14	20 14
Poona	8 5	8 5	..	..	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	14 2	14 2	15 4	15 4
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	19 4	19 4	17 9	17 9
Násik	10 7	10 7	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	16 8	16 8
Dhulia	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	10 3	9 11	...	.	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	15 12	15 12	14 8	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 11	9 11	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	18 7	18 7	14 13	14 13
Broach	9 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Kaira	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Baroda	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	18 8	18 8
Ahmadabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 2	6 8	9 4	9 8	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —
Godhra	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 —	14 —
Disa	10 8	11 —	..	...	5 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	18 8	20 —	16 8	16 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	19 8	19 8	18 —	18 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 —	11 11	...	...	5 13	5 13	8 2	8 2	16 8	16 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	14 12	14 12	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	17 —	17 —	...	...
Betul	16 5	12 13	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 12	16 —	...	...
Chhindwara	13 13	13 13	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	12 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 10	8 10	13 11	13 11	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	18 4	16 12	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	6 —	6 —	16 8	16 8	Delhi
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	..	...	17 8	18 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
23 —	22 —	15 —	15 —	17 4	17 4	21 —	20 —	9 —	11 8	19 —	19 8	Ambala
...	...	15 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	19 8	19 8	Ludhiána
...	...	14 —	14 —	19 8	18 8	22 —	21 —	..		19 8	19 8	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	19 —	19 —	...	.	18 —	18 —	Hoshiárpur
..	...		...	18 —	17 8	24 —	22 —	.		19 —	19 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	14 8	15 —	21 —	19 —	25 —	23 —	...		20 8	21 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	26 —	25 —	..		20 —	21 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	10 —	10 8	14 1	13 10	14 8	15	6 —	6 —	14 1	14 1	Simla
...	...	..		16 —	16 —	25 —	24 —		.	17 —	17 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	14 8	14 8	18 8	18 12	25 8	25 8	5 —	5 —	20 4	20 4	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	.	18 4	18 4	21 8	21 8	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...			23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Sháhpur
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	12 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Jhang
23 —	26 —	26 —	28 —	20 —	20 —	27 —	26 —	..	..	19 —	20 —	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	25 8	24 4	..	.	18 8	18 8	Multan
...	...	14 8	14 8	20 —	21 —	22 —	22 8	.	...	18 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	..	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Muzaffargarh
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	16 14	16 9	..		6 4	6 4	18 2	17 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	...	...	..									
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 4	20 —	21 —	8 —	7 8	15 2	15 2	Hazára
..	..	18 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Pesháwar
...	...	...	.	19 5	17 14	25 8	24 14	...	...	20 6	20 6	Kohát
...	...	...	...	23 7	24 11	33 2	32 8	11 4	11 4	21 14	21 14	Bannu
...	...	...	...	22 12	21 1	22 7	22 —	8 —	8 —	19 14	19 14	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	.		...	13 —	13 —		...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
...		..	...	12 —	12 —		...	7 —	7 8	19 —	19 —	Hyderabad
				9 8	9 8	...	.	5 8	5 8	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	.		7 8	7 8	18 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	..	...	14 8	14 8	...	..	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	..	..	...	14 2	13 —	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	.	...	10 12	10 12	...		8 2	8 2	16 —	16 —	Karwar
18 8	15 6	...	...	11 —	11 —	..	...	8 12	8 12	18 3	18 3	Ratnagiri
11 12	11 12	...		11 14	11 14	.	.	7 —	7 —	18 11	18 11	Alibág
...	...		...	11 4	11 4	...		8 5	8 5	14 11	14 11	Bombay
12 6	12 6		...	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 3	8 3	17 8	17 8	Tanna
12 6	12 6	...										*Deccan and Karnatak*—
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 14	9 5	17 11	17 11	Dharwar
...	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 5	17 5	Belgaum
...	...	.	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	11 3	11 3	15 15	15 15	Sátara
...	...	...	...	13 2	11 4	..	...	9 15	9 15	15 —	15 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	10 3	9 12	...	...	10 1	10 1	15 9	15 9	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	.	8 1	8 1	18 6	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	..	11 2	11 2	...	..	9 2	9 2	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	19 12	19 12	Násik
18 2	18 2	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	7 13	7 6	15 8	15 8	Dhulia
...	..	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	7 8	7 4	13 8	13 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	.	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	8 5	8 5	19 10	19 10	Surat
...	...	.	...	11 —	9 8	..	...	10 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	Broach
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Kaira
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 8	Baroda
16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	9 12	10 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	Godhra
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	19 —	16 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	6 12	6 12	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 2	12 6	...	...	8 8	7 12	16 9	14 8	Nimar
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 4	14 4	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	12 —	...	..	7 —	9 7	12 2	12 —	Betul
...	.	...	...	12 11	9 8	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 13	12 13	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 4	...	...	8 2	7 13	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 2	11 2	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1907—concluded [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 2	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 13	8 13	20 4	20 4	...	...
Saugor	15 —	13 12	...	...	6 —	5 13	8 —	7 2	22 9	21 6	...	...
Damoh	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 8	9 2	9 2	9 6	24 —	24 —	...	.
Jubbulpore	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	9 8	10 —	18 8	18 8	...	...
Mandla	14 13	13 14	..	...	8 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	..
Seoni	16 —	15 —	.	..	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	17 9	17 —	...	..
Bálághát	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	6 12	11 —	10 8	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	11 4	11 4	...	..	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	..	..	...
Chánda	11 7	11 7	..	..	8 15	8 15	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	14 4	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 11	12 13		...	.	...
Raipur	15 —	15 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	.	...	...	..
Drug	17 9	16 8	...	.	12 13	11 6	13 15	12 8	...	...	...	
Berar—												
Buldána	12 —	7 —	.	.		...	7 8	5 8	15 8	13 8	.	...
Akola	9 9	9 9	..	...	6 —	6 —	8 3	8 3	18 5	18 5	...	...
Amraoti	10 7	10 7	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 11	15 —	16 —	.	...
Yeotmal	11 —	11 —	.		6 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	18 —	16 —	...	..
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad*	6 12	6 5	10 6	10 8	5 3	5 4	6 15	7 2	13 4	13 3	17 6	16 5
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	..	...		8 8	8 11⅓	..	.	...	.
S. Canara	..	.	...	..	...	...	10 3⅓	9 4	...	..	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore		...			...		8 4	8 4	12 9	12 9	13 11	13 11
Nilgiris	...	...	..	...	.		7 7	7 7	..	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	..	..	...	7 —	7 13½	11 12½	12 9	10 15⅓	11 10⅓
Central—												
Bellary	.	.	..	..	...		7 ⅓	7 —⅓	15 13	15 13	...	...
Anantapur	...	..	...	...	..	...	8 13	8 13	17 2⅔	17 11	...	...
Cuddapah		.	..		...	...	7 7	8 4	13 12	14 8½	15 10⅓	17 2½
Karnul	...	.	...	..	...	.	8 10⅓	8 10⅓	18 15⅓	18 9		...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..		...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...		.	..	.	8 15⅓	8 11	...	...	14 14	15 13
Godávari	..		..	...	.	..	8 10⅓	9 8	14 4½	14 4½	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	.		...	...	..	...	9 1	7 13½	13 —	12 8	...	.
Guntur	...	...	..	..	...	...	10 7	10 7	14 10	14 10	16 —	14 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	14 13	15 10	14 —	15 8
East coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	...	.	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	.	...
Chingleput	...	...	..	...	.	..	8 —½	8 —½	...		...	...
N. Arcot	...	..	..	..	...	...	9 1½	9 14½	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	..	.		...	..	8 4	9 1	...	...	11 10½	11 10½
Tanjore	...	..		..	...	.	9 1½	9 14½	...	...	10 4½	10 15½
Trichinopoly	...		...	...	...	...	8 10⅔	9 8	12 9	17 4½	16 7	14 6½
Southern—												
Tinnevelly		..	...	.	...	...	10 5	10 5	14 14½	14 14½	12 5½	12 5½
Madura	...	...		..	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 2	14 2	12 5½	12 5½
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 13	6 12	5 9	5 9	7 14	7 14	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Bangalore	8 —	8 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	16 —
Tumkur	7 —	6 12	7 4	7 —	6 8	7 —	7 12	8 —	18 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —		...	...	...
Kadur	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	9 4	9 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 —	7 14	...	.	10 —	10 —	11 9	12 10	20 —	21 —	..	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	5 8	6 —	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 —	..	..	...	...
Aden	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	13 3	13 3	12 7	12 7

* Including Bolaram

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 2	14 —	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	16 6	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	15 6	15 6	Saugor
...	...	...	...	12 13	10 11	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Damoh
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 12	...	...	6 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	14 7	13 8	...	...	6 6	7 3	11 8	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 13	10 11	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 —	10 8	...	...	5 —	6 4	12 8	12 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	..	11 4	11 4	..	...	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	11 7	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	13 6	13 6	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 14	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	16 13	15 7	...	...	16 —	7 8	13 12	13 12	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	11 —	7 —	...	...	8 8	5 8	12 8	9 8	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 9	8 9	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 1	14 —	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
18 11	17 12	...	...	10 15	9 2	..	...	15 1	14 9	12 —	11 10	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	17 4½	16 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4½	16 13	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 6½	12 8	Nilgiris
12 15	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Salem
												Central—
15 8½	15 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10½	Bellary
15 13½	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 4	18 4	Anantapur
15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7½	18 8	Cuddapah
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —½	13 —½	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 4	14 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16 1½	16 13½	Ganjam
16 2¾	16 2½	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15 2¾	15 2¾	Vizagapatam
14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
14 6⅓	15 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Guntur
14 14	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 9	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 2	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10½	20 11	Madras
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	17 14	N. Arcot
12 9½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 7	S. Arcot
11 13½	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3½	18 3½	Tanjore
12 9½	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6½	18 8½	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 13	16 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14½	18 14½	Tinnevelly
13 11	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	Madura
												Mysore—
14 11	14 11	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 3	15 3	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	Bangalore
[illegible] —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
18 —	16 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hassan
20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Kadur
22 —	21 —	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	7 —	7 8	15 13	15 13	Shimoga
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
17 —	18 —	...	...	16 8	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

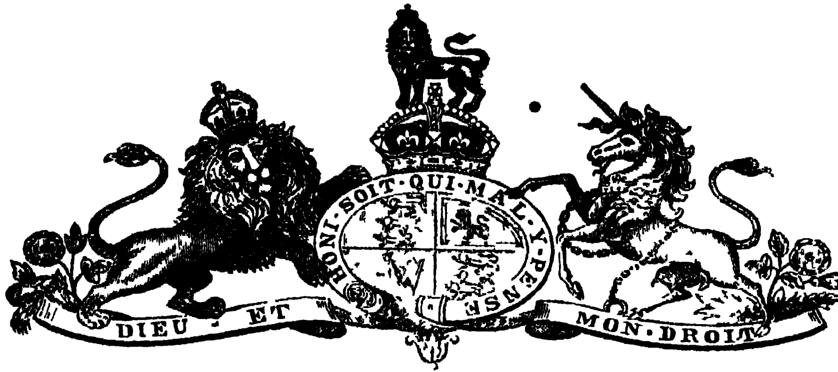
FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta. April 12, 1907



The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 18th April 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1447 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 15th April 1907:—

No. 192 of 1907.—Harold Gill, engineer, Apollo Chambers, Bombay, and Edgar Wakelin Thompson, engineer, Bombay. *A machine for filling cans, drums, or other receptacles by weight.*

No. 193 of 1907.—Alfred Vogelgesang, civil engineer, of Marktbreit, in the kingdom of Bavaria. *The manufacture of an improved insulating material.*

No. 194 of 1907.—Symonds, Harris and Company, Limited, manufacturers and general merchants, Trichinopoly Fort. *Improvement in steel portmanteaux.*

No. 195 of 1907.—J. E. A. D'Cruz, executive engineer, City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore city. *Flushing tank and cattle trough with bent tube automatic flushing syphon and automatic tipping trough combined.*

No. 196 of 1907.—F. D. Fowler, superintending engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, employed as engineer-in-chief, O. & R. Railway, Lucknow. *Improving the form of metal sleepers.*

No. 197 of 1907.—John Henry Jewell, tea planter and engineer, c/o Messrs. Grindlay and Company, 11 Hastings street, Calcutta. *A labour saving apparatus for automatically spreading fermented tea leaf in Paragon, Victoria and similar tea firing machinery.*

No. 198 of 1907.—Thakur Dutta Sharma, vaid, proprietor, Deshopkarak Aushdhalia, editor, "Deshopkarak," Lahore. *A medicinal compound called Amrit dhara.*

No. 199 of 1907.—Ernest James Andrews, secretary, of 2 Templar street, Camberwell, London, England. *Improvements in machines for separating the fibrous parts of leaves or stems from the pulpy or woody parts thereof.*

No. 200 of 1907.—Frederick John Cox, engineer, of 43 and 45 Fortess road, Kentish town, London, N W. *Improvements relating to apparatus for the production of gas.*

No. 201 of 1907.—Thomas Harding Board, distiller, of Glenthorn Portishead, in the county of Somerset, England. *Improvements in the preparation of seed yeast.*

No. 202 of 1907.—George Johnston, engineer, of 16 Balmoral road, Fairfield, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in railway vehicle couplings.*

No. 203 of 1907.—Cox Brothers, Limited, jute manufacturers, of Camperdown Jute Works, Lochee, Dundee, Scotland, and David McIntosh, factory manager, of said Works. *Improved means for weaving sacks, bags and the like.*

No. 204 of 1907.—James William George Ross, engineer, trading as the Boilerine Manufacturing Company of Old Kent road, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for supplying composition for the prevention of incrustation in steam boilers and the like.*

No. 205 of 1907.—Fredrik Wilhelm Hellberg, miner, of No. 5 Anderson Terrace, Spring street, Waverley, near the city of Sydney, county of Cumberland, state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia, and Charles William Turner, fishmonger, of 235 Oxford street, in the city of Sydney, aforesaid. *A combined hammock and tent.*

No. 206 of 1907.—Pearey Lall, agriculturist and physician, of Mauza Narela, Tehsil Delhi, District Delhi. *A new variety of or substitute for tea made from herbs, called "Imrat Sar Jiwan."*

No. 1448 P.—**SPECIFICATIONS** of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of anyone of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying: -

No. 321 of 1906—James Henry Rossenrode, proprietor of Rossenrode and Company, civil and military saddlers and bootmakers, The Mall, Rawalpindi and Murree. *An improved simplex gaiter.* (Specification filed 2 April 1907.)

No. 106 of 1907.—John Alexander Colquhoun, engineer, of the East Indian Railway House, No. 105 Clive street, in the city of Calcutta, Bengal Presidency of British India. *Improvements in or relating to coal shoots.* (Specification filed 5 April 1907.)

No. 1449 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 33 of 1896.—William Augustus Bailey. *Improvements in and relating to portable and other latrines.* (From 30 April 1907 to 30 April 1908.)

No. 52 of 1899.—Henry Cruse *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for generating steam.* (From 10 May 1907 to 10 May 1908.)

No. 38 of 1902.—David Moorhouse and David Thomson Dewar. *An automatic arrangement for regulating the tension of the tapes for driving the spindles of spinning and twisting frames.* (From 10 April 1907 to 10 April 1908.)

No. 257 of 1902.—Captain H. A. L. Hepper. *Improved electric key transmitting apparatus.* (From 7 April 1907 to 7 April 1908.)

No. 341 of 1902.—Robert Chamberlin Hislop. *Means whereby solder in the form of shots or small irregular shaped pieces can be used for soldering the joints on tins.* (From 27 April 1907 to 27 April 1908.)

No. 403 of 1902.—Robert Chamberlin Hislop. *An improved machine for soldering the joints of tins.* (From 27 April 1907 to 27 April 1908.)

No. 151 of 1903.—Alfred Moul. *Improvements in target apparatuses and the like where no projectile is employed.* (From 21 December 1907 to 21 December 1908.)

No. 1450 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 202 of 1902.—John Joseph Leahy, and Arthur Parmiter. *Improved method of and means for transferring travelling belts from one pulley to another.* (Specification filed 6 January 1903.)

No. 277 of 1902.—Albert Harlow Silver and Alfred Butterworth. *Improvements in or relating to sights for military and other rifles, guns and other fire-arms.* (Specification filed 9 January 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 87 of 1900.—Charles Woodbury Stevens. *Processes for the manufacture of artificial stone.* (Specification filed 9 January 1901.)

No. 172 of 1900.—Beaumont Richard Harrington. *An improved refuse incinerator with or without a smoke crematorium.* (Specification filed 7 January 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th April 1907.

	Total amount of notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase price)		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	* 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,27,12,500	19,95,74,565	21,22,87,065	4,32,62,633	*3,63,97,192	92,62,992	11,55,00,000	...	...	1,01,95,500	(a) 9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	33,46,18,263	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012.
Allahabad	.	1,74,31,025	1,74,31,025	1,14,97,516	23,48,145	..	...		...	...		...	1,38,45,661	
Lahore	...	3,31,58,585	3,31,58,585	1,13,15,353	31,21,815	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,44,37,108	
Bombay	70,87,850	10,21,38,155	10,98,26,005	2,56,68,541	67,22,262	2,11,70,210	...	..	...	20,55,000	..	...	5,55,16,013	
Karachi	...	1,01,01,255	1,01,01,255	41,50,010	1,80,285	.	...	.	...	..	...		43,30,295	
Madras	31,65,290	5,06,97,695	5,38,62,985	1,05,46,370	6,53,250	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	1,14,99,620	
Calicut		12,21,220	12,21,220	9,16,325	2,76,015	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	11,92,340	
Rangoon	..	2,85,08,510	2,85,08,510	2,78,60,490	6,40,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,85,00,675	
	2,35,65,640	44,28,31,010	46,63,96,650	13,55,17,238	5,03,39,149	3,04,33,202	11,55,00,000	...	...	1,22,50,500	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	46,40,40,035	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			23,56,615	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									Nil	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			46,40,40,035									TOTAL RESERVE R	46,40,40,035	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th April 1907.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th April 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1907.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans: of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	Total.	4 per cent. Loans: of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	4½ per cent. Loans: of 1870.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 31st March 1907	3,59,400	1,56,94,900	10,17,48,000	2,21,44,800	1,17,96,700	50,79,300	15,64,64,100	9,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,49,16,833
Add—																		
Amount of transferred to in London					.		..											.
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 31st March 1907		3,000	6,500	15,500	11,000	2,000	38,000											38,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 28th March 1907	500	8,500	30,000	13,600	3,000	13,500	58,600								..			59,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1907	.	10,000	6,000	39,000	20,000	.	1,53,000											1,55,000
	3,59,900	1,57,16,400	10,18,60,500	2,22,12,900	1,18,30,700	50,95,300	15,67,15,800	9,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,51,63,933
Deduct—																		
Amount written off in the London Registers		500	2,51,900	25,500			2,77,900			...	..		.	.				2,77,900
Balance on 15th April 1907	3,59,900	1,57,15,900	10,16,08,600	2,21,87,400	1,18,30,700	50,95,300	15,64,37,900	9,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,48,86,033

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Feb. 1907 enfaced from India 11,619 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,296 lakhs.
„ 16th Feb. 1907 „ 28th „ „ ditto .. ditto 3 „
„ 1st Mar. „ „ 15th Mar. „ ditto 5 lakhs. ditto 14 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 1 lakh. ditto 12 „
„ 1st April „ „ 15th April „ ditto 3 lakhs. ditto 3 „

11,628 lakhs. 11,330 lakhs.
11,330 „

Balance against India . 298 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th April 1907.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th April 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	68,04,656	15	4	1,25,37,964	14	10
Public Deposits at Branches .	57,33,307	15	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .				14,07,21,120	15	6
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				15,83,492	6	6
Sundries				29,95,844	10	3
RUPEES .				19,28,38,422	15	1

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .				1,38,23,893	0	0
Other authorized Investments				41,45,135	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				5,67,69,887	3	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				4,56,40,617	2	6
Bills discounted and purchased				2,47,64,603	9	3
Balances with other Banks .				18,74,604	8	3
Bullion				..		
Dead Stock . . .				16,99,257	14	10
Stamps				14,185	10	10
Sundries				7,72,195	15	2
				14,95,04,380	12	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*2,79,91,012	12	4	4,33,34,042	3	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†1,53,43,029	6	8			
RUPEES .				19,28,38,422	15	1

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R97,695 0 0
† Do. do. do. R2,47,327 8 0

R3,45,022 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th April 1907.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 27·45.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment.	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Not known	Miss Eva Blanch Collins (orphan) (claim received and will be paid hereafter).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

C. N. BAKER, Major,
Pay Examiner, Secunderabad Division.

PAY BRANCH, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, SECUNDERABAD DIVISION, MADRAS;
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH APRIL 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	19	1	..	20	21	.	21	5	200	105*	14	...	324	..	...	...
Bombay	135	...	...	135	62	..	62	9	400	157†	13	5	684	.	...	...

* Exclusive of 24 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received
† Do 61 do. do. do.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 18th April 1907.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows :—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaānī, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1907.

No. 46-T.—Mr. A. Perrett, Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for 21 months, with effect from the 13th of March 1907.

Simla, the 12th April 1907.

No. 47.—Mr. O. Burne, Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted combined leave for 19 months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *viz.*, privilege leave for two months and five days under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough for the remaining period under Article 308 (*b*) of the same, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th April 1907.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1907.

No. 3.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 13th April 1907:—

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Akora	North-West Frontier Province	8th April	Opened.
Jhelum Cutcherry	Punjab	4th April	Ditto.
Mahilpur	Ditto	1st April	Ditto.
Mekliganj	Assam	Ditto	Ditto.
Pilot Vessel Sandheads Wireless Telegraph Office.	Bengal	11th April	Ditto.
Saugor Island, Wireless Telegraph Office.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sialkot Cutcherry	Punjab	1st April	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Adapur	Bengal and North-Western Railway	5th April	Opened.
Bagaha	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Basin Bridge Junction	Madras Railway	25th March	Ditto.
Bhairogunj	Bengal and North-Western Railway	5th April	Ditto.
Bhelwa	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ghorasahan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Gokhula	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Harinagar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kharpokhra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Kundwa Chainpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Sangli	Southern Mahratta Railway	1st April	Ditto.

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th April 1907.

No. 1394.—The next half-yearly examination in the Baluchi language by the Higher Standard will be held at Quetta on Monday, the 29th April 1907.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

The 12th April 1907.

No. 1419—Under the provisions of paragraph 53, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX, Second Lieutenant R S. Bliss of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps is granted leave out of India for 8 months with effect from 26th March 1907

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 9th April 1907.

No. 1342.—The services of the Reverend H S Stephenson, B A, Assistant Chaplain of Quetta are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 8th April 1907, or the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties at Quetta.

No. 1343—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner by the Government of the Punjab the Reverend J. A R Brookes, M A, Senior Chaplain, is appointed Assistant Chaplain of Quetta, with effect from the date of the assumption of charge of his duties at Quetta

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 13th April 1907.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE

No. 14.—Captain A Gifford is granted leave for six months out of India, with effect from the 18th April 1907 or date of departure.

No. 15.—Lieutenant R F. J. Weeks is granted leave for six months out of India, with effect from the 1st May 1907 or date of departure.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant Resident.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 13th April 1907.

No. 12.—Mr. B S Wadia, Foreman of the Yard, R I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Constructor, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, with effect from the 6th October 1906, *vice* Mr W C. King on leave.

F. H. ELDERTON,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 10th April 1907.

No. 378.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Ransom, I.A., is appointed, with effect from the 18th March 1907, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Deoli during the absence on leave of Major F. C. Waller, I.A., or until further orders.

(2) With effect from the same date, Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom is invested, under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Deoli Cantonment during such time as he may act as Cantonment Magistrate.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December 1906, deposited under Articles 164 and 164 A, Volume I, Civil Account Code.—

Names of persons on funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.				Name of officers to whom interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1900-01.	Total.	
INDORE DIVISION.					
Mr. Ardeshir Hormasji, Contractor .	...	...	400	400	Interest not drawn.
AJMER PROVINCIAL DIVISION.					
Mr. Balabhai Motilal, Contractor .	1,500	1,000	2,000	4,500	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.
TOTAL .	1,500	1,000	2,400	4,900	

W. C. DAVIS,

Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

EXAMINER'S OFFICE, P. W. D.,
MOUNT ABU:
The 11th April 1907.

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1907.

The Reverend Canon A. G. Luckman, M.A., Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Cathedral Chaplain, has been appointed by the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to be Archdeacon in the Archdeaconry and Diocese of Calcutta and Bishop's Commissary, with effect from the 28th April 1907, in place of the Ven'ble Arthur Kitchin, M.A., resigned.

H. G. PEARSON,

Registrar.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 22nd March 1907.

No. 303—Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent of the Warthganj depôt at Khewrah, *Cis*-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, under orders of transfer to the Central Office at Agra, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th March 1907.

(71 P. of 1907.)

The 23rd March 1907.

No. 305.—Mr. D. M Smith, Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, under orders of transfer to the Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th April 1907.

(80 P. of 1907.)

No. 306.—Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Superintendent of the Allahabad Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, until return from leave of Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent, or until further orders.

(80 P. of 1907.)

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Rawal Pindi, dated at Rawal Pindi, this 9th day of April 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—7880, Private William Mark Felemington.
Age—30 years and 6 days.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Printer, lately with James Young Comedy Company.
Date of enlistment—3rd November 1904.
Place of enlistment—Portsmouth.

Parish and County in which born—Salisbury, Wiltshire.
Date of Desertion or absence—Overstayed leave from 31st March 1907.
Place of Desertion or absence—Rawal Pindi (on furlough at Lucknow.)
Marks—Tattooed both forearms.
On furlough.
Under 3 years' service.

J. C. M. CANNY, Lieut. and Adjutant, for Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 12th April 1907.

No. 145-S.*Ap.*—Mr. R. R. Ricketts is appointed superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

No. 152-S.*Ap.*—The following appointments are made with effect from the 1st April 1907, *vice* Mr. A. Wilson, superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, retired:—

Mr. H. C. Roussac, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade;

Mr. K. Vithialingham Pillai, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade;

Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., superintendent of post offices, promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade;

Mr. R. N. Mehta, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade;

Mr. G. K. Patankar, officiating superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. S. N. Devadasen, B. A, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade.

No. 156-S.Ap.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 5th April 1907, *vice* Lala Lachmi Narayan, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, retired :—

Mr. T. R. Hill, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade;

Munshi Syed Mahomed Baker Hussain, M.A., superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is promoted to the 4th grade;

Mr. H. O. Galvin is appointed superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

The 13th April 1907.

No. 184-S.Ap.—Mr. T. S. Carroll, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, and 2nd Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st May 1907, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 16th April 1907.

No. 217-S-Ap.—Mr. John Owen Candy is appointed superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that appointment.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES IN INDIA.

Results of the examination for Certificates of Competency under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, held at Asansol on the 30th and 31st January and the 1st and 2nd February 1907.

FIRST CLASS.

Name. (In order of merit).	Address.
A. F. Pennefather	Equitable Coal Company's Sathpokooria Colliery.
G. D. Scott	Standard Coal Company's Benchir Colliery.
G. F. W. Bapty	Santa Villa, E. I. R. Colliery.
I. A. T. Warde	New Beerbhum Coal Company's Jeyramdanga & Baraboni Collieries.
R. Calland	Dandot Collieries, N. W. Railway.
J. B. Wilkinson	Raneegunge Coal Association's Kustore Colliery.
J. W. Murphy	Bhulanbarraree Colliery.
A. J. Cooper	Bengal Coal Company's Sanctoria Colliery.
H. W. Loughran	Jamgram Colliery.
T. G. Hodgkinson	Messrs. Agabeg Bros, Jogta Colliery.
W. H. Topham	Bengal Coal Company's Murulidi Colliery.
T. H. Bennertz	The Bengal Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jointipur.
F. A. Roberts	Burrakur Coal Company's Gourangdi Colliery.
A. C. Bull	Lodna Colliery Company, Limited, Lodna Colliery.
E. G. S. Sam	Teetulmoorie Coal Company's Tetulmoorie Colliery.
J. W. Thornton	Bengal Coal Company's Damoodapur Colliery.
Basanta Kumar Pal	Katihar, District Purnia.
D. Blair	Equitable Coal Company's Deshargarh Colliery.

SECOND CLASS.

Name.	Address.
H. Adamson	The Bengal Coal Company's Laikdih Colliery.
J. D. D'Souza	Equitable Coal Company's Deshargarh Colliery.
J. A. Oliver	Borrea Coal Company's Salanpur Colliery.
R. L. Frizoni	Central Kurkend Coal Company.
F. Cooper	Bengal Coal Company's Damoodapur Colliery.
R. G. Rooke	Reliance Coal Company's Charanpur Colliery.
H. E. Myers	British India Coal Company's Nowpara Colliery.
A. J. Spencer	Katras Jharia Coal Co.'s Seebpore Colliery.
W. H. Bennett	Kankanee Colliery.
C. A. Forbes	Bhaskajuri Colliery.

W. H. PICKERING,
Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 10th April 1907.

No. 35.—On return from the leave granted to him under Notification No. 16, dated the 7th March 1907, Wázirzada Muhammad Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is reposted to the Kohat District, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st April 1907, relieving Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

By order, etc.,

J. L. MAFFEY,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 12th April 1907.

No. 36.—Consequent on the return of Captain G. B. Brown, I.A., Wing Commnander, from the privilege leave granted to him under Notification No. 18, dated the 8th March 1907, the following acting promotions are ordered in the Southern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th March 1907 :—

(1) Captain G. B. Brown, Wing Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, *vice* Captain J. C. Simpson granted combined leave.

(2) Lieutenant A. G. Shea, Adjutant and Quarter Master, to act as Wing Commander.

(3) Lieutenant P. W. Burrowes, Reserve Officer, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 12th April 1907.

No. 37.—On transfer from the Peshawar District, Mr. J. H. Adam, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bannu, until further orders, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 25th March 1907, relieving Mr. E. W. Tomkins transferred.

No. 38.—Mr. E. W. Tomkins, Superintendent of Police, Bannu, is transferred to the Hazara District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 2nd April 1907, relieving Mr. A. C. Stewart proceeding on leave.

No. 39.—Mian Abdul Aziz, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* M. Mahbub Alam seconded for Foreign Service, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 10th April 1907, relieving Mr. P. J. Anderson who reverts to his substantive appointment.

No. 40.—Khan Sahib Munshi Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th April 1907.

No. 41.—On transfer from the Kohat District, Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th April 1907, relieving Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 13th April 1907.

No. 42.—With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 7-582-594, dated the 28th August 1889, laying down scale of remuneration for Superintendents of District Jails, the following classified list of District Jails in the North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1907-1908 is published for general information, in supersession of this Administration Notification No 71, dated the 11th April 1906.

First Class Jails

Remuneration R150 per mensem

Peshawar.

Second Class Jails.

Remuneration R100 per mensem

Dera Ismail Khan

Third Class Jails.

Remuneration R75 per mensem

Nil

Fourth Class Jails.

Remuneration R50 per mensem

Abbottabad, Kohat and Bannu.

No. 43.—Captain J. W. Little, I.M S, assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Dera Ismail Khan District on the forenoon of the third April 1907, relieving Major A. Moorhead, I.M.S.

No. 44.—First grade Military Hospital Assistant No 800, Muhammad Fayaz Khan assumed temporary charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon, Wana, on the afternoon of the 18th March 1907, the date of departure of Captain J. R J Tyrrell, I.M S., on eight months' furlough to England on Medical Certificate.

J. L. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province

The 16th April 1907.

No. 45.—Ghulam Kasim Khan, Subedar Major, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to Officiate as Commandant of that Corps, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th March 1907.

By order, etc.,

W C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Staff Officer to Chief Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 10th April 1907.

No. 726—1809-*M.I.*—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Harnam Dass, on general duty at the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, was placed on plague duty at Peshawar, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th April 1907 till further orders.

A. M. CROFTS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

II C

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd March 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	31	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	5	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	76	25	2
3	Hazára	Baffa	7,029	4	3	7	8	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	1	1	2	52	59	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	18	17	35	34	19	15	...	...	...	12	...	9	3	10	2	4	6	25	24	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	5	4	9	9	5	4		...	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	26	26	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	9	5	14	16	11	5	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	72	83	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	2	4	7	5	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	70	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	8	15	22	14	8	...	...	..	15	...		...	2	3	1	4	28	41	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	6	1	7	6	6	...	...	...	..	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	40	34	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
		TOTAL	168,653	54	48	102	105	64	41	...	...	...	60	5	20	3	17	9	8	17	32	32	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd March 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 102 births were registered (54 males and 48 females), giving a birth-rate of 32 *per mille* of population; 105 deaths were registered (64 males and 41 females), giving a death-rate of 32 *per mille* of population.

There was one death registered from plague. It occurred in Khanpur Rural Circle of the Hazara District.

Peshâwar, the 10th April 1907.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 30th March 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	15	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	38	51	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	2	2	4	5	3	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	30	37	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	28	19	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	22	12	34	39	17	22	...	...	...	20	1	12	1	5	4	4	8	24	28	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	3	4	7	7	5	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	2	3	20	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	5	9	7	3	4	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	47	36	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	3	...	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	30	50	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	6	5	11	12	4	8	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	20	22	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	1	2	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	17	23	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	1	2	3	5	1	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	3	3	36	59	11
		TOTAL	168,653	47	36	83	91	41	50	...	...	...	47	2	21	1	20	9	15	24	26	28	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 30th March 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 83 births were registered (47 males and 36 females), giving a birth-rate of 26 *per mille* of population; 91 deaths were registered (41 males and 50 females), giving a death-rate of 28 *per mille* of population.

There are 3 deaths from Plague reported to have occurred during the week 1 in Plague Inspection Camp at Boat bridge in the Rural Circle of Dera Ismail Khan District and 2 in Nowshera Cantonment.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 12th April 1907.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.—Offers will be received up to 10th May 1907 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP "CANNING"

with all stores and fittings that are on board of her.

The vessel was built as a steel and iron screw steamer in 1882.

She is 285 feet long, has 36 feet 2 inches beam, and is 2,245·98 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the ship from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the noorings.

Twenty-five per cent of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD;
Bombay, 26th March 1907.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Engineer Department.

SESSION, 1907-1908.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form stating their University Registration Number on or before the 15th May 1907. Each application must be accompanied by registration fee of R1, which will in no case be returned.

The session begins on Monday, the 3rd June 1907.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The B.Sc. or B.A. Examination in the B course in Physics and Chemistry of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 23 years.
(2) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta and Madras Universities.
(3) The Intermediate Examination of Allahabad and Punjab Universities.
(4) The Intermediate Examination for the degree of B.A. of Bombay University.
(5) The High School Examination for Europeans and Eurasians.

The candidate's age in (2), (3), (4) and (5) must be under 21 years.

In selecting candidates who have passed the F. A. (all other things being equal), preference will be given to those who have passed in Sanitary Science in addition to the ordinary subjects of the F. A. Examination.

The maximum number to be admitted is limited to 40. The position in the University examination and the age of the candidate will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students to the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

One junior scholarship of R20 a month, one of R15 a month, and six of R10 a month, tenable for two years, will be given to students who have been admitted to the College and who do not hold University Scholarships.

The selection will be made in the following order:—

(a) B.Sc.'s;
(b) B.A.'s who have taken up the B course; and
(c) F. A. candidates (except those who passed in the third division).

There will be in addition one scholarship of R20 a month and one of R10 a month for Europeans and Eurasians who have been admitted to the College, tenable for two years.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Form of application for admission and any further particulars will be supplied upon application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 5th April 1907.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Apprentice Department.

SESSION, 1907-1908.

Candidates for admission to the Apprentice Department should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form on or before the 6th May 1907. Each application must be accompanied by a registration fee of R1, which will in no case be returned.

The session begins on Monday, the 3rd June 1907.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) Standard VII or Middle School Examination of the Code of European Schools.

(2) University Entrance Examination.

The candidate's age must be at least 15, and not more than 17 years.

There are 25 vacancies for Indians and 10 for Europeans and Eurasians. The selection of candidates for admission will be made by the Principal.

There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in June next and five on the reduced fee list. For natives there will be ten vacancies on the reduced fee list, available during the month of June. Election to those lists will be made by the Board of Visitors. Forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

The tuition fee to students of the Apprentice Department is R3 monthly for each month of the year, vacation included, except for students on the free and reduced fee lists.

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Before an applicant is admitted to the College his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the prescribed form.

All applications from Christian candidates for admission to the free or reduced fee lists must reach the Principal not later than the 6th May, so as to enable the elections to be made by the Board of Visitors before the opening of the session.

The vacancies on the native list will be filled up after the opening of the session from those apprentices who have joined the College after admission. Forms of application for admission and further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 5th April 1907.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with Rule (2) of the Revised Rules for the award of the Coates Memorial Prize, applications are hereby invited from candidates who intend to compete for the prize for 1907. The names of the drugs to be selected by the candidates must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June 1907.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 9th April 1907.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE Griffith Prize for 1907 will be awarded by the Syndicate in the course of 1908.

The subject for the prize will be an essay or record of original work in some department of Letters.

All persons who have taken the degree of Bachelor in the Faculty of Arts or the corresponding degree in any other Faculty in this University will be allowed to compete.

Each candidate will be required to send his essay or record of work to the Registrar under a distinguishing motto. The name of the candidate must be forwarded at the same time in a sealed cover with the motto outside. Such essays or records of original work must reach the Registrar on or before the 31st December 1907.

The value of the prize for 1907 will be Rs. 900.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 9th April 1907.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[*In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chapters I—IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.*]

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1909.

ENGLISH.

THE following portions of the English selections appointed by the Syndicate for the Entrance Examination, and published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. in 1904, have been prescribed for the Entrance Examination in 1909:—

(TO BE READ.)

Prose.

Scott	... Prince Charles's March to Derby.
Southey ...	.. The Battle of Trafalgar.
Miss Mitford ...	... Dora Creswell.
Notter and Firth ...	.. The Principles of Diet.
Sterndale ...	... Drains and Drainage.
Carlyle ...	... On the Choice of Books.
Macnaghten ...	... Gentle. Moral Courage.
De Quincey ...	... Early Memorials of Grasmere.
Freeman ...	... Who First Lived in Britain.

Poetry.

Tennyson ...	... Dora.
Longfellow ...	... The Builders. The Village Blacksmith.
Southey ...	... Among my Books.
Mrs. Hemans ...	... The Hour of Death.
Montgomery ...	... Home.

(TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.)

The Village Blacksmith.
Among my Books.
Home.

Two papers to be set in English: the first paper to contain questions on the Text-book and questions on Grammar arising therefrom; the second paper to contain passages in a vernacular, as defined in paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Entrance Examination for translation into English, together with questions on English Composition. In the case of students whose vernacular is English, a special paper will be set in which simple essays or letters or other original composition will replace the passages for translation into English.

GREEK.

Xenophon ...	... Hellenica, Books I and II.
Euripides ...	... Alcestis.

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition.

LATIN.

Cæsar	... De Bello Gallico, Books I and II.
Virgil	... Æneid, Book II.

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition, including easy passages from authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

HEBREW.

The Book of Exodus.

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition.

ARMENIAN.

Elishe's History of the War of the Vardanians, Parts I and II.
Elishe Vardapiet Doorian's "Course of Classical Armenian," Part I [Prose and Verse].

SANSKRIT.

The present Entrance Selections in Sanskrit, revised and edited by Babu Nrisinha Chandra Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., and Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur, M.A., and published by the University.

Vidyasagar ... ... Upakramaniká.

BENGALI.

The present Entrance Selections in Bengali revised and edited by Babu Chandra Nath Basu, M.A., B.L., and Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur, M.A., and published by the University.

HINDI.

Tulsidas ... .. Rámáyana, Ajodhyá Kanda.
Sitaram ... ... Uttararama Charita (*Bháshá*).

TELUGU

Poetry.

Bhaskarasata Kamu .. The whole.

Prose.

K. Veeresalingam ... ... Nitichendica Sandhi.

PALI.

Poetry.

Dipavamsa (Edited by Oldenberg)—Bhanavaras, I—V (pp. 13—41).

Prose.

Anderson's Pali Reader, pages 1-42, omitting Radha-Jataka, Nacca-Jataka and Sussondi-Jataka.

Candidates will be required to possess a general knowledge of the following portions of Pali Grammar as contained in the "Balavatara—(*a*) *Sandhi-kappa*, (*b*) *Nama-kappa*, including *Sabdarupa*, *Karaka*, *Samasa*, and *Taddhita*, (*c*) *Akhyata*, and (*d*) *Kita-kappa*, excluding *Unadi*.

ARABIC.

Selections by Shamsul-Ulama Ahmad.

PERSIAN.

New Selections by Shamsul-Ulama Ahmad (prescribed for 1904—08).

URDU.

Revised Selections by Shamsul-Ulama Ahmad.

HISTORY.

Sir William Lee-Warner ... The Citizen of India.

General and Physical Geography.

Huxley ... ... Science Primer, Introductory.—Arts. 12—55.
Geikie ... ... Physical Geography Primer.

N.B.—No text-books have been recommended for the Histories of England and India and for General Geography.

DRAWING.*

Freehand.

Poynter's South Kensington Drawing Books, First Grade Ornament, Books I—VI, and Freehand Elementary Design, Books I—II,

or

Oriental School Drawing Book, Parts I, II, III, IV, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Model Drawing.

Owen Gibbons ... .. A Guide to Model Drawing, published by John Marshall & Co., 42, Paternoster Row, London.

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* 1. Freehand—

The candidate will be required to draw correctly, in outline, straight lines, simple and compound curves. Drawing to be enlarged or reduced to a given size.

2. Model Drawing—

By "Model Drawing" the delineation of "Geometric solids or common objects from nature" is to be understood.

The candidates will be required to draw correctly, in outline, Geometric solids, as the cube, triangular, square and hexagonal prisms, the cylinder and cone—the solids to be arranged in groups of two or three in combination with common objects without ornamentation, as vases, lotas, buckets, stools, etc.

Drawing to be not less than eight inches in height.

One paper to be set in this subject.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[*In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chapters I—IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.*]

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1909.

ENGLISH.

Poetry.

Goldsmith ...	... The Deserted Village.
Milton ...	... Paradise Lost, Book II.
Tennyson ...	... The Passing of Arthur.
Scott ...	... The Lady of the Lake.

Prose.

Macaulay ...	... Biography of Goldsmith. The Two Essays on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
Cowper ...	... Selections from Letters, by Webb.
Ruskin ...	... The Crown of Wild Olive (omitting the Appendix).

A paper will be set on Essay, Prosody and Rhetoric, and some questions will be set on unseen passages from works of the same standard of difficulty as those prescribed for the Entrance Examination.

GREEK.

Herodotus ...	... Book VII.
Plato ...	.. Apology and Crito.
Euripides ...	... Medea.

With unseen passages in Greek for translation into English. Such passages will not exceed in difficulty the text prescribed for the Entrance Examination.

LATIN.

Cicero ...	... In Q. Caecilium Divinatio. In C. Verrem Actio Prima.
Livy ...	. Book XXI.
Virgil ...	... Æneid, Book VI.

With unseen passages in Latin for translation into English. Such passages will not exceed in difficulty the text prescribed for the Entrance Examination.

HEBREW.

Poetry.

Psalms XLII—LXXXIX.

Prose.

The Book of Deuteronomy.

The course also includes Grammar and Composition.

ARMENIAN.

Poetry.

Elishe Vardapiet Doorian's course of Classical Armenian, Part II.

Prose.

Moses of Khoren's History of Armenia, Part II.

The course also includes Grammar and Composition. The unseen passages in Armenian for translation into English will consist of simple prose not exceeding in difficulty the text prescribed for the Entrance Examination.

SANSKRIT.

Poetry.

Raghuvansam—Cantos XIII and XIV with Mallinatha's Commentary.
Bhattikavyam—Cantos II and XII.

Prose.

*Mahabharatam— Vanaparva, Chapters 192 and 197, pp. 457 to 460 and p. 465, down to sloka 25—Vangabasi edition.

*Dasakumaracharitam—Upaharavarmacharitam (to be expurgated), Chapter III, Uttarakhandam.

*The portions of Mahabharatam and Dasakumaracharitam prescribed for the Examination will shortly be published by the University.

BENGALI.

Sitár Banabás, *by* Iswarchandra Vidyasagar.
Chárupatha, Part III, *by* Akshaykumar Datta.
Mahábhárata, Adi Parva, Anukramanika and Parvasangraha Adhyay.
Bengali Translation, *by* Kaliprasanna Sinha.
Sanjam Siksha, *by* Chandra Nath Basu (omitting the last chapter).
Life of M. Madhusudan Datta, *by* Jogendranath Basu (omitting the English portions).
Rámáyani Kathá, *by* Dineschandra Sen (omitting the notes).

HINDI.

Harischandra ...	... Charitavali.
Pratapnarayan Misra	. Sangit Shakuntal.
Gadadhar Singh	... Kadamvari.
Lala Sitaram ...	... Nitibátiká.

PALI.

Anderson's Pali Reader—omitting the Radha-Jataka, Nacca-Jataka, Sussondi-Jataka, Andabhuta-Jataka, Khara-putta-Jataka, the birth of Gotama Buddha and the murder of Sundari.

The course also includes a knowledge of Pali Grammar of a higher standard than that required at the Entrance or Matriculation Examination.

Grammars recommended.

E. Müller ..	... Pali Grammar
Satischandra Vidyabhushan	Kaccayana.

HISTORY.

The following books are recommended :—

Tout ...	... Advanced History of Great Britain.
Ransome ...	... Advanced History of England.
Brewer ...	... The Student's Hume.
Oman ...	. History of England.
Gardiner ...	... Student's History of England.
Bury ...	... History of Greece for Beginners. (*N.B.*—This book comes down only to 322 B.C.)
Smith ...	... Smaller History of Greece, revised by Marindin.
Smith ...	.. Smaller History of Rome, revised by Greenidge.
Shuckburgh ..	... History of Rome for Beginners.
Merivale and Puller	... School History of Rome (only the portion from Actium to the end).

GEOGRAPHY.

The following books are recommended for the use of students :—

A. J. Herbertson	... The Oxford Junior Geography.
H. R. Mill ...	... General Geography
or	
W. H. Arden Wood	... General Geography for Indian Schools.
H. F. Blandford	... India, Burma and Ceylon.
Huxley and Gregory	... Physiography.
Simmons and Richardson...	Practical Geography.

The following books are recommended for the use of Teachers :—

Sir A. Geikie...	...	The Teaching of Geography.
R. A. Gregory	...	The Planet Earth.
A Hughes ...	...	Practical Geography for Schools.
H. R Mill ..	...	The Realm of Nature.
W. M Davis ...	...	Physical Geography.
C. R Dryer ...	...	Lessons in Physical Geography.
H. R. Mill ...	...	The International Geography.

CHEMISTRY.

The following books are recommended :—

W. A. Shenstone	..	Inorganic Chemistry.
W. Jago ...	...	Inorganic Chemistry—Theoretical and Practical, stage II—A Manual for students in advanced classes.
Perkin and Lean	...	Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.
Donington ...	..	Practical Exercises in Chemistry.
Bailey .	...	First stage in Inorganic Chemistry.
H. E. Stapleton	...	Introduction to Practical Chemistry.
Dunstan ...	...	Elementary Experimental Chemistry.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[*In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chapters I—IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.*]

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1909.

ENGLISH.

Pass Course.

Shakespeare ..	.	A Midsummer Night's Dream. Julius Cæsar.
Palgrave ...	...	The Golden Treasury (1st series), Book II.
Tennyson ..	...	The Princess.
Burke ..	...	Reflections on the French Resolution.
Johnson ...	...	Lives of the Poets—The Lives of Milton, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Swift and Gray—edited by Arnold
George Eliot ...	.	Silas Marner.

Honour Course.

(*In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.*)

Shakespeare ...	...	Macbeth.
Wordsworth ...	...	Poems chosen and edited by Mathew Arnold.
Bacon ...	..	Essays.
Lamb ..	...	Essays of Elia (1st series).

The following books are recommended for the study of the Philology of the English Language and the History of English Literature :—

Earle ...	...	Philology of the English Tongue.
Latham ...	...	Handbook of the English Language.
Thompson ...	...	Students' English Literature, founded upon the Manual of Thomas B. Shaw.
Saintsbury ...	..	Short History of English Literature.
Dowden ...	...	A Primer of Shakespeare.

GREEK.

Pass Course.

Homer ...	...	Iliad, Books VIII and IX.
Sophocles ...	...	Antigone.
Plato ...	...	Republic, Book I.
Demosthenes ...	...	De Corona.

Greek History, up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination in Arts, as in—

Bury	...	... History of Greece for Beginners.
Smith	...	... Smaller History of Greece, revised by Marindin.

Honour Course.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Æschylus	...	... Agamemnon.
Aristophanes	...	... Knights (Pitt Press, School Edition).
Thucydides	..	... Book IV.
Plato	...	... Phædo

(PERMANENT SUBJECTS)

The following books may be consulted:—
Philology of the Greek Language—

Giles	...	... Comparative Philology.

History of Classical Greek Literature—

Jevons	...	... Greek Literature.

LATIN

Pass Course.

Cicero	...	... Pro Murena
Livy	...	... Books II and III.
Virgil	...	... Georgics, Books III and IV.
Horace	...	... Odes, Books III and IV.

Roman History, up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination in Arts, as in—

Smith	...	... Smaller History of Rome, revised by Greenidge
Shukburgh	...	... History of Rome for Beginners.
Merivale and Puller		... School History of Rome (only the portion from Actium to the end).

Honour Course.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Terence	...	... Phormio.
Lucretius	...	... Book I.
Catullus	...	... Select Poems, by F. P. Simpson (Macmillan).
Cicero	...	... Letters (Tyrrell's Selections).
Tacitus	..	... Annals, Book I.

(Permanent subjects.)

The following books may be consulted:—
Philology of the Latin Language—

Lindsay	...	... Historical Latin Grammar.

History of Latin Literature to the end of the Augustan period—

Mackail	...	... Latin Literature.

HEBREW.

PASS COURSE.

Prose.

I and II, Samuel, Hosea, Amos.

Poetry.

Psalms XC—CL, Job.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah.
History of the Jews.
Literary History of Old Testament.

ARMENIAN.

PASS COURSE.

Poetry.

Bagratoonie's translation of Paradise Lost, Books IX, X, XI and XII.

Prose.

Agathangalo's History, Parts I and III.
Moses of Khoren's History.
The course shall also include the History of Armenia.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Poetry.

Bagratoonie's Haik Dientsazn, Books I, II, III, IV and V.

Prose.

John Catholicus.
Elishe.
The course shall also include the History of Armenian Literature and the elements of Armenian Philology.

SANSKRIT.

PASS COURSE.

Poetry.

Manusamhita—Chapter VII with Kulluka's Commentary.
Kiratarjuniyam—Cantos I and II with Mallinatha's Commentary.

Drama.

Abhijnanasakuntalam.
Mudra Rakshasam.
History of Sanskrit Literature as in Macdonell.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Poetry.

Bhattikavyam—Cantos XVIII and XIX.
Kadambari—Pages 102 to 124, Bombay Edition, commencing with "তাতঃ চন্দ্রপীড়" to "অচ্ছোদং নাম সরোদৃষ্টবান্".
Rigveda Samhita—Peterson's selections, with Sayana's commentary, First series, Suktas 1—12.

Grammar and Rhetoric.

Siddhanta Kaumudi—Karaka and Samasa.
Dandi—Kavyadarsa. Sahitya darpan, Chapter VI.

Bengali.

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	Durgesnandini.
Rabindranath Tagore ...	Essay on Vidyasagar.
Hem Chandra Vidyaratna	Ramayan (as in R. C. Dutt's Hindu Sastra, Vol. II, Part VI).

Hindi.

Harischandra ...	Mudrá Rákshas.
Pratapnarayan Misra ...	Suchal Siksha.
Gangaprasad Agnihotri ...	Nibandhmáládarsh.

PALI.

PASS COURSE.

Poetry.

Dhammapada.
Khuddaka Patha.

Prose.

Milinda-Panha (Trenckner's), pp. 1—211.

Grammar.

Rupasiddhi of Kaccayana.
Kielhorn's Sanskrit Grammar.

Elements of Comparative Philology.

Peile's Primer of Philology.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Mahavansa—Chapters 1—20.
Dighanikaya—Mahagovinda Sutta, Mahaparinibbana Sutta.
Rhys Davids—Buddhist India.

HISTORY.

PASS.

Paper I.—Lodge ... Modern Europe.
Paper II.—Period—The reigns of Charles II and James II :—
Macaulay ... ... History of England.
Green ... ... History of the English People.
Paper III.—Elphinstone ... History of India.
Smith ... Early History of India.
Taylor ... Students' Manual of the History of India (only the British Period).

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the subjects for the Pass Course.)

Paper IV—Period from 479—404 B.C. :—
Bury ... ... History of Greece.
Smith ... ... History of Greece, revised by Marindin.
Grote ... ... History of Greece.

Paper V—Period from 264—146 B.C. :—
How and Leigh ... History of Rome to the death of Cæsar.
Liddell ... ... History of Rome, revised by Benecke.
Shuckburgh ... ... History of Rome.
Mommsen ... ... History of Rome, translated by Dickson.

Paper VI—Hallam ... Europe during the Middle Ages.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Books recommended for the guidance of students :—

PASS COURSE.

PAPER I.

Political Economy.

Fawcett ... ... Political Economy.
Walker ... ... Political Economy.
Gide ... ... Principles of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

PAPER IV.

(In addition to Pass Course.)

Nicholson ... ... Elements of Political Economy.
Marshall ... ... Economics of Industry.

PASS COURSE.

PAPER II.

Political Philosophy.

Bluntschli ...	... Theory of the State.
Woodrow Wilson	... The State.
Raleigh ...	... Elementary Politics.
Seeley ...	... Introduction to Political Science.

PASS COURSE

PAPER III.

Application of the Principles of Political Economy to Indian Topics.

Chesney ...	... Indian Polity.
Strachey ...	... India.

Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System, 1893, published by the Government of India.

Baden-Powell -Land Revenue in British India.

Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government (Government of India)—January 1902.

HONOURS COURSE.

PAPER V.

(In addition to the Pass Course.)

Specially selected text.

Aristotle ...	... Politics (translated by Welldon or Jowett)

Books recommended for the guidance of teachers—

Mill ...	... Political Economy.
Nicholson ...	... Principles of Political Economy.
Sidgwick ...	... Political Economy.
Sidgwick ...	... Elements of Politics.
Marshall ...	Principles of Economics.
Pollock ...	... Introduction to Science of Politics.
Ranade ...	... Essays on Indian Economics.
T. Morrison ...	... Administration of an Indian Province.
Baden-Powell	... Land Systems of British India.
R. C. Dutt ...	... India in the Victorian Age.
R. C. Dutt ...	... Industrial History of India.

CHEMISTRY.

PASS COURSE.

The following books are recommended:—

Van Deventer	... Physical Chemistry for Beginners.
Newth ..	... Inorganic Chemistry.
Emerson Reynolds	... Experimental Chemistry for Junior Students.
Ira Remsen ...	... Organic Chemistry.
Perkin and Kipping	... Organic Chemistry.
Francis Jones	... Practical Chemistry.
George ...	... Practical Organic Chemistry.

HONOURS COURSE.

(In addition to the Books recommended for the Pass Course.)

H. C. Jones ...	... Elements of Physical Chemistry.
R. A. Lehfeldt	... Text-book of Physical Chemistry.
Holleman ...	... Organic Chemistry.
Ostwald ...	... Foundations of Analytical Chemistry.
J. Wade ...	... Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry.
Ostwald ...	... Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentine and Hodgson	... Practical Chemistry.
Cohen ...	... Practical Organic Chemistry.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[*In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chapters I—IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.*]

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1907.

ENGLISH.

In the list of Text-books in English prescribed for the M. A. Examination in 1907, under heading "Permanent Subjects," Smith's Manual of the English Language" has been omitted.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject of Mental and Moral Science as defined by the Syllabus prescribed :—

GENERAL.

Ward ...	... "Psychology" (*Encyclopædia Britannica*).
Spencer ...	... Principles of Psychology.
Ladd ...	... Outlines of Physiological Psychology.
Mill ...	... System of Logic.
Venn ...	... Empirical Logic.
Sidgwick ...	... Methods of Ethics.
Martineau ...	... Types of Ethical Theory.
Sidgwick ...	... The Ethics of T. H. Green, Herbert Spencer and Martineau.
Caird ...	... Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Martineau ...	... A Study of Religion, 2nd edition.
Ward ..	... Gifford Lectures (Naturalism and Agnosticism), 1896-1898.
Green ...	... Prolegomena to Ethics.
Aristotle ..	... Politics (English Translation by Jowet or Welldon).
Ueberweg ...	... History of Philosophy.
Erdmann ...	... History of Philosophy, Vols. I and II.
Janet and Seailles	... A History of the Problems of Philosophy, translated by Ada Monahan.
Mádhavachâryya	... Sarva-darsana Sangraha, translated by Cowell and Gough (the Nyáya, Chárvaka, Sánkhya, and Bauddha systems).
Vyása and Sankara	... Vedánta Sûtras with Bháshya, as in Part I of George Thibaut's Translation—Introduction only, pages i—xxx.

SPECIAL.

Kant ...	... Transcendental Analytic, Book II (Analytic of Principles as in Max Müller's translation of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason).

(*The examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be on the subject as defined by the Syllabus, and shall not necessarily be confined to the books recommended to be used in studying the subject.*)

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A.—CHEMISTRY.

Mendeleéff ...	... Principles of Chemistry, Vols. I and II. Translated by George Kamensky, and edited by A. J. Greenaway.
{ Bernthsen ..	... Organic Chemistry
	or
{ Wade ...	... Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry.
Newth ...	... Manual of Chemical Analysis.
Ostwald ...	... The Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry (translated by G. McGowan).
Walker ...	... Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

D.—BOTANY.

Asa Gray ...	... Structural Botany.
Goebel ...	... Outlines of Classification and Special Morphology of Plants.
Sachs ...	... On the Physiology of Plants.
Sachs ...	.. History of Botany (1530—1860), translated by Garnsey and Balfour (Clarendon Press Series).
Scott ...	... Studies in Fossil Botany.
{ Roxburgh ...	... Flora Indica
or	
{ Prain ...	. Bengal Plants.
Bower ...	.. Practical Botany.
De Bary ...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Phanerogams and Ferns.

E.—PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Michael Foster	.. Text-book of Physiology.
Schafer ...	... The Essentials of Histology.
Stirling ...	... Outlines of Practical Histology.
Halliburton	... Essentials of Chemical Physiology.
Halliburton	... Handbook of Physiology.
Arnold Lang	... Text-book of Comparative Anatomy, Part I.
Wiedersheim	... Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Parker and Parker	... Elementary Course of Practical Zoology.
Balfour ...	. Comparative Embryology.
Darwin ...	.. Origin of Species.
Parker ...	. Lessons in Elementary Biology.
Haddon	... Introduction to the Study of Embryology.
Claus-Sedgwick	... Elementary Text-book of Zoology, Vol. I, General Part and Special Part—Protozoa to Insecta; Vol. II, Special Part—Mollusca to Man.

F.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Geikie ...	... Text-book of Geology (latest edition).
Medlicott and Blanford ...	Manual of the Geology of India (2nd edition), by R. D. Oldham, A.R S.M.
Nicholson and Lyddeker ...	Palæontology.
{ Rutley ...	... Mineralogy
or	
{ Mier ...	.. Mineralogy.
Rutley ...	... Rock-forming Minerals.
H. Rosenbush	... Microscopical Physiography of the Rock-making Minerals, translated by Joseph P. Iddings [Macmillan & Co. (latest edition)].
Alfred Harker	... Petrology for Students, Cambridge, 1895 (Cambridge Natural Science Manuals).
Cole ...	... Aids to Practical Geology.
Geikie ...	... Atlas of Physical Geography.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1908.

ENGLISH.

Chaucer ...	... The Prologue, The Knightes Tale, and the Nonne Prestes Tale.*
Spencer ...	... The Shepherd's Calendar—January to June.
Shakespeare ...	.. Cymbeline, Romeo and Juliet, Merry Wives of Windsor, Henry IV (Part II).
Marlowe ...	... Faustus.
Milton ...	... Paradise Lost, Books VII, VIII and IX.
Dryden ...	... Annus Mirabilis, Astræa Redux.
Pope ...	... Satires and Epistles.
Browning ...	... Men and Women [being the 13 pieces under this heading in the edition of the Poetical Works in 2 Vols., 1905, namely—(1) Transcendentalism, (2) How it strikes a Contemporary, (3) Artemis Prologizes, (4) An Epistle, (5) Johannes Agricola, (6) Pictor Ignotus, (7) Fra Lippo Lippi, (8) Andrea Del Sarto, (9) The Bishop orders his tomb at St. Praxad's Church, (10) Bishop Blougram's apology, (11) Cleon, (12) Rudel to the Lady of Tripoli, (13) One Word More]

Shelley ...	... Prometheus Unbound.
Milton ...	... Areopagitica.
Bacon ...	... Advancement of Learning.
Sir Thomas Browne	... Religio Medici.
Carlyle ..	... Past and Present.
Butler ...	... Analogy, Part I.
Holmes ...	... Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Thackeray ...	... Vanity Fair.
Huxley ...	... Science and Education, pages 38—261.

Permanent Subjects.

Morris ...	... Historical Outlines of English Accidence.
Sweet ...	... Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce ...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

N.B.—No Text books are prescribed on the History of English Literature.

GREEK.

Homer ...	... Iliad and Odyssey.
Pindar, Theocritus ...	... The whole.
Æschylus ...	... Prometheus, Agamemnon, Eumenides.
Sophocles	.. Oedipus Tyrannus, Ajax, Antigone.
Euripides ...	... Hecuba, Bacchae, Ion.
Aristophanes ...	... Knights, Clouds, Frogs, Birds.
Herodotus ...	... Books II and III to the end of Chapter LXVI
Thucydides ...	... Books VI, VII and VIII.
Demosthenes ...	... Orations against Leptines and Meidias and De Falsa Legatione.
Plato ...	... Republic, Theætetus.
Aristotle ...	... Nicomachean Ethics, Books I—IV.

Permanent Subjects.

The following books may be consulted:—

Philology of the Greek Tongue and Elements of Comparative Philology—

Giles ...	... Comparative Philology.
Sayce ..	. Introduction to the Science of Language.
King and Cookson	... Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin.

History of Greek Literature—

Jevons ..	... Greek Literature.
Mahaffy ...	... History of Classical Greek Literature.

The General History of Greece.

The Antiquities of Greece. No book is prescribed, but opportunity will be given to the student to show special knowledge of one of the branches of the subject.

LATIN.

Plautus ...	... Aulularia, Trinummus.
Terence ...	... Andria, Heautontimoroumenos.
Lucretius ...	... Books I, V and VI.
Virgil.	
Horace.	
Persius ...	... Satires.
Juvenal ...	... Omitting 2, 6 and 9.
Cicero ...	... Letters (Watson's Selections); Philippic, Book II, De Finibus, Books I—III.
Livy ...	... Books I—V.
Tacitus ...	... Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

The following books may be consulted:—

Philology of the Latin Tongue and Elements of Comparative Philology—

Giles ...	... Comparative Philology.
Sayce ...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Lindsay ...	... Historical Latin Grammar.

Classical Latin Literature—

Mackail ...	.. Latin Literature.
Teuffel ...	... History of Latin Literature.

General History of Rome.

Antiquities of Rome. (No book is prescribed, but opportunity will be given to the student to show special knowledge of one of the branches of the subject.)

HEBREW.

Isaiah.	Psalms.	Song of Solomon.
Jeremiah.	Proverbs.	Daniel.
Ezekiel.	Job.	Ezra.
The Minor Prophets.	Ecclesiastics.	Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

History of the Jews.
History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

SANSKRIT.

GROUP A.

Sríharsha ...	... Naishadhacharita, Cantos I—III and XVII.
Kálidása ...	... Malavikagnimitra.
Mágh ...	... Sisupálabadh, Cantos XV and XVI.
Bhavabhúti ...	... Malati Madhab.
Súdraka ...	... Mrichchhakatika.
Dandin ...	... Mallikamaruta
Bánabhatta ...	... Kádambari, Part I.
Vyása and Sankara	... Vedánta-Sútra and Bháshya, first four Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the 2nd Adhyáya.
Visvanátha ...	... Bhashaparichchhdeda with Siddhanta Muktabali, omitting the Vyapti portion of the Commentary.
Upanishad ...	... Svetasvatara.
Rigveda ...	... Dr. Peterson's selections, 2nd series, with Sayana's commentary.
Vyása ...	... Bhagavadgítá, Chapters I—IV, with Sankara's commentary.
Pánini ...	... Vaidika Prakriyá, Káraka and Samása, as contained in Siddhánta-Kaumudi.
Manu Samhita	1, 2, 3, 7, 8.
Mammata Bhatta	Kávya-Prakása.

Kramadisvara—Prakrita—Lankesvara (as in Sankshiptasara).

Permanent Subjects.

Max Muller ...	... Science of Language, Vol. I, Lectures V, VI, VII, and IX, and Vol. II, Lectures III, IV, V, VI and VII.
Muir ...	... Sanskrit Texts, Vol. V.

Students may take up the Inscriptions of Asoka, instead of one of the following :—

(a) Bhashaparichchheda (limited as above).
(b) Vedánta-Sútra (limited as above).

GROUP B.

I.	Gautama and Visvanátha ..	Sútra with Vritti.
	Kanada and Sankara ...	Sútra and Upaskára.
II	Kapila and Aniruddha ...	Sútra and Vritti.
	Pantajali and Bhoja ...	Sútra and Vritti.
III.—	Jaimini and Savara ..	Sútra and Bháshya—Adhyáyas 1, 2 and 3
IV.—	Vyása and Sankara ...	Sútra with Bháshya—Adhyáya 1.
V.—	Vyása and Sankara -Adhyáya II.	
VI.—	Essay and Comparative Grammar.	

N.B.—Students may take up Indian Paleography and Epigraphy instead of any one of the subjects of the first five papers.

Permanent Subjects.

Max Muller ..	... Science of Language, Vol. I—Lectures II and VI; Vol. II—Lectures IV, V, VI and VII.
Colebrooke ...	... Philosophy of the Hindus as given in the first volume of the works.
Max Müller ...	... Six Systems of Philosophy.
Max Müller ...	... Six Systems of Hindu Philosophy.

GROUP C.

I.	Gautama and Visvanátha ..	Sútra and Vritti.
	Kanada and Sankara ...	Sútra and Upaskara.
II.—	Visvanátha	Bhashapariohchheda with Siddhanta Muktavali.
III	Udayana and Haridasa ...	Kusumanjali with Haridasa's tika.
	Gangesa and Jayadeva	Iswaranumana with Aloka.
IV.—	Gangesa and Mathuranatha	Anumiti Siddhantalakshan of Pakshata and Paráмarsa.
V.—	Gangesa and Mathuranatha	Avayava and Hetwabhasha.
VI.—	Essay and Comparative Grammar	

N.B.—Students may take up Indian Paleography and Epigraphy instead of the subjects of any one of the first fiv papers.

Permanent Subjects.

Max Muller's Science of Language as limited in group B
Mill's Logic, Book III of Induction, Chapters 1 to 5 and 8.

GROUP D.

I.—Vyása and Sankara ... Sútra and Bháshya, Adhyáyas I and II—1, 2.
II.—Vyása and Sankara ... Adhyáyas II—3, 4; III and IV.
III.—Vyása and Sankara ... Gitá with Bháshya.
IV.—Appaya Dikshita Sidhhantalesa ... .. Dharmarajadhvaríndra.
Vedantaparibhasha and Vedantasara, by Sarvananda.
V.—Upanishads—Chhandogya and Vrihadaranyaka with Sankara Bháshya.
VI.—Essay and Comparative Grammar

N.B—Students may take up Indian Pa'eography and Epigraphy, instead of the subject of any one of the first fiv papers.

Permanent Subject.

Max Muller's Science of Language (limited as above)

GROUP E.

I.—Rigveda ... ... Astaka I, with Sayana's Introduction and Commentary and Aitareya Brahmana Kanda I.
II.—Samaveda, Adhyáya I, with Sayana's Introduction and Commentary and Atharva Vedá Vratya Kanda with Sayana's Commentary.
III.—Yajurveda Vajasaneya Sanhita ... ... Adhyáyas 1 to 8 with Mahidhara's Commentary and Sathapatha Brahmana Kanda I, with Sayana's Commentary.
IV.—Upanishads—Chhandogya and Vrihadaranyaka with Sankara's Commentary.
V.—Nirukta—The Naighantuka Kanda only, Vaidikprakriya as in Siddhanta Kaumudi, and Satya-vrata Samasrami's Introduction to his edition of the Aitareya Brahman.
VI.—Essay and Comparative Grammar.

N. B.—Students may take up *Gupta and Kutilalipi*, instead of any one of the following:—
(*a*) Chhandogya Upanishad with Commentaries
(*b*) Vrihadaranyaka Upanishad with Commentaries.

Permanent Subjects.

Max Müller's Science of Language.
Muir, Sanskrit Texts, Vol. V.
Weber's History of Sanskrit Literature so far as it is concerned with the Vedas.

PALI.

Digha Nikáya, Vol. I.
Anguttara Nikáya, Vol. II.
Thera-theri-gáthá.
Milinda—Panhá.
Kaccayana's Pali Grammar.
Attha—Sálini, pages 55—152.
Rhys David's Buddhist India and American Lectures
Hopkins's "Religions of India," Chapters IX XIV.

Questions will be set on the history and epigraphy of India during the Buddhist period, and on the history of Buddhism and Buddhist literature.

HISTORY.

(*a*) Green ... ... History of the English People.
Miss Martineau ... History of the Thirty Years' Peace, Vols. I and II (to Book V., Ch. 9).

	Mill ...	... History of British India, edited by Wilson; Vols III, IV, V (Books IV, V, VI to the end of Ch. 6).
(b)	Stubbs ...	... Constitutional History of England.
	Hallam ...	... Ditto ditto.
	Erskine May ...	... Ditto ditto.

(c) As a period—The History of India from 1772—1793:—

Forrest ...	... Selections from State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department, 1772—1785, 3 vols.
Burke ...	... Speeches on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings.
Said Gholam Hossain Khan	Seir Mutaqherin, sections XII—XVIII (from page 39 of Vol. III to page 119 of Vol. IV of the Calcutta Reprint of the English Translation published by Cambray & Co.).

Fifth Report from the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company, 1812—Bengal Presidency, the Report and Appendices 1—5 (pages 1—635 of Vol. I of the Madras Reprint published by Higginbotham & Co.).

	Grant Duff ..	... History of the Maharattas, Vol. I, Chapter 24 to end, and Vol. II, Chapters 1—12 of the Bombay Reprint published at the *Times of India* office.
	Lt.-Col. Wilks	... Historical Sketch of the South of India, Chapters XIX—XLII (as in Vols. I and II of the Madras Reprint, published by Higginbotham & Co.).
(d)	Bluntschli ...	... The Theory of the State, English Translation (Clarendon Press Series).
	Wheaton ...	... International Law, Parts I and II.
	Strachey ...	... India: its Administration and Progress (3rd edition.
(e)	Adam Smith .	... Wealth of Nations.
	Mill ...	... Political Economy.
	Pierson ...	... Principles of Economics.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

The following books are recommended to be used in studying the subject of Mental and Moral Science as defined by the Syllabus prescribed :—

GENERAL.

Ward ...	... "Psychology" (*Encyclopædia Britannica*).
Spencer ...	.. Principles of Psychology.
Ladd ...	... Outlines of Physiological Psychology.
Mill	... System of Logic.
Venn ...	... Empirical Logic.
Sidgwick ...	... Methods of Ethics.
Martineau	... Types of Ethical Theory.
Sidgwick...	.. The Ethics of T. H. Green, Herbert Spencer and Martineau.
Caird ...	... Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Martineau	.. A Study of Religion, 2nd edition.
Ward ...	... Gifford Lectures (Naturalism and Agnosticism), 1896—1898.
Green ...	... Prolegomena to Ethics.
Aristotle ...	... Politics (English translation by Jowett or Welldon).
Ueberweg	... History of Philosophy.
Erdmann	... History of Philosophy, Vols. I and II.
Janet and Seailles	... A History of the Problems of Philosophy; translated by Ada Monahan.
Mádhavácháryya	... Sarva-darsana Sangraha; translated by Cowell and Gough (the Nyáya, Chárvaka, Sánkhya, and Bauddha systems).
Vyása and Sankara ...	Vedánta Sútras with Bháshya, as in Part I of George Thibaut's Translation—Introduction only, pages i—xxx.
Deussen ...	... The Philosophy of the Upanishads, as translated by Rev. A. S. Geden.
Rhys Davids	... Buddhism: its History and Literature.

SPECIAL.

Kant	Introduction. The Elements of Transcendentalism, Parts I and II, and Transcendental Analytic, Book I, together with the Supplements I to XIV and the Prefaces, as in Max Muller's Translation of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, New, York, 1896, being pages xvii to lxxxii, 1 to 106, and 687 to 768.

(The examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be on the subject as defined by the Syllabus, and shall not necessarily be confined to the books recommended to be used in studying the subject.)

CHEMISTRY.

No Text-books are prescribed in the subject.

BOTANY.

Asa Gray ...	Structural Botany.
Goebel	Outlines of Classification and Special Morphology of Plants.
Sachs	On the Physiology of Plants.
Sachs	History of Botany.
Scott	Studies in Fossil Botany.
Roxburgh ...	Flora Indica
or	
Prain	Bengal Plants.
Bower	Practical Botany.
De Bary ...	Comparative Anatomy of Phanerogams and Ferns.

PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Michael Foster ...	Text-book of Physiology.
Schäfer	Essentials of Histology.
Stirling	Outlines of Practical Histology.
Halliburton ...	Essentials of Chemical Physiology.
Halliburton ...	Hand-book of Physiology.
Arnold Lang ...	Text-book of Comparative Anatomy, Part I.
Wiedersheim ...	Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Parker and Parker ...	Elementary Course of Practical Zoology.
Balfour	Comparative Embryology.
Darwin	Origin of Species.
Parker	Lessons in Elementary Biology.
Haddon	Introduction to the Study of Embryology.
Claus-Sedgwick ...	Elementary Text-book of Zoology, Vol. I, General Part and Special Part—Protozoa to Insects; Vol. II, Special Part—Mollusca to Man.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Geikie	Text-book of Geology (latest edition).
Medlicott and Blanford	Manual of the Geology of India (2nd edition), by R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M.
Nicholson and Lyddekar	Palæontology.
Rutley... ...	Mineralogy.
or	
Mier	Mineralogy.
Rutley	Rock-forming Minerals.
H. Rosenbusch ...	Microscopical Physiography of the Rock-making Minerals; translated by Joseph P. Iddings, Macmillan & Co. (latest edition).
Alfred Harker ...	Petrology for Students, Cambridge, 1895 (Cambridge Natural Science Manuals).
Cole	Aids to Practical Geology.
Geikie	Atlas of Physical Geography.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1909.

ENGLISH.

THE following books have been prescribed for the M. A. Examination in English in 1909, in accordance with the New Regulations:—

GROUPS A AND B.

Paper I.—No text-books.		
Paper II.—Shakespeare	...	Cymbeline, Romeo and Juliet, Henry IV (Part II).
Marlowe ...	...	Faustus.
Paper III.—Spencer ...	...	Shepherd's Calendar—January to June.
Pope ...	...	Satires and Epistles.
Shelley ..	...	Prometheus Unbound.
Browning ...	...	Men and Women [being the 13 pieces included under this heading in the edition of Browning's Poetical Works published in 2 volumes in 1905, namely:—(1) Transcendentalism, (2) How it strikes a Contemporary, (3) Artemis Prologizes, (4) An Epistle, (5) Johannes Agricola, (6) Pictor Ignotus, (7) Fra Lippo Lippi, (8) Andrea Del Sarto, (9) The Bishop orders his Tomb at St. Praxad's Church, (10) Bishop Blougram's Apology, (11) Cleon, (12) Rudel to the Lady of Tripoli, (13) One Word More].
Paper IV.—Milton ...	...	Areopagitica.
Butler ...	...	Analogy of Religion, Part I.
Carlyle	...	Past and Present.
Holmes ...	...	Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Thackeray	...	Vanity Fair.

GROUP A.

(a) Text-book.

Paper V.— Chaucer ...	...	The Prologue, The Knightes Tale, The Nonne Prestes Tale and Minor Poems, edited by Skeat, pages 1—99.

(b) Books recommended for study.

Morris ...	...	Historical English Accidence.
Kellner ...	...	Historical English Syntax.

(c) Text-book.

Skeat ...	...	Selections from Piers Plowman (in order to illustrate Historical English Grammar).
*Paper VI.**—Period of Poetry	...	1660—1700; not including Dramas in verse, Translations and Adaptations; and a special study of poetical works of Butler, Milton and Dryden.
*Paper VII.**—Period of Prose	...	1600—1660: with a special study of the literary and political works of Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne and Hobbes.
Paper VIII.—No Text-books.		

* A general knowledge of the history and literature of the period and a special knowledge of the works of the authors named will be required. The works of the authors named are to be studied and to be examined upon *with regard to subject-matter only*; no questions on *the language of the text* will be set.

Questions will be so framed as to test the candidates' study of the works themselves, and as not to be answerable merely out of books of criticism on them or from histories of literature.

GROUP B.*

Text-books.

Paper	*V.*—Sweet ...	...	Anglo-Saxon Reader, Part I.
Paper	*VI.*—Morris and Skeat	...	Specimens of Early English, Parts I and II.
	Skeat ...	...	Specimens of English Literature.

Books recommended for study.

Paper	*VII.*—Morris ...	..	Historical English Accidence.
	Kellner ...	...	Historical English Syntax.
	Skeat ...	...	Principles of English Etymology, 1st and 2nd Series.
	Helfenstein	...	Comparative Grammar of the Teutonic Languages.
Paper	*VIII.*—No Text-books.		

NOTE.—The books named against papers II, III, IV and V under group A (except Morris and Kellner) and V and VI under group B are to be treated as Text-books, and therefore as coming under Rules 5 and 6 of the Regulations for the M. A. Examination in English.

HEBREW.

Isaiah ...	Psalms	Song of Solomon.
Jeremiah ...	Proverbs	Daniel.
Ezekial ...	Job	Ezra.
The Minor Prophets	Ecclesiastes	Nehemiah.

Permanent subjects.

History of the Jews.
History of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

No Text-books have been prescribed in the above subjects.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[*In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chapters I—IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.*]

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE, 1909.

ENGLISH, VERNACULARS, FRENCH, GERMAN.

As in the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

GEOGRAPHY.

As in the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

CHEMISTRY.

As in the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[*In all cases where reference is made to Chapters, Sections, Pages or Lines, thus Chapters I—IX, the reference is to be understood as inclusive.*]

B. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1909.

CHEMISTRY.

As in the B. A. Examination.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

M. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1909.

CHEMISTRY

A.—Physical Chemistry—

Nernst	... Theoretische Chemie (3rd Edition).
Miller	... Chemical Statics and Dynamics.
Findlay	... The Phase Rule.
Lehfeldt	... Electro Chemistry.
Whetham	... Theory of Solution.
Travers	... Study of Gases.
Soddy	... Radio-activity.
Ostwald ...	... The Principles of Chemistry.

B.—Inorganic Chemistry—

Meyer	... History of Chemistry.
Mendeleef ...	... Principles of Chemistry.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer	. Treatise on Chemistry.
Thorp	... Industrial Chemistry.
Bloxam and Blount ...	... Industrial Chemistry.
Ostwald .. .	... The Principles of Chemistry.
Fresenius	... Qualitative Analysis and Quantitative Analysis
Sutton ...	... Volumetric Analysis.
Hempel ...	... Gas Analysis.
Treadwell and Hall ...	... Analytical Chemistry, Vols. I and II.

C.—Organic Chemistry—

Richter ...	... Organische Chemie (9th Edition).
Gatterman ...	... Practical Organic Chemistry.

(Candidates for the M. Sc. Examination are required to consult original papers in the Chemical Society's Journals and other Scientific Periodicals, and also to consult the Annual Reports issued by the Chemical Society on the "Progress of Chemistry in connection with the special subject taken up by them.")

SENATE HOUSE,

The 25th March 1907.

G. THIBAUT,

Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the M.B. Examinations :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Ghosh, Sureschandra	Medical College
2	Basu, Girindrasekhar ...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Bhattacharyya, Sibnath	Medical College
	Chakrabarti, Dineschandra	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Niranjan	Ditto.
	Das, Manindranath	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Jatindramohan	Ditto.
	Datta, Charuchandra	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Brajendranath	Ditto
	Ghosh, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
10	Lahiri, Subodhkumar	Ditto.
	Misra, Ramchandra	Ditto
	Mukhopadhyay, Susilkumar	Ditto
	Samanta, Umeschandra	Ditto.
14	Sen, Jogeschandra	Ditto.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Kundu, Manilal	Medical College
2	Lahiri, Subodhkumar	Ditto.
3	Sundaresan, V. R.	Ditto.
4	Raychaudhuri, Abinaschandra	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Bhattacharyya, Sibnath	Medical College.
	Das, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Jatindramohan	Ditto.
	Datta, Charuchandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Murphy, Margaret	Ditto.
	Ray, Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Girijabhushan	Ditto.
9	Sen, Jogeschandra	Ditto.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Sanyal, Charuchandra	Medical College
	Sen, Atindranath	Ditto.
	„ Jyotilal	Ditto.
4	„ Satyaranjan...	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidates, who failed at the Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. Examination, have attained the standard of the First L.M.S. Examination :—

(In alphabetical order.)

Bandyopadhyay, Himansusekhar	Medical College.
Gupta, Bankubihari	Ditto.
Mallik, Praphullachandra	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidates, who failed at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, have attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. Examination: -

(In alphabetical order.)

	Bandyopadhyay, Charuchandra	Medical College.
	„ Himansusekhar	Ditto.
	„ Nisikanta	Ditto.
	„ Praphullachandra	Ditto.
	Banerjee, Dijen	Ditto.
	Basu, Jogendranath	Ditto.
	„ Ramendrakrishna	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	„ Sudhirkumar	Ditto.
10	Batabyal, Kamallochan	Ditto.
	Bhar, Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Kedarnath	Ditto.
	„ Radharaman	Ditto.
	„ Surendranarayan	Ditto.
	„ Susilkumar	Ditto.
	Biswas, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Herambalal	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Gadadhar	Ditto.
	„ Haripada	Ditto.
20	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Jatindranath	Ditto.
	Datta, Kanailal	Ditto.
	De, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Dhirendramohan	Ditto.
	„ Jibankrishna	Ditto.
	„ Kalikrishna	Ditto.
	„ Mrigendranath	Ditto.
	„ Praphullachandra	Ditto.
	„ Saurendranath	Ditto.
30	Gupta, Bankubihari	Ditto.
	„ Bipinbibari	Ditto.
	Joseph, Moselle N.	Ditto.
	Khan, Rajendralal	Ditto.
	Kundu, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Madak, Pasupatinath	Ditto.
	Maitra, Madanmohan	Ditto.
	„ Nilmani	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Bidhanprasad	Ditto.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
40	Mallik, Praphullachandra	Ditto.
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	Mukhopadhyay, Prabhatnath	Ditto.
	„ Sarojkumar	Ditto.
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	Sarkar, Surathlal	Ditto.
50	Sen, Harischandra	Ditto.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 16th April 1907.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th April 1907.

No. 13.—The privilege leave granted to Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Richard Roach, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Superintendent, Military pupil class, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in this office Notification No. 8, dated the 26th March 1907, is extended by 30 days.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1907.

No. 196.—Mr. H. Whitby Smith, Director, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been granted by the Director-in-Chief, combined leave for six months under Article 233, that is, privilege leave for one month and ten days under Article 260, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1907.

K. BALARAMA IYER,
Examiner of Accounts in charge.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th April 1907.

No. 4.—Mr. F. A. Hince, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in paragraph 53, Chapter VIII, Public Works Department Code, Volume IV, on the 27th March 1907.

C. H. COWIE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Manager.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 16th April 1907.

Major G. C. Birdwood, Army Remount Department, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical Certificate.

R. C. BROOME, Lt.-Colonel,
Offg. Director-General, Army Remount Department.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on the 29th day of December 1906, treasure consisting of the undermentioned article and valued at R49-8-0 was found by one Tayarammal of Perembakkam village, where she has engaged in gathering ground nut in a field belonging to one Galambalammal, namely S. No. 229 D of Kuppam, a village in the Villupuram taluk, of the South Arcot District, Madras Presidency.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Tuesday, the 1st day of October 1907 in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

	R	a	p.
One gold bar weighing 11 pagodas	49	8	0

L. J. P. JOLLY,
for Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 13th April 1907.

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Linguistic Survey of India, compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., PhD., D. Litt., I.C.S. (Retired) Vol. IV, Munda and Dravadian Languages. Super Royal, Cloth. R6-8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (R1-3*a*.) Paper. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (R1).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Report of the Ganges Bridge Committee. Foolscap. Board. R2 12*a*. or 4*s*. 2*d*. (7*a*.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1907, and in the ten months April 1906 to January 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1904-05 and 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1906 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1904 and 1905. No. 1 of 1906-07. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1907. No. 12. Royal 8vo Paper cover. R2 12a. or 3s. 2d. (6a.)

Frontier Warfare and Bushfighting, 1906. Royal 16mo. Leather. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (1a.)

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Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. 4a (1a.)

The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XIX of 1883), as modified up to 1st September 1906. 2a. 6p. (1a)

The Excise Amendment Act VII of 1906. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

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Act No. III of 1864 (Foreigners), as modified up to 1st September 1906. 3a. 6p. (1a)

The Indian Companies Act, 1882 (Act VI of 1882), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. R1 10a. (3a.)

The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), as modified up to the 1st November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 4a. 6p. (1a.)

Agriculturists Loans Act, No. 12 of 1884, as modified up to 1st September 1906. In Urdu 6p (1a)

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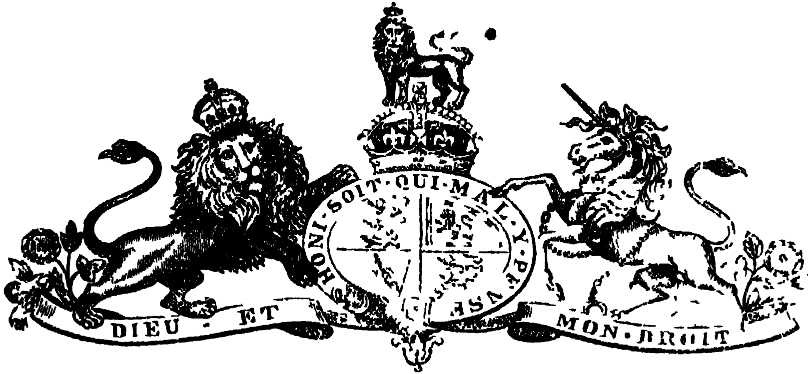
BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Climatological Atlas of India by Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36s. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1907.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

I beg to announce for the information of the public that the Promissory Notes amounting to R23.000 which were purchased through the care of Bank of Bengal, Lahore, have been lost by me in beginning of February 1905.

It is most probable that my sons, named Devidass, Diwan Chand, Deena Nath and Hemraj, my hostile sons, with the object of giving me loss have misappropriated these Promissory Notes and they have taken a forcible possession of all my property earned solely by me.

I am not aware of the numbers of such Promissory Notes, hence I beg to advertize for the information of the public that any one purchasing any of the above Notes shall be lawfully treated under an offence punishable by the code rules.

These Promissory Notes are on the names of Nurput Rai, Devidass and Diwan Chand Doulat Ram, hence this advertisement.

I am the sole owner of both firms, the Notes were purchased solely of my own earning.

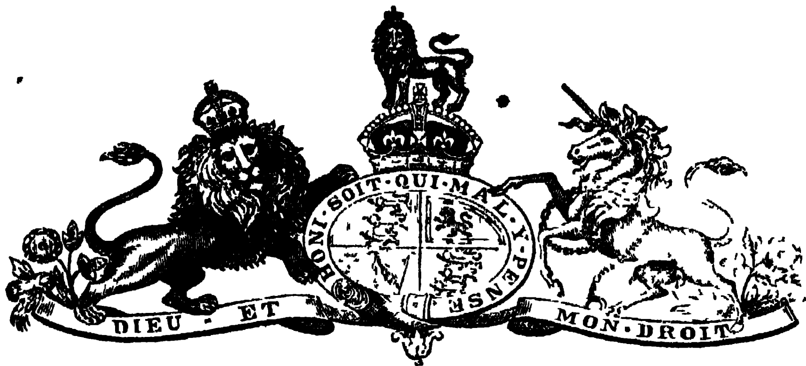
NURPUT RAI,
Merchant and Contractor.

LAHORE;
The 18th March 1907.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos 135625, 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R500, 135626, 3½ per cent of 1865, for R1,000, and 014666, 3½ per cent of 1900-1901, for R500, originally standing in the name of Abinash Chandra Ghose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicates in favour of Amar Kristo Ray. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above securities.

Name of the advertiser—SURENDRA NATH RAY,
Guardian of AMAR KRISTO RAY,
Residence—Sugandha, District Hooghly.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 271.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eleven months of 1906-1907 as compared with the corresponding period of 1905-1906.

England: Whole year: Accounts, 1905-1906.	England: Whole year: Revised, 1906-1907.	England: April to February: 1905-1906	England: April to February: 1906-1907.	England: April to February: Increase.	England: April to February: Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	India: Whole year: Accounts, 1905-1906	India: Whole year: Revised 1906-1907.	India: April to February: 1905-1906	India: April to February: 1906-1907.	India: April to February: Increase	India: April to February: Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	..	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	29,74,65,000	31,34,47,000	22,75,01,000	23,81,20,000	1,06,19,000	...
...	...	..	...	..	..	Opium	8,20,52,000	5,41,15,000	7,59,72,000	7,69,04,000	9,32,000	
...	...	..	...	..	...	Salt	6,50,40,000	6,43,50,000	5,55,30,000	5,79,53,000		9,37,000
...	...	...	...	...	..	Stamps	5,85,00,000	6,03,30,000	5,27,49,000	5,20,75,000	4,26,000	..
...		...	...	.	..	Excise	8,53,17,000	8,80,01,000	7,52,29,000	7,94,47,000	42,35,000	.
...	...	...	...	..	.	Customs	6,52,40,000	6,40,00,000	5,84,06,000	5,81,65,000	..	2,41,000
1,300	2,200	1,300	2,200	900		Other Heads	10,28,57,000	9,74,83,000	8,50,0 ,000	8,01 5 000		49,50,000
1,300	2,200	1,300	2,200	900	..	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	75,74,32,000	77,29,32,000	63,36,38,000	64 37 25 000	1 00,87,000	
237,900	247,100	214,200	242,800	8,600	..	Interest	1,06,07,000	1,05,26,000	87,37,000	85,09 000	..	2,28,000
7,200	8,600	5,800	8,100	2,300	..	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,31,29,000	4,68,75,000	3 68 33,000	4,28,75,000	60,42,000	..
12,400	1,600	1,000	1,200	200	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,30,75,000	2,28,20,000	1,90 94,000	1,87,68,000	...	3,26,000
127,400	85,900	115,600	75,500	.	40,100	Miscellaneous	91,55,000	1,30,73,000	0 ,20,000	83,09,000	20,49,000	..
18,100	30,300	18,100	30,500	12,400	...	Railways	30,86,41,000	19,94,10,000	33,37,53,000	35,69,40,000	2,31,87,000	
...	...	...	..	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,05,08,000	3,80,13,000	2 73,97,000	3,44,48,000	70 51,000	.
19,300	10,000	17,600	10,000	...	7,600	Other Public Works	77,61,000	82,30,000	65, 9,000	71,30,000	5,57,000	..
527,600	378,300	308,700	269,000	...	39,700	Receipts by Military Department	99,3 ,000	1,10,55,000	98 50 000	96,40,000		2,04,000
951,200	764,200	682,300	619,300	...	63,000	TOTAL REVENUE	1,26,0 ,97,000	1,12,29,40,000	1 05,21,07,000	1,13,0 ,22, 00	4,82,15,000	
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue						
...	...	...	..	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	4,54,41,0 0		72,28,000		.	72,28,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
14,230,400	1,250,100	14,230,400	1,250,100	...	12,980,300	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	3,78,32,000	4,37,29,000	3,79,20,000	4,49,43,000	70,23,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)				.	..	..
...	..	...	..	...	..	Unfunded do. (do.)	85,35,000	1,00,38,000	96 44 000	40,54,000	...	55,90,000
..	806,500	...	803,600	803,600	..	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,53,47,000	.	25 ,6 ,000	3,70, 8,000	1,17,11,000	
...	...	...	...	..	..	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	1,88,46,000	47,31,000	63 11 000	41 47,000	...	21,64,000
..	...	...	..	..	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	72,08,000	86,77,000	53,45 000	71,0 ,000	14,57,000	.
...	..	..	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	23,000	24,000	2 92 000	26,000		2,66,000
...	...	...		..	..	Remittances (net)	11,24,10,000	24,57,48,000	10,08,75,000	14,48,42,000	4,39,67,000	...
26,290,600	33,000,000	23,825,700	29,893,100	6,067,400	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	..	..		...	..	...
40,521,000	35,056,600	38,056,100	31,946,800	...	6,109,300	TOTAL	21,02,46,000	31,29,47,000	18,60,54,000	24,21,92,000	5,61,38,000	...
41,472,900	35,820,800	38,738,400	32,566,100	...	6,172,300	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,51,63,84,000	1,43,58,87,000	1,27,53,89,000	1,37,25,14,000	9,71,25,000	...
10,262,600	8,436,500	10,262,600	8,436,500	...	1,826,100	Opening Balance	16 12,47,000	17,67,22,000	16,12,47,000	17,67,22,000	1,54 75,000	...
51,734,800	44,257,300	49,001,000	41,002,600	...	7,998,400	GRAND TOTAL	1,67,76,31,000	1,61,26,09,000	1,43,66,36,000	1,54,92,36,000	11,26,00,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO FEBRUARY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO FEBRUARY.			
Accounts, 1905-1906.	Revised, 1906-1907.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1905-1906.	Revised 1906-1907	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
39,500	113,500	47,700	104,800	57,100	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,09,34,000	13,37,12,000	11,03,19,000	11,37,85,000	34,66,000	...
2,983,400	3,069,800	2,982,200	3,069,700	87,500	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,[illegible]7,91,000	5,13,29,000	4,10,35,000	4,23,53,000	13,18,000	...
450,400	421,800	406,800	367,300	..	39,500	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,45,32,000	3,71,07,000	3,01,68,000	3,20,04,000	18,96,000	...
609,100	703,700	461,400	637,300	175,900	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	18,97,40,000	20,2[illegible],83,000	16,44,0[illegible],000	17,58,50,000	1,14,48,000	...
2,376,500	2,432,400	2,250,300	2,292,700	42,400	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,91,24,000	3,01,43,000	2,73,43,000	2,84,40,000	10,[illegible]2,000	...
12,300	7,100	11,700	5,700	...	6,000	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,43,15,000	1,4[illegible],9[illegible],000	53,17,000	83,26,000	30,09,000	..
6,774,000	6,772,700	6,774,000	6,770,100	...	3,900	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	17,85,00,000	27,38,00[illegible]	15,81,49,000	17,91,36,000	2,09,87,000	..
...	..	...	..	...	...	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,75,85,000	2,73,31,000	2,21,01,000	2,19,98,000	...	1,03,000
123,200	130,600	114,600	118,800	4,200	...	Other Public Works	9,50,11,000	9,84,97,000	6,[illegible]0,57,000	7,21,01,000	31,04,000	...
5,167,000	5,630,000	4,713,400	5,253,900	540,500	..	Army Services	21,15,02,000	21,30,33,000	18,83,17,000	[illegible]9,02,15,000	18,98,000	...
71,000	48,000	68,700	47,800		20,900	Special Defence Works	11,29,000	14,00,[illegible]	9,75,000	11,91,000	2,1[illegible],000	...
18,617,400	19,329,600	17,830,800	18,668,100	837,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	96,39,6[illegible],000	81,5[illegible],6[illegible],000	81,71,94,000	80,55,25,000	4,83,31,000	...
..				.	..	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	83,[illegible]00	.	.	...	..	...
...	.		..	..	..	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—50,02,000	...	..			..
18,617,400	19,329,600	17,830,800	18,668,100	837,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	9[illegible],43,2[illegible],000	82,45,08,[illegible]00	81,71,94,000	80,55,25,000	4,83,31,000	
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,081,300	2,666,100	1,[illegible]3,800	2,458,400	624,600	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	11,5[illegible],77,000	9,13,05,000	6,87,[illegible]	7,53,15,000	[illegible],80,000	.
12,981,000		1[illegible],981,000	..	..	12,981,000	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities			.			..
1,214,500	1,741,600	1,238,700	1,323,100	84,400	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)		55,43,000	.	57,20,000	57,20,000	..
16,276,800	4,407,700	16,053,500	3,781,500	...	12,27[illegible],000	TOTAL	11,5[illegible],77,000	9,69,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]35,000	1,2[illegible]	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	..		..	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)			...	.		
500,000	.	5[illegible]000	...		500,000	Temporary do. (do.)		...		..	..	.
...			...	..	..	Unfunded do. (do.)			.			
1,033,600	.	1,034,100	.	.	1,034,100	Deposits and Advances (net)	..	40,[illegible]			..	...
..	.				...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	25[illegible]	5[illegible]	24[illegible],000	10,0[illegible],000		8,[illegible]8,000
.				.	..	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,[illegible]59[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible],77,000	1,5[illegible],91,000	62,[illegible]	
..					.	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)		.	...			.
6,870,500	1[illegible]	[illegible]	11,48[illegible]	5,770,[illegible]00		Remittances (net)		...	..	.		..
...	.					Secretary of State's Bills paid	4[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]11,[illegible]	4,[illegible]5,000	7,[illegible],000	
..						Do. do. do. exchange	1[illegible]	—[illegible]00	—11,[illegible]	—2[illegible]	9[illegible]	
8,404,100	16,20[illegible],[illegible]00	7,2[illegible]	11,4[illegible]	4,245,4[illegible]		TOTAL	41,5[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]5,000	
43,[illegible]98,300	[illegible]343,500	41,115,[illegible]	[illegible]9,000	..	7,18[illegible]	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,50[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8,4[illegible]6,500	4,[illegible]13,300	[illegible]	7,[illegible]		[illegible]	Closing Balance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
51,734,800	44,[illegible]5,300	4[illegible]	41,[illegible]	...	7,[illegible]98,400	GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

The 25th April 19[illegible].

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1567 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd April 1907:—

No. 207 of 1907.—Herbert Kelway Bamber, superintendent, Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Calcutta. *A weldless axle-guard for use on carriage and wagon railway rolling stock.*

No. 208 of 1907.—William Solomon Lemon, gentleman, of 9 Kyd street, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in cotton gins and the like.*

No. 209 of 1907.—Horace Charles Grogan, loco-foreman, G. I. P. Railway, Damoh, Central Provinces. *A removable syphon pipe, etc., to be called the metal extracting and easy clent syphon pipe.*

No. 210 of 1907.—Herbert Percy Saunderson, engineer, of Elstow Works, Bedford Bedfordshire, England. *Improvements in or connected with motor vehicles or tractors for agricultural and other purposes.*

No. 211 of 1907.—John Denis Markew, engineer, 5 Kyd street, Calcutta. *Marklew's patent liquid cock measure.*

No. 212 of 1907.—Charles Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers, The Town Customs House, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in rollers for cotton gins.*

No. 213 of 1907.—Grace Esther Scrafton, spinster, of Cooper road, in the town of Lahore, in the Punjab. *Improvements in or relating to ladies and children's under garments.*

No. 214 of 1907.—Mono Service Vessels, Limited, manufacturers, of 58 Coleman street, London, England. *An improvement in vessels applicable for use in the delivery of milk to customers and for other like purposes.*

No. 215 of 1907.—Mono Service Vessels, Limited, manufacturers, of 58 Coleman street, London, England. *An improvement in vessels applicable for use in the delivery of milk to customers and for other like purposes.*

No. 216 of 1907.—Mono Service Vessels, Limited, manufacturers, of 58 Coleman street, London, England. *An improved paper vessel applicable for use in the delivery of milk to customers and for other like purposes.*

No. 217 of 1907.—Intercontinental Railway Company, Limited, of 64 Rue Caumartin Paris, France, and having its registered address at 110 Cannon street, in the city of London. *Improvements in apparatus for cooling vehicles.*

No. 218 of 1907.—Intercontinental Railway Company, Limited, of 64 Rue Caumartin Paris, France, and having its registered address at 110 Cannon street, in the city of London. *Improvements in apparatus for cooling vehicles.*

No. 219 of 1907.—Henry Livingstone Sulman, metallurgist, of 44 London Wall, London, E. C., England. *Improvements in the separation of zinc from its ores or compounds.*

No. 220 of 1907.—The Edison Ore Milling Syndicate, of Fitzalan House, Arunde street, Strand, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improved magnetic separator.*

No. 221 of 1907.—Benjamin Keith Green, Works Manager, of Denton, Harrow Drive Romford, in the county of Essex, England, late of "Ellesmere," Manby road, Great Malvern, England. *Improved apparatus for producing gas for illuminating and heating purposes from petrol or other suitable volatile spirit or oil.*

No. 1568 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 11-D of 1907.—Carl Gross, manager of the firm of Bume and Reif, Rogey Building, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay. *The doors of safes.*

No. 1569 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 346 of 1906.—William Henry Lock, a Director of the Printing Machinery Company, Limited, of 188 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for casting curved stereotypes.* (Specification filed 10 April 1907.)

No. 361 of 1906.—William Oliphant, inventor, of No. 122 Wellington street West, in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, province of Ontario, Canada. *Improvements in gas machines.* (Specification filed 18 February 1907.)

No. 373 of 1906.—Hubert Joseph Boeken, civil engineer, of Dueren, Rhineland, in the kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany. *A ramie-decorticator.* (Specification filed 26 February 1907.)

No. 374 of 1906.—Hubert Joseph Boeken, civil engineer, of Dueren, Rhineland, in the kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany. *A scutching machine for divesting parts of plants of their fleshy substance.* (Specification filed 26 February 1907.)

No. 428 of 1906.—Linotype and Machinery, Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the composing mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 10 April 1907.)

No. 429 of 1906.—Linotype and Machinery, Limited, linotype and printing machinery manufacturers, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the composing mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 10 April 1907.)

No. 504 of 1906.—Henry Newman Reid, refrigerating engineer, of "Donau," No. 228 Williams road, Toorak, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in and relating to ice floors for skating and the like, and which floor is usable for other purposes.* (Specification filed 12 April 1907.)

No. 562 of 1906.—Edward Jacob Hill, engineer, of 11 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, London, England. *An improved double-ended or S-hook.* (Specification filed 12 April 1907.)

No. 584 of 1906.—John McDonald, tea planter, Arcuttipore Tea Estate, Cachar, in the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *Classifying and for winnowing out red, flat or broken leaf, dust, fluff, fibre and other light matter from tea or the winnowing of grain or other like product such as grass or other seeds to be known as "The deflector tea fanner."* (Specification filed 8 April 1907.)

No. 79 of 1907.—Frederick George Bakewell, stud groom, Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay. *Improvements in bits for horses.* (Specification filed 8 April 1907.)

No. 119 of 1907.—Robert Hutchison Anderson, Surveyor, of the May Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Limited, of Germiston, in the colony of the Transvaal, South Africa. *Improvements in rock drills.* (Specification filed 12 April 1907.)

No. 1570 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 385 of 1896.—Frank Lambert. *Type writer.* (From 26 April 1907 to 26 April 1908.)

No. 364 of 1898.—Fred Lobnitz. *Improvements in apparatus for breaking up or cutting rocks, boulders, stones, or earth, under water or on dry land.* (From 14 April 1907 to 14 April 1908)

No. 393 of 1899.—Francis Hugh Fox. *Improvements in and relating to puttees or leg and other bandages and in their construction or method of manufacture.* (From 20 April 1907 to 20 April 1908.)

No. 24 of 1900.—Victor Belanger. *Improvements in spinning and twisting machines.* (From 16 June 1907 to 16 June 1908.)

No. 19 of 1901.—Bissun Dutt. *Improvements in portable sugar cane mills.* (From 28 May 1907 to 28 May 1908)

No. 30 of 1901.—Frank Clarence Newell. *Improvements in electric brakes.* (From 23 April 1907 to 23 April 1908.)

No. 111 of 1901.—Solar Motor Company. *Improvements in solar generators.* (From 21 June 1907 to 21 June 1908.)

No. 373 of 1902.—George Dubern. *An improved refrigerating machine vapour pump.* (From 1 May 1907 to 1 May 1908.)

No. 496 of 1902.—Albert Alonzo Honey. *Improvements in electro-magnetic traction increasing apparatus.* (From 2 May 1907 to 2 May 1908.)

No. 18 of 1903.—Joseph Berry. *Improvements in field hospital tents.* (From 29 April 1907 to 29 April 1908.)

No. 57 of 1903.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited. *Improvements in combined spring and frictional resistance devices.* (From 27 April 1907 to 27 April 1908.)

No. 171 of 1903.—James F. Low and Company, Limited, and Charles Rodger Orr. *Improvements in and relating to the driving of the spindles of spinning frames.* (From 6 June 1907 to 6 June 1908.)

No. 1571 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 130 of 1902.—William John Shailand. *An improved self-closing wagon door lock, with a self-acting bottom door fastener.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 223 of 1902.—William Chapman *Improvements in or relating to the track construction of electric railways operated on the conduit system.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 224 of 1902.—William Chapman *Improvements in or relating to the track construction of electric railways operated on the conduit system.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 227 of 1902.—Thomas Ashworth and Joseph Shaw Gaunt. *An improved footstep for spindles used in machines for preparing, spinning, and doubling cotton and other fibrous substances and the like.* (Specification filed 13 January 1903.)

No. 249 of 1902.—David Reid and John Dale. *A tea drying and glazing machine.* (Specification filed 19 January 1903.)

No. 342 of 1902.—Charles Joshua Greengrass. *Improving the handwriting to be called the "Clerical Clip."* (Specification filed 16 January 1903.)

No. 382 of 1902.—John Grieve and Henry Mathew Alleyn. *Improvements in apparatus for grading, sifting, polishing and increasing the keeping qualities of green or oolong teas.* (Specification filed 19 January 1903.)

No. 383 of 1902.—John Grieve and Henry Mathew Alleyn. *Improvements in apparatus for polishing, grading, sifting and increasing the keeping qualities of black or fermented teas.* (Specification filed 19 January 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 259 of 1901.—Arthur Harold Abbott. *A new or improved punkha pulling machine.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 398 of 1901.—The Hall Signal Company. *Improvements in signal apparatus.* (Specification filed 13 January 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

— - —

No. 257 of 1900.—Hab & Son. *Improvements in padlocks.* (Specification filed 17 January 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd April 1907

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India			Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In England		Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In transit between India and England		Reserve — Securities (purchase price)		Reserve	Remarks
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India	Held in England	Total	
	1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta . .	1,69,34,100	19,76,00 045	21,45,34,145	4 38,42,215	*3,29 44,537	1 32,10,550	12,03,75,000	..	...	32,40,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	33,36,12,248	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad .		1,70,70,565	1,70,76,565	96 63,764	20,78 917		.				.		1,17,42,681	
Lahore . .	..	3,19,12,520	3,19,12,520	1,03,86,190	27,40,793				.				1,31,26,983	
Bombay . .	65,76,550	10,30,83,015	10,96,59,565	2,94,22,412	63 73 549	2,01,62,092	.	...	.	28,05,000		.	5,87,63,053	
Karachi .	.	1,00,63 670	1,00,63,670	36,90,845	4 37,970		.				.	...	41,28,815	
Madras . .	30,14,040	5,01,29,655	5,31,43,695	94 80,185	35,77,365			..		.	.	...	1,30,57,550	
Calicut .		11,94,270	11,94,270	9,19 435	1,51,140								10,70,575	
Rangoon .	.	2,79,75,455	2,79,75,455	2,87,96,915	3 85,530			..			...		2,91,82,445	
	2,65,24,690	43,90,35,195	46,55,59,885	13,62,01,961	4,86,89,801	3,33,72,642	12 03,75,000	...	.	60,45,000	9,99,93,946	2,00,00,000	46,46,84 350	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			17,97,535	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									9,22,000	
Total Circulation R .			46,37,62,350								Total Reserve R .		46,37,62,350	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd April 1907.
The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 22nd April 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd April 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a	p	R	a	p
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	77,78,185	6	9	1,51,96,486	10	1
Public Deposits at Branches	74,18,301	3	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				14,00,66,745	8	5
Bank Post Bills, etc				18,11,016	3	0
Sundries				30,62,903	3	2
RUPEES				19,51,37,151	8	8

ASSETS

	R	a	p	R	a	p
Government Securities				1,44,48,186	0	0
Other authorized Investments				41,63,595	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				5,29,81,183	9	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,46,24,674	5	2
Bills discounted and purchased				2,59,37,032	15	7
Balances with other Banks				21,26,821	5	4
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				17,09,811	12	5
Stamps				14,122	8	11
Sundries				7,58,669	5	6
				14,67,64,102	10	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*2,73,88,260	3	11	4,83,73,048	14	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,09,84,788	10	8			
RUPEES				19,51,37,151	8	8

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs, value R1,10,370 0 0
† Do do do. R2,06,940 0 0

R3,17,310 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 25th April 1907

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent
Percentage 30 20.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).
Not known	Miss Eva Blanch Collins (orphan) (claim received and will be paid hereafter).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

C. N. BAKER, Major,
Pay Examiner, Secunderabad Division.

PAY BRANCH, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, SECUNDERABAD DIVISION, MADRAS;

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND APRIL 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	23	5	...	28	20	...	20	3	200	113*	11	5	332	...	...	...
Bombay	27	...	...	27	48	...	48	9	400	236†	17	2	664	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 68 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.
† Do. 36 do. do. do.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 24th April 1907.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No 3516, dated 21st November 1903).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN SAUGOR DISTRICT.				
403	Coins of Aurangzeb of Surat Mint.	Silver	1 4 0	4	
404	Coins of Aurangzeb . .	Do.	1 4 0	27	
	FOUND IN BHANDARA DISTRICT.				
414	Coins of Emperor Aurangzeb	Do.	1 4 0	9	
415	Coins of Native States .	Do	1 0 0	3	
	FOUND IN CHHINDWARA DISTRICT.				
419	Silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Katak Mint.	Do	1 0 0	54	
420	Silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, Surat Mint.	Do.	1 0 0	14	
421	Silver coins of Ahmad Shah Bahadur, name of Mint not clear.	Do.	1 0 0	121	
	FOUND IN BALAGHAT DISTRICT.				
422	Copper coins of uncertain types struck by the Kings of Malwa, names and dates uncertain.	Copper	0 1 0	315	
	FOUND IN ANGUL DISTRICT.				
423	Silver coins of the East India Company struck in the name of the Emperor Shah Alam at Murshidabad, Regnal year 19 oblique milled.	Silver	1 2 0	3	
	FOUND IN HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT.				
432	Silver coins of Shah Alam, II, Mint Ujain, Regnal years —various, no Hijri years.	Silver	1 4 0	1	
	FOUND IN BETUL DISTRICT.				
435	Silver coins of Muhammed Shah—Imperfect in Mint or date	Silver	1 0 0	31	
436	Silver coins of Aurangzeb, —Imperfect in Mint or date	Do.	1 0 0	3	
441	Silver coins of uncertain Kings	Do.	1 0 0	15	

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	No. of coins available.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN WUN DISTRICT.				
445	Coins struck at Hyderabad in A. H. 1068 by local ruler, name of King uncertain.	Copper	0 2 0	262	

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R E,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 24th April 1907.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	7 8 0	8 0 0
8 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
4 " "	1 14 0	2 2 0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	9 0 0	9 8 0
8 " "	4 8 0	4 14 0
4 " "	2 4 0	2 8 0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
Quinine.		
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

SURVEY OF INDIA.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF MAPS.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S. W.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the office, 13, Wood Street.
ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
ASSAM.—Baboo J. N. Barua, for maps of Assam only.
BOMBAY.—Messrs. Thacker & Co, Ld.
LAHORE.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing and Sons, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton & Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas 6 per copy :—

1. Assam (1889).
2. Atlas of India (1904).
3. Bengal (1904).
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Nizam's Dominions (1889).
5. Bombay Presidency (1889).
6. Burma (1903).
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies (1899).
8. Central Provinces (1899).
9. India and Adjacent Countries (1904).
10. Madras Presidency (1901).
11. Punjab (1885).
12. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (1885).

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash with postage *prepaid.* Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service except on cash payment.*

The following is a list of the more important "General" and other maps which are available.

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition.	Scale	No. of sheets in set.	Size per sheet in inches	Price. Un-coloured.	Price. Coloured.	Remarks.
GENERAL MAPS					R a.	R a.	
India (without hills) showing Railway with Stations	1904	1″=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	
India, Telegraph map of —	1905	1″=32 M.	6	44×31	6 0	8 0	
India, Rainfall Chart of —	1884	1″=64 M.	2	49×25	...	4 0	
India, District map of —	1905	1″=64 M.	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	
India, showing density of population.	1887	1″=80 M.	1	38×33	...	3 0	
India, Railway system of —	1906	1″=80 M.	1	40×27	1 8	2 0	Corrected up to 30th April 1906.
India (without hills)	1903	1″=128 M.	1	32×27	1 12	2 0	Engraved.
India (without hills)	1906	1″=192 M.	1	18×14	0 8	0 12	Engraved.
India (without hills)	1904	1″=256 M	1	18×13	0 6	0 8	Engraved.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam (without hills).	1906	1″=32 M	1	40×27	1 8	1 12	
Bengal (with hills)	1891-1903	1″= 8 M.	16	30×22	16 0	20 0	
Bengal (without hills)	1904	1″=16 M.	2	44×30	4 0	5 0	3rd edition.
Bengal (without hills)	1906	1″=32 M.	1	26×34	1 8	2 0	
Berar (with hills)	1906	1″= 8 M.	1	40×27	2 0	2 8	Engraved.
Bombay Presidency (exclusive of Sind).	1904	1″=32 M.	1	27×40	1 8	1 12	
Burma, Upper (skeleton)	1903	1″=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	4th edition.
Burma, Upper (with hills)	1903	1″=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	3rd edition.
Cutch	1906	1″= 8 M.	1	40×27	1 0	1 4	
Tenasserim (with hills)	1868	1″= 8 M.	4	34×27	4 0	5 0	
Jammoo Territory (with hills)	1870	1 = 2 M.	6	40×27	6 0	8 0	
Madras Presidency	1905	1″=32 M.	1	33×43	1 8	2 0	
North-West Frontier Province	1903	1″=16 M.	1	24×32	1 8	2 0	
Punjab (with hills)	1905	1″=80 M.	1	11×11	0 8	0 10	
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.	1905	1″=16 M.	4	40×27	4 0	5 0	
Rajputana	1901	1″=16 M.	2	40×27	3 0	3 8	Corrections to 1903.
Sind (without hills)	1900	1″=16 M.	1	40×27	1 8	1 12	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1905	1″=16 M.	2	25×40	2 0	2 8	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
Kangra	1903	1″= 2 M.	4	36×34	4 8	5 4	
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
Afghanistan	1901	1″=16 M.	4	38×28	4 0	5 0	
Baluchistan	1894	1″=16 M.	4	28×27	4 0	5 0	
Chih-li Province, China	1903	1″= 8 M.	1	44×31	1 8	1 12	
Kashmir	1857	1″= 2 M.	4	40×27	2 0	2 8	
Persia	1898	1″=16 M.	6	40×27	6 0	7 8	
Western Tibet, portion of —	1904	1″=12 M.	1	38×28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-Nan	1905	1,000,000	2	40×27	2 0	2 8	

Description of Maps.	Date of current edition	Size per sheet in inches	Price Uncoloured.	Price Coloured	Remarks.
			R a	R a	
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.					
Scale 1/1,000,000					
Sheet No. 70 (Provisional Issue)	1906	20 X 22"	0 12	0 14	Tibet and Eastern Turkestan
" " 71 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Nepal and Tibet
" " 78 (Provisional Issue)	1903	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
" " 83 (Provisional Issue)	1903	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma
" " 84 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	
" " 85 (Provisional Issue)	1906	ditto	1 0	1 4	Part of Burma
" " 86 (Engraved) .	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Part of Burma and the Andaman Islands.
" " 87 (Engraved) .	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Parts of Andaman and Nicobar Islands
" " 91 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Tibet and China.
" " 92 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Burma and China
" " 93 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma, China and Siam.
" " 95 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma and Siam
" " 96 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	1 0	1 4	Parts of Burma and Siam.
" " 100 (Provisional Issue)	1905	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Tibet and China
" " 101 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of China
" " 102 (Provisional Issue)	1904	ditto	0 12	0 14	Parts of Burma, Siam Tongking and China

J. M. FLEMING, LIEUT.-COL., I. A.,
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge of Map Record and Issue Office

SURVEY OF INDIA,
Calcutta, 8th April 1907.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.—Offers will be received up to 10th May 1907 by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP "CANNING"

with all stores and fittings that are on board of her.

The vessel was built as a steel and iron screw steamer in 1882

She is 285 feet long, has 36 feet 2 inches beam, and is 2,245·98 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the ship from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings

Twenty-five per cent of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD;
Bombay, 26th March 1907.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd April 1907.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has, under Articles 656 and 655, rule 7 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted to Mr. A B Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, furlough for 9 months with effect from the 20th April 1907 and has appointed Mr. Charles Edward Grey, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Official Assignee during the absence on leave of Mr. Miller or until further order.

By order,

W. R. FINK,
Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE

A Branch of this Bank has been opened for business at Simla under the management of Mr. C. S. Connell.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd April 1907.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th April 1907

No. 14.—No. 538, First Class Hospital Assistant Niyaz Husain, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is granted one year's leave on private affairs, with effect from the 19th March 1907.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April 1907

No. 48.—Mr. E. A. Leach, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, is granted combined leave for 6 months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *i.e.*, privilege leave for 15 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough, on medical certificate, for the remaining period under Article 311 (*b*) of the same, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th April 1907

No. 49.—Mr. A. L. H Palmer, Officiating Director, is granted combined leave for 6 months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *i.e.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 6 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period under Article 316, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd April 1907.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1907.

No. 4.—Offices reported opened during the week ending 20th April 1907.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices		
Chicbaki . . .	North-Western Railway . . .	10th April .	Opened.
Choharkana . . .	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Gojiana . . .	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto
Kila Sujansingh . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto
Molian . .	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto
Moman . .	D'tto	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Sheikhupura . .	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.

R O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th April 1907.

No. 1470.—The following candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pashtu by the Higher Standard at an examination held at Quetta on the 8th and 9th April 1907 :—

1. Captain C. L. Peart, 106 Hazara Pioneers.
2. Army Schoolmistress Miss E. M Shackleford
3. Lieutenant A. J. F. Farfan, R.G.A.
4. Lieutenant K. E. Anderson, 128th Pioneers.
5. Captain A. Spittler, I.M.S.
6. Lieutenant M. H. Lucas, Zhob Levy Corps
7. Captain G. F. Sealy, I.M.S.
8. Lieutenant H. C. Dobbs, 124th Baluchistan Infantry.
9. Store Sergeant R. C. G. Phillips, Indian Ordnance Department.
10. Lieutenant A. Boxwell, 1st Royal Warwick Regiment.

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th April 1907.

No. 1536.—Lieutenant N. E. Reilly, Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps, is declared to have passed the prescribed test in the Baluchi language by the Higher Standard at a special examination held at Panjgur on the 22nd March 1907.

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 16th April 1907.

No. 973.—Major A. F. Bruce, I.A., when Political Agent, Bikaner, was granted privilege leave from the 10th to the 23rd September 1906, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 22nd April 1907.

No. 622-*B*.—87-07 – In exercise of the power conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in Notification No 3477-I B, dated the 1st October 1897, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased under Sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the former as amended by Section I of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872) Amendment Act (II of 1891), to grant to the Reverend D. J Davidson, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Dhar, a license to solemnize marriages and to issue certificates of marriages between Native Christians in Dhar territory.

By order,

C. F. MCKENZIE, Lieutenant,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 16th April 1907.

No. 411.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894

District.	Pargana.	Mauza	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer	Ajmer	Srinagar	4 bighas and 1 biswa *North.*—Old Road Field No. 3871, 3873 to 3879, 3888 and 3889. *South.* Old Road Field No. 3874 to 3879, 3907, 3910, 3911 and 3925. *East.*—Old Road Jhilaora Field No. 3873 to 3877, 3879, 3907, 3910 and 3911. *West*—Old and New Road Field No. 3873, 3874—3876 and 3877, 3910, 3911, 3925, 3929 and No. 3888.	For the construction of Srinagar-Kanpura Road.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector of Ajmer is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

The 19th April 1907.

No. 430.—The following substantive *pro tempore* promotion and appointments are made in and to the Ajmer-Merwara Commission with effect from the dates of assuming charge, consequent on the transfer to Foreign Service of Rao Sahib Harnam Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmer, and until further orders:—

(1) Mr. Dhanjishah Dinshah Mehta, General Monager of the Court of Wards, Ajmer, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and Treasury Officer, Ajmer.

(2) Munshi Gopi Nath, Tahsildar of Ajmer (seconded) to be General Manager of the Court of Wards, Ajmer (seconded).

(3) Munshi Mithan Lal, Superintendent of the Office of the Commissionor of Ajmer-Merwara, to be General Manager of the Court of Wards, Ajmer.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 17th April 1907.

No. 16.—Major Philip Francis Bowring is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st April 1907.

APPOINTMENT

The 19th April 1907

No. 17.—Captain D C H. MacLean, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), is appointed Adjutant, *vice* Captain Perrin, with effect from the date upon which he assumes charge of his appointment.

The 18th April 1907.

No. 18.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, (I of 1894) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the lands and houses described in the annexed schedule, situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore are required for a public purpose, namely, for extension of roads in the new Northern Town Extension:—

Schedule.

Where situated.	Nature	Area: of land	Area: of land occupied by building	Description	Name of owner or occupier
Pappireddipaligam, a hamlet of Doddigunta.	Kayamgutta Village.	Sq. ft.		Dry lands and buildings.	
		6,363⅛	.		Chowrioppa.
		3,330	..		Marianna.
		2,623⅛	8,368		Chowriappa.
		4,273¾	943½		Papanna
		5,766⅛	1,166		Authralappa
		4,142½	330¾		Chowriappa
		3,748	1,939		Hanumappa and Muniamma.
		..	231		Birappa
		1,461	803		Hanumagpa and Muniamma.
		1,387⅛	601		Gullappa.
		2,585½	102¼		Munigadu alias Maniappa.
		1,865	418		Hanumappa and Muniamma.
		2,280⅛	680		Sonnappa.
		3,538	...		Gopalappa.
		1,781	667		Munisami.
		1,616	...		Gundappa.
		acres G. 2 16	sq. yds. sq. ft. 39 2	Garded land	Mr. B. P. Annaswawmi Mudaliar, Rao Bahadur.
		852 sq.	yds.	Do.	Muniramaiya.

Plans of the lands can be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Civil and Military Station.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFER.

The 19th April 1907.

No. 19.—Lieutenant James Steuart Anderson is transferred from the Supernumerary List of the Kolar Gold Field Rifle Volunteers to the Active List of the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, with effect from the 21st February 1907.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant Resident.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 17th April 1907.

No. 14.—Major V. Murray, R.E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent in Class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways (on special duty), is granted under Articles 233, 240 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 18 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 18th April 1907, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it. This cancels Manager's Notification No. 4, dated 27th February 1907.

The 18th April 1907.

No. 15.—Mr. A. R. Pakenham Walsh, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under Articles 233 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 7 months and 4 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 9 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 18th April 1907, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 19th April 1907.

No. 7.—Colonel C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted combined leave for 7 months (*i.e.*, privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from 15th March 1907, and furlough for 4 months in continuation thereof) under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*)I of the Civil Service Regulations.

E. F. JACOB,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ranikhet, this 22nd day of April 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—No. 7552, Private Robert Worsley.
Age—23 years.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Minder, Factory.
Date of enlistment—1st July 1904.
Place of enlistment—Warrington, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which born—Keighley, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—20th April 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Ranikhet.
Marks—T. F. anchor and other faint tattoo marks left forearm. Pierced heart and flower right forearm. Scar centre of back.
Under 3 years' service.

E. F. D. NICHOLSON, Lieut., for Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers of Infantry, dated at Agra, this 17th day of April 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—7041, Private John William Ellis.
Age—24 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—16th January 1902.
Place of enlistment—Birmingham.
Parish and County in which born—Eccleshall, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—15th April 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Agra.
Marks—Two scars back of head
Under 6 years' service.

H. T. LYLE, Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers of Infantry, dated at Agra, this 17th day of April 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 6050, Private Henry Owens.
Age—26 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Joiner.
Date of Enlistment—21st July 1899. Service counts from 22nd December 1903.
Place of enlistment—Liverpool.
Parish and County in which born—Carnarvon, Carnarvonshire.
Date of desertion or absence—15th April 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Agra.
Marks—Dimple on chin, scar back of left leg.
Under 4 years' service.

H. T. LYLE, Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 18th day of April 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 3591, Corpl. Walter Taylor.
Age—27 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, hazel; eyes, slight brown.
Trade—Painter.
Date of enlistment—9th April 1900.
Place of enlistment—Sandown, Isle of Wight.
Parish and County in which born—Landport, Hants.
Date of desertion or absence—16th April 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Scar on forehead.
Under 8 years' service.

H. H. RICH, Major,
O. C. 62nd Company, R. G. A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Calcutta, this 22nd day of April 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—22798, Gunner John Thomas.
Age—26 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—15th June 1905.
Place of enlistment—Pontypool.
Parish and County in which born—St. Mary's, Swansea, England.
Date of desertion or absence—28th March 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks—Staining right iris, scar back of head, scar of abscess right groin, scar right breast, scar right wrist, tattoo *Nol or Vol* of index finger, right hand anchor, tattoo left wrist.
Not on furlough.

F. W. LOVEDAY, Captain, R.G.A.,
Commanding 75th Company, R. G. A.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th April 1907.

No. 277-*S-Ap*.—Mr. R. D. Romer, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 1st April 1907 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. L. P. Kulkarni, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. G. K. Patankar, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

No. 281-*S-Ap*.—Mr. C. B. Maiden, First Assistant Postmaster, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 22nd March 1907.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. V. Narayanaswamy Mudaliar, 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Madras, to act as 1st Assistant Postmaster, Madras;

Mr. E. W. Hawkins to act as 2nd Assistant Postmaster, Madras.

The 20th April 1907.

No. 308-*S-Ap*.—Mr. Willaitrai H Shahani, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster General, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for 6 weekswith effect from the 1st May 1907, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. S. Sloan is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders.

No. 314-*S-Ap*.—Mr. H. J. Moorhouse, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 21 days, with effect from the 11th April 1907, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 23rd April 1907.

No. 334-*S-Ap*.—Babu Amulya Nath Roy, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 5th April 1907 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Jogdhyan Vaid, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, or until further orders.

No. 338-*S-Ap* —Mr J. E. Thomas, 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, is granted a further extension of furlough for six months, with effect from the 8th April 1907.

ERRATUM.

The 17th April 1907.

This Office Notification No. 217-*S-Ap*., dated 16th April 1907, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th April 1907, is hereby cancelled.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

NOTICES.

The Divisional Contract Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division (Meerut), will receive offers by letters under sealed cover, at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 30th April 1907, for the supply of 3,200 gallons of rum not less than three months old deliverable free in two equal instalments at Store Depôt, Shahjehanpore, on 15th June and 15th September 1907.

The tenderer whose offers is accepted will have to sign usual Contract Deed.

The Divisional Contract Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division (Meerut), will receive offers by letters under sealed cover, at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 1st May 1907, for the supply of 5,350 gallons of rum, two years old, deliverable free at the stations noted below :—

At Meerut Store Depôt, 3,500 gallons within 15 days of acceptance of tender.

At Bareilly Store Depôt, 1,850 gallons within 15 days of acceptance of tender.

The tenderer whose offer is accepted will have to sign usual Contract Deed.

DIVISIONAL CONTRACT OFFICER, MEERUT,
The 19th April 1907.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Engineer Department.

SESSION, 1907-1908.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form stating their University Registration Number on or before the 15th May 1907 Each application must be accompanied by registration fee of R1, which will in no case be returned.

The session begins on Monday, the 3rd June 1907.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The B Sc. or B.A Examination in the B course in Physics and Chemistry of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 23 years.
(2) The F A Examination of the Calcutta and Madras Universities
(3 The Intermediate Examination of Allahabad and Punjab Universities.
(4) The Intermediate Examination for the degree of B A of Bombay University.
(5) The High School Examination for Europeans and Eurasians.

The candidate's age in (2), (3), (4) and (5) must be under 21 years

In selecting candidates who have passed the F. A (all other things being equal), preference will be given to those who have passed in Sanitary Science in addition to the ordinary subjects of the F. A. Examination.

The maximum number to be admitted is limited to 40. The position in the University examination and the age of the candidate will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal

The tuition fee for students to the Engineer class is R10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

One junior scholarship of R20 a month, one of R15 a month, and six of R10 a month, tenable for two years, will be given to students who have been admitted to the College and who do not hold University Scholarships

The selection will be made in the following order :—

(a) B.Sc.'s;
(b) B A.'s who have taken up the B course , and
(c) F. A. candidates (except those who passed in the third division).

There will be in addition one scholarship of R20 a month and one of R10 a month for Europeans and Eurasians who have been admitted to the College, tenable for two years.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Form of application for admission and any further particulars will be supplied upon application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 5th April 1907.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Apprentice Department.

SESSION, 1907-1908.

Candidates for admission to the Apprentice Department should apply to the Principal in the prescribed form on or before the 6th May 1907. Each application must be accompanied by a registration fee of R1, which will in no case be returned.

The session begins on Monday, the 3rd June 1907.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) Standard VII or Middle School Examination of the Code of European Schools.

(2) University Entrance Examination.

The candidate's age must be at least 15, and not more than 17 years.

There are 25 vacancies for Indians and 10 for Europeans and Eurasians. The selection of candidates for admission will be made by the Principal.

There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in June next and five on the reduced fee list. For natives there will be ten vacancies on the reduced fee list, available during the month of June. Election to those lists will be made by the Board of Visitors. Forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

The tuition fee to students of the Apprentice Department is R3 monthly for each month of the year, vacation included, except for students on the free and reduced fee lists.

Every applicant before admission to the College will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Before an applicant is admitted to the College his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the prescribed form.

All applications from Christian candidates for admission to the free or reduced fee lists must reach the Principal not later than the 6th May, so as to enable the elections to be made by the Board of Visitors before the opening of the session.

The vacancies on the native list will be filled up after the opening of the session from those apprentices who have joined the College after admission. Forms of application for admission and further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 5th April 1907.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical appreutices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 18th April 1907.

No. 46.—Major A. Moorhead, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Dera Ismail Khan Jail to Captain J. W. Little, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 3rd April 1907.

The 20th April 1907.

No. 47.—The following candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pashtu by the Higher Standard at the examinations held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Chitral and Lahore Cantonment on the 4th April 1907 and following day:—

1. Lieutenant C. T. C. Plowden, 59th Rifles (F. F.)
2. Lieutenant W. G. Neale, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.

3. Captain W. M. Anderson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Kurram.
4. Lieutenant R. G. A. Trail, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
5. Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.
6. Captain C. E. Alexander, D.S.O., 55th Coke's Rifles.
7. Assistant Surgeon A. W. Dyer, I.S.M.D.
8. Captain R. Ducat, Commandant, Chitral Scouts.
9. Lieutenant P. T. Etherton, 2-39 Garhwal Rifles.
10. Miss Mark, Church Missionary Society.
11. Lieutenant A. C. L. Tyrrell, 25th Cavalry.
12. Captain W. W. Bickford, Zhob Levy Corps.
13. 2nd-Lieutenant H. G. Morrell, attached, 35th Scinde Horse.
14. Lieutenant J. D. M. Flood, 58th Rifles (F. F.)
15. Assistant Surgeon R. Keelan, I.S M.D.
16. Lieutenant P. d'A. Banks, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
17. Sergeant T. Santry, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.
18. Private J. Lindsay, 2nd Battalion, the Black Watch.
19 Captain A. B. Brown, Southern Waziristan Militia.
20. Captain J. S. Riccard, Royal Artillery.
21. Lance Corporal A. Burton, 2nd Battalion, the Black Watch
22. Sergeant H. Rogers, Supply and Transport Corps.
23. Lieutenant F. A. Finnis, Royal Artillery
24. Lieutenant W. L. Campbell, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner.
25. Major J. S. Kemball, Commandant, Kurram Militia.
26. Staff Sergeant E. G. Macdonald, Military Works Services.
27. Lieutenant J. H. G. Buller, 57th Rifles (F. F.).
28. Assistant Surgeon N. S. Williams, I.S.M.D.
29. Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar
30. Sergeant J. A. Harrison, Supply and Transport Corps.
31. Assistant Surgeon T. Traynor, I.S.M.D.

No. 48.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the examination in Pashtu held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 6th April 1907, under Rule XI of the Rules of Examination in the Pashtu and Baluchi languages published with Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 432, dated the 9th May 1899.—

(1) Haider Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, Peshawar.
(2) Muhammad Yar " " "
(3) Dost Muhammad " " "
(4) Sayad Talib Hussain, Veterinary Inspector, Peshawar.

By order, etc.,

J. L. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 23rd April 1907

No. 49.—Malik Takht Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, is appointed to officiate as District Judge of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Mr. S. S. Waterfield granted combined leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1907.

No. 50.—Arbab Wali Muhammad Khan, officiating Tahsildar, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted to the Bannu District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th April 1907.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

The 23rd April 1907.

No. 51.—Mr. D. Petric, Quarter Master, Samana Rifles, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months combined with leave on urgent private affairs for three months in continuation, under the provisions of Articles 260, 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1907.

No. 52.—Mr. C. W. Foster, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Punjab, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Quarter Master of the Samana Rifles, *vice* Mr. Petrie granted combined leave or until further orders, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 15th April 1907.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,

Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 22nd April 1907.

No. 804-*M. I.*—2040.—The twenty days' privilege leave granted to third class Assistant Surgeon Moti Ram in this office Departmental Order No. 831-M. I.—3461, dated 21st September 1904, is hereby commuted to extraordinary leave without allowance.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 22nd April 1907.

No. 404-*R. I. F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 75 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (VIII of 1873), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to direct that in notification No. 9 R. I. F., dated the 9th January 1907, after the words " Kabul River Canal " the words " Paharpur Canal " shall be inserted.

J. J. MULLALY,

for Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1906-07 up to 31st March 1907.

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING MARCH 1907. Depth of water at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS.				REMARKS.
	Authorized maximum Gauge.	Actual throughout Mar. 1907.	Authorized full supply.	Actual average throughout Mar. 1907.	Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average	During the month.	NAME OF CROP.	Area irrigated during March 1907.	Area irrigated to end of March 1907.	Area irrigated to end of March 1906.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Lower Swat River Canal.	6·10	3·10	865	265	Peshâwar	96,258	20	2·06	2·06	Wheat	..	55,175	60,285	The canal ran for 13 days during the month.
										Barley		10,458	12,659	
										Sarson		7,871	...	
										Rape		3,034	2,979	
Supply utilized	...		...	251						Miscellaneous		15,215	23,001	
Escapage	..	..		14						Sugarcane		4,505*	4,237	
Total	6·10	3·10	865	265		96,258		..			.	96,258	103,161	
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Kabul River Canal	5·60	2·40	394	195	Peshâwar	19,386	[illegible]	2·39	1·01	Wheat	..	5,965	4,347	The canal ran for 22 days during the month.
										Barley		1,735	1,405	
										Sarson		3,535	..	
										Rape		391	189	
Supply utilized	...	..	.	156						Miscellaneous		5,195	6,781	
Escapage	...		..	39						Sugarcane		2,505*	2,195	
Total	5·60	2·40	394	195		19,386		.				19,386	14,920	
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	.			115,644	..	...			...	115,644	118,081	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in previous Kharif is now included in the Rabi statement.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province

LAHORE;
The 19th April 1907.

GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The 21st March 1907.

No. 231—*IV*/305-1905.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased te extend to those parts of the scheduled districts of Kumaun and Garhwal now known as the districts of Almora and Garhwal in the Kumaun division, in the restricted and modified form hereinafter set forth below, the provisions of sections 2 to 4, 6, 7 and 11 of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873 (V of 1873):—

1. * * * * * * * *

(2) Power to prescribe and alter inner line.

2. It shall be lawful for the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to prescribe, and from time to time to alter, by notification in the Gazette, a line to be called "the inner line" in the districts of Almora and Garhwal (hereinafter referred to as "the districts") or in either of them.

The Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette, prohibit all British subjects, or any class of British subjects, or any persons residing in or passing through either of the districts from going beyond such line without a pass under the hand and seal of the chief executive officer of such district, or of such other officer as he may authorize to grant such pass, and the Local Government may from time to time cancel or vary such prohibition.

(3) Penalty for crossing line without pass.

3. Any British subject or other person so prohibited, who, after "the inner line" has been prescribed and notified in accordance with section I, goes beyond such line without a pass shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a fine not exceeding R100 for the first offence, and to a fine not exceeding R500, or to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both, for each subsequent offence.

(4) Power to prescribe form of pass.

4. The Local Government may from time to time prescribe by notification in the Gazette a form of pass for both or either of the districts, and may in such form fix such restrictions or conditions as the Local Government may deem fit, and may require the payment of such dues and fees for such passes as to the Local Government may seem proper.

Any holder of such a pass shall, on breach of any such restriction or condition, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding R100 for a first offence and to a fine not exceeding R500 or to simple or rigorous imprisonment, which may extend to three months, or to both, for each subsequent offence.

5. * * * * * * * *

(6) Power to authorise arrest.

6. The chief executive officer of either of the districts, in respect of which any notification as aforesaid is in force, may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, authorize, by a written instrument under his hand, any public servant to arrest and bring before him with the least practicable delay—

firstly,—any person prohibited from crossing "the inner line" prescribed for such district if such person shall be found beyond the line and when asked to produce his pass shall refuse or be unable so to do;

secondly,—any person to whom a pass may have been granted, and who has committed any infraction of its conditions.

(7) Acquisition of interest in land by other than natives of the districts.

7. It shall not be lawful for any British subject or other person, not being a native of either of the districts, to acquire any interest in land or the product of land beyond the said "inner line" without the sanction of the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government shall appoint in this behalf

Any interest so acquired may be dealt with as the Local Government or its said officer shall direct.

The Local Government may also, by notification in the Gazette, extend the prohibition contained in this section to any class of persons, natives of the said districts, and may from time to time in like manner cancel or vary such extension.

8 to 10. Repealed by Regulation I of 1880.

(11) Jurisdiction as to offences.

11. Offences against this regulation may be tried by magistrates of the first or second class and shall be bailable.

J. M. HOLMS,
Chief Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The ensuing Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination will be held on Monday, the 2nd December 1907, and following days, instead of on Monday, the 25th November 1907, and following days as previously announced.

G THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 25th April 1907

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following candidate who appeared at the last M A Examination in Pali as a non-collegiate student is declared to have passed the Examination in the Third Division :—

Sen, Girindrakumar . . . . Private student

2. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the First L M S. Examination :—

(*In alphabetical order.*)

Maitra, Girischandra . . . . . . Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogeschandra . . . . Ditto

3. Under section 3, clause (*h*), every school that intends to undertake instruction in Geography for the Matriculation Examination is required to possess the apparatus mentioned in the following list :—

I.—The total cost need not exceed R150—

1 A measuring tape.
2. A magnetic compass
3. Square paper and tracing paper
4. Clay, dry sand, paper pulp or plasticine for modelling.
5 A globe, not less than 14 inches in diameter, with writing surface, and with lines of latitude and longitude, and outlines only of the land-masses, marked upon it
6. A map of the school locality on a scale of 4″ or 6″ = 1 mile
7. A map of the district in which the school is situated on the scale 1″ = 1 mile.
8 A map of the division in which the school is situated on the scale 1′ = 4 miles
9. A map of the Province
10. A map of India.

(*N. B.*—All these maps should be coloured to indicate the height of the land above sea-level.)

11. A relief map of India.
12. Maps of India showing the most important distributions, *e g*, Temperature and Rainfall, Density of Population, Forest, Pasture, and Agricultural land, Minerals, Industries, Railways and Canals, Political Divisions.
13. Physical maps of the continents and of the British Isles

It is essential that the students should be provided with atlases, or with the necessary hand-maps. Maps for school work should not contain too much detail, or be crowded with names.

II.—The following additional equipment is recommended when it can be provided :—

1. A wet and dry bulb thermometer.
2. A barometer.
3. A rain gauge.
4. A large globe coloured to indicate land relief and ocean depths.
5. A relief globe.

6. Small hand globes for the use of pupils.
7. Hand maps for use in class.
8. A relief map of the Province.
9 A map of the World on Mollweide's equal area projection
10 A geological map of India.
11. A small collection of typical rocks, in particular those of the Province and of India.
12 A small museum of typical products.
13. The Statistical Atlas of India
14 A good standard atlas.
15. A meteorological atlas
16 Mill's International Geography
17 A geographical gazetteer.
18 Geographical wall pictures.

The total cost of this supplementary equipment need not exceed R400, and can be reduced if Schools will make their own collections of rocks and typical products.

III. (1) Valuable information regarding geographical equipment and all other matters connected with the teaching of geography is to be found in the Geographical Teacher, the organ of the Geographical Association, published three times a year, at one shilling a copy.

(2) Globes of all kinds are made by George Philip and Son, London, W. and A. K. Johnston, London, and Messrs. Ruddiman Johnston, London.

Small hand globes of German make can be obtained through the Calcutta School Book Society for about a rupee each.

(3) The "Comparative" series of large wall maps of the continents published by George Philip and Son is good and up to date; so also are the Orographical wall maps published by Edward Stanford. Messrs. Ruddiman Johnston publish a series of smaller wall maps which includes maps of India illustrating various distributions.

Messrs. Nelson's wall atlases are good. Mr S B Chatterjee publishes District maps; also ordinary and relief maps of the Province.

Babu L. M. Basu, the drawing master of the Dacca Collegiate School, has published good relief maps of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of India

The Vidal-Lablache French wall maps on strong card board, named on one side, and the same map without names on the reverse, published by Armand Colin, Paris, are good and cheap They measure 46 inches by 39 inches and can be delivered in Calcutta for R4-14 each

(4) The hand maps, coloured to indicate relief, published by the Diagram Company, West Barnes Lane, New Malden, Surrey, at one penny each, are the best of their kind.

The uncoloured half-penny maps, showing river systems and a few towns, published by the same Company, are excellent for class use

The Autograph hand maps, with hill shading in brown, published by Edward Stanford, London, at one penny each, are very good, and are larger than the Diagram Company's hand maps. The 15 inches map of the World on Mollweide's equal area projection is especially to be commended.

(5) Wall pictures of considerable artistic merit are published by Messrs. Edward Arnold of Leeds, Messrs. Hachette of Paris, and Messrs Hölzel of Vienna. They cost, delivered in India, from two or three rupees each.

Map lantern slides, and view slides especially prepared for geography teaching, are sold by the Diagram Company for two or three shillings each.

(6) The best meteorological atlas published in Britain is Bartholomew's, and the most recent geographical gazetteer in English is that published by J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia and London.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar,

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd April 1907.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for February 1907, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1906-07. Imperial.	Local.	Total.	Receipts in February 1907.	Receipts from 1st April to 28th February 1907 Imperial	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	19,52,000	29,000	19,81,000	2 06,735	19,17,265	53,607	19,70,872
II.—Opium	7,000	..	7,000		8,747		8,747
IV.—Stamps	4,20,000	...	4,20,000	28,911	3,64,430	..	3,64,430
V.—Excise	2,15,000	...	2,15,000	15,875	1,97,948	...	1,07,948
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,93,000	1,96,000	9,681	87,504	1,93,799	2,81,303
VII.—Customs	...	...	...				
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	6,120	1 18,892		1,18,892
IX.—Forest	1,20,000	...	1,20,000	2,220	1,00,160		1,00,160
X.—Registration	28,000	...	28,000	2,189	24,299		24,299
XI.—Tributes from Native States	..	...	.	..		..	
XII.—Interest	9,000	...	9,000	473	4,507	..	4,507
XIII.—Post Office	...	...				...	.
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	9,628	91,892		91,892
XVIB.— Do. do. —Jails	18,000	...	18,000	1,030	18,337		18,337
XVII.—Police	82,000	1,000	83,000	6,285	69,665	857	70,522
XIX.—Education		6,000	6,000	1.116	855	4,293	5,148
XX.—Medical	3,000	4,000	7,000	227	1,852	114	1,966
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	4,000	4,000	223	203	3,489	3,692
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,000	...	12,000	1,209	11,807		11,807
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	...	10,000	333	8,052	.	8 052
XXV.—Miscellaneous	84,000	24,000	1,08,000	7,403	62,684	14,676	77 300
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	..	..		.		.	
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	.	15,000	15,000	2,555		11,383	11,383
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,22,000	8,000	1,30,000	12,155	1,11,917	11,568	1,23,485
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	33,05,000	2,84,000	35,89,000	3,14,368	32,01,016	2,93,786	34 94,802
Add—Debt Accounts	..	...	..	37,09,238		..	4,54 99 769
TOTAL	...	...	..	40,23,606		..	4,89 94,571
Opening Cash Balance	..	.	.	(a) 12,34,780			(b) 11,26,830
GRAND TOTAL	.	...	...	52,58,386	..	..	5,01,21,401

(a) On 1st February 1907. (b) From 1st April 1906.

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 19th April 1907.

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for February 1907, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1906-07.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1906-07.			Disbursements in February 1907.	Disbursements from 1st April to 28th February 1907.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.		Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	18,000	...	18,000	2,570	15,705	26	15 731
2.—Assignments and Compensations	22,000	...	22,000	431	20,189	..	20 189
3.—Land Revenue	6,86,000		6,86,000	44 337	6,03,725	1,08,250	7,11,975
6.—Stamps	15,000	...	15,000	748	10,527	..	10,527
7.—Excise	9,000	..	9,000	520	6,875	...	6,875
8.—Provincial Rates	..	..	...	142	142		142
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	65	740	.	740
11.—Forest	1,12,000	..	1,12,000	3,489	65,709		65,709
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	703	7,285	.	7,285
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	.	...		...	.		...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	.	...	.			..	..
15.—Post Office	..	1,000	1,000	...		.	...
18.—General Administration	2,57,000	21,000	2,78,000	26,639	2,40,271	16,894	2,57,165
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,00,000	..	5,00,000	44,293	4,76 771		4,76771
19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,07,000	...	1,07,000	0,010	1,04,566		1,04,566
20.—Police	12,44,000	1,000	12,45,000	94,320	10,88,352	611	10,88,963
22.—Education	94,000	66,000	1,60,000	12,341	44,951	58,022	1,02,973
23.—Ecclesiastical	33,000		33,000	3 430	34,665	...	34,665
24.—Medical	1,11,000	45,000	1,56,000	6 489	70,433	35,004	1,11,437
25.—Political	26,50,000	..	26,50,000	1,94,0 6	22,67,272		22,67,272
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	61,000	19,000	80,000	2,486	15,737	17,277	33,014
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	5,098	57,902	..	57,962
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances		...	..		.	..	.
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,18,000	1,000	1,19,000	8,843	1,07,990	935	1,08 925
30.—Stationery and Printing	83,000	2,000	85,000	2,691	41,834	1,177	43,011
32.—Miscellaneous	16,000	16,000	32,000	2 288	16,362	12,022	28,384
33.—Famine Relief	91,000	...	91,000	...	...	.	..
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	..	...	...	...	.	.	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	11,000	6,000	17,000	4,824	13,800	7,619	21,419
45.—Civil Works	28,000	1,25,000	1,53,000	11,339	14,937	76,450	91,387
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	63,35,000	3,03,000	66,38,000	4,80,932	53,32,800	3,34,287	56,67,087
Add—Debt Accounts	...	..	...	35,32,554	..	..	4,32,09,414
TOTAL	..	...		40,13,486	...	...	4,88,76,501
Balance on 28th February 1907	...	...	...	12,44,900	...	...	12,44,900
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	52,58,386	...	...	5,01,21,401

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 19th April 1907

W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General, Punjab.

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Linguistic Survey of India, compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph D., D. Litt., I C S. (Retired) Vol IV, Munda and Dravadian Languages. Super Royal, Cloth. R6-8*a* or 9*s*. 9*d* (R1-3*a*.) Paper. R5 or 7*s* 6*d*. (R1).

Education—"Papers relating to the Technical Education in India 1886-1904.' Foolscap. Board. R3 4*a*. or 4*s*. 10*d*. (8*a*.)

Report of the Chemical, Examiner to Government. North-West Frontier Province for 1904. 4*a*. or 4*d* (1*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Land Records and Agriculture, Estates under the Court of Wards, Government Litigation, Settlement Operations and the Alienation of Land Act in North-West Frontier Province, 1905-06 R2 4a or 3s (3a)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Report of the Ganges Bridge Committee. Foolscap Board. R2 12a or 4s 2d (7a)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1907, and in the ten months April 1906 to January 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1904-05 and 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d (1a)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1906 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1904 and 1905. No. 1 of 1906-07. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for December 1906 Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)

ARMY DEPARTMENT

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1907. No. 12 Royal 8vo Paper cover. R2 12a or 4s. 2d (6a)

Frontier Warfare and Bush Fighting, 1906. Royal 16mo. Leather 14a. or 1s 3d. (1a)

Combined Training in Urdu	Royal 8vo	Paper cover	6a or 6d (3a)
Ditto Hindi		Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto Gurmukhi		Ditto	Ditto
Infantry Training in. Hindi.		Ditto	Ditto
Ditto Urdu.		Ditto	Ditto

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1906 TO MARCH 1907.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. 4a (1a.)

The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XIX of 1883), as modified up to 1st September 1906. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

The Excise Amendment Act VII of 1906. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act No. III of 1864 (Foreigners), as modified up to 1st September 1906. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

The Indian Companies Act, 1882 (Act VI of 1882), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. R1 10a. (3a.)

The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), as modified up to the 1st November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 4a. 6p. (1a.)

Agriculturists Loans Act, No. 12 of 1884, as modified up to 1st September 1906. In Urdu. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 6p. (1a.)

The United Provinces Code, Volume I, 4th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. For both volumes. R10 or 15s. (R1.)

Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of appeals from India, 1901-1903, with an Index of Cases, by F. G. Wigley, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R10 or 15s. (10a.)

The Bengal Code, Volume V, 3rd Edition, 1905. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9s. (10a.)

Act XIX of 1883, The Land Improvement Loans Act, as modified to September 1906, in Urdu and in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1a. (1a.) each.

Table showing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

List No. 2 of 1906, dated 31st December 1906, of Addenda et Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. 1a 9p. (1a.)

The United Provinces Code, Vol. II, 4th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. For both volumes. R10 or 15s. (R1.)

The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (Act No. XVIII of 1850) with footnotes. Royal. 8vo. Stitched. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (Act No. 1 of 1894), with Footnotes. Royal 8vo. Stitched, As. 7 or 8d. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Archæological Survey of India.—Annual Report, 1903-04. Part II. Super Royal. Full cloth. R32 or £2-8 (R1-4d.)

Occasional Reports No. 2.—Vernacular Reading Books in the Bombay Presidency. Royal 8vo. Board. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, October to December 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Director General of Archæology for the year 1904-05. Part I. 5a. or 6d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. 11a. 6p. or 11½d. (1a.)

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Report on the Police Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 2a. or 1s. 0d. (2a.)

Report on the working of District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province during 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 8d. (1a.)

Fauna of British India—Rhynchota, Vol. III, by W L. Destant. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R15 or £1 2½s. (7a.)

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Occasional Reports No. 3. The Educational system of Japan by W. H. Sharp, M.A. Royal 8vo. Board. R3-4a. or 5s. (9a.)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—On the importance of Larval characters in the classification of Mosquitoes by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M S. New series No 25. Super Royal 8vo. Board. As. 8 or 9d. (2a.)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Leucocyto-zoon Canis by Captain S. R. Christophers, M B., I.M.S. New Series No. 26. Super Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

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A Manual of Forest Law. Royal 8vo Cloth. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Indian Insect Pests. By H. Maxwell-Lefroy, M.A., F.E.S., F.Z S. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1 8a. or 2s. (6a.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. 6p. or 7½d. (1a.)

Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (1a.)

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Note on the Chilgoza Forests of Zhob and the Takht-i-Suleman. Forest Bulletin No. 7, by E. P. Stebbing, Esq. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

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Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 31st December 1906. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Administration Report and Accounts with Statistical Statements for 1905-1906 of the North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Foolscap. Board. R1-4a. or 2s. (2a.)

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Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1904-05. Foolscap. Board. R4 or 6s. (3a.)

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Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana for 1905, and on Vaccination for the year 1905-1906 Foolscap. Board R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

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Report on the Indian Excise Committee for 1905-06. Foolscap. Board R1 or 1s 6d. (5a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1905. Foolscap. Board R2 o 3s. (10a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department 25th February 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a or 5d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Seventh edition, corrected to 15th March 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1 8a or 2s. 3d. (8a.)

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Part I, Seventh edition. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s 2d. (5a.)

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1905-06. Foolscap. Board. As 8 or 9d. (6a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. Part I. R3 or 4s. 6d. (6a.) Part II. R2 or 3s. (5a.) Complete. R5 or 7s. 6d. (10a.)

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August and September 1906, and in the corresponding period of 1904 and 1906. Royal 8vo Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Prices and Wages in India, 23rd issue, 1905. Super Royal. Board. R1 8a. or 2s. (9a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August, September and October 1906. Nos 5, 6 and 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1900-01 to 1904-05, in two volumes. Complete. R3 8a. or 5s. 3d. (12a.)

Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 13a. 6p. or 1s. 1½d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of July 1906-07. No. 4. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of November, December 1906 and January 1907. Nos. 8, 9 and 10. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of 1906-07 for the month of September, October and November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a) each.

Annual Statement of the Sea borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year ending 31st March 1906. 40th issue Vol. I. (Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports.) Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (15a.)
Ditto Ditto Vol. II. (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and each port, etc) Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d (10a.)

List of Joint Stock Companies in British India for 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1906 and in the nine months April to December 1906, compared with the corresponding period of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d (1a.)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31, 1906, 40th issue. Super Royal 4to Board R2 or 3s. (7a)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1905-06 and the four preceding years. Foolscap Board R1-12a. or 2s 9d. (4a.)

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Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

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RAILWAY BOARD.

Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways, corrected up to 31st December 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise "on Railways," 4th Edition. Revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.
Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.
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Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water-way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.
Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a*.
Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases : Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8*a*. per copy.

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Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students. Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy, R3-12 including packing, postage, etc.
Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Parts I and II in one Volume. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee. Price per copy R6, including all charges.
Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

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SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, No. 8, at R2.
Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 18. Some Current Persian Tales of the Professional Story Tellers (in English and Persian), by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, @ R1.
Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 19. The Dards at Khalatse in Western Tibet, by Rev. A. H. Francke, at R1.
" " **Supplement I.** Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA

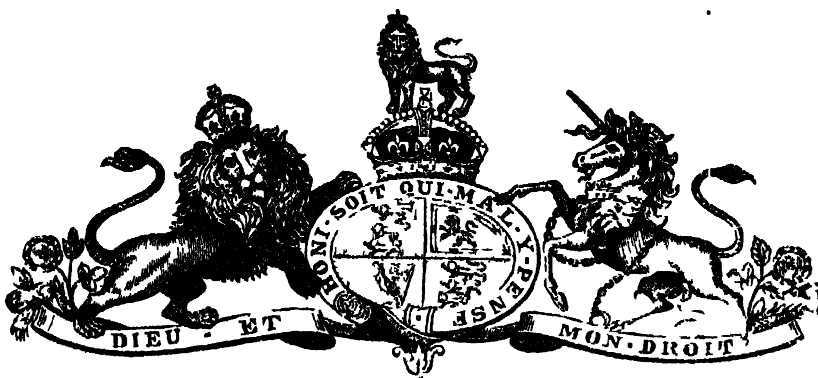
Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907.

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month
Climatological Atlas of India. By Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36*s*. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos 135625, 3½ per cent. of 1865. for R500, 135626, 3½ per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, and 014666, 3½ per cent. of 1900-1901, for R500, originally standing in the name of Abinash Chandra Ghose, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for issue of duplicates in favour of Amar Kristo Ray. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above securities.

Name of the advertiser—SURENDRA NATH RAY,
Guardian of AMAR KRISTO RAY,
Residence—Sugandha, District Hooghly.

Lost

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No B 040605 of the 3½% loan of 1865 for R500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Lieutenant W. B. Benton, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, Notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—LIEUTENANT W. B. BENTON,
Residence,—105th Mahratta, L. I., Karachi.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1907

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1907 OF

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1907	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, husked 1907	Rice, husked 1906	Wheat 1907	Wheat 1906	Flour (wheat) 1907	Flour (wheat) 1906	Barley 1907	Barley 1906	Jawar 1907	Jawar 1906
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	43·54	36·57	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	32·99	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon		...	24·24	25·81	28·57	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·16	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	41·29	35·16	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	..	...	38·32	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	31·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	...	35·75	31·68	31·84	25·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	30·75	37·65	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...			36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	45	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	45	43·75	38·75	42·5	...	...	...	26·25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	42·5	46·56	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	47·5	42·5	46·87	41·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	23·75	55	40		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	30 to 32·5	20	46·25 to 47·5	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	37·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta		...	42·5	43·75	36·25	37·5	...	...	27·5	26·25	...	32·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	45·94	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	38·12	30·47	30·47	37·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	41·25	30·62	33·12	35	...	...	23·75	26·25	23·12	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	..	..	43·75	36·87	35	39·37	...	...	26·25	20·94	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	44·37	38·12	33·28	38·12	...	...	...	30·78	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	24·53	21·35	41·43	36·67	30·57	33·33	39·63	37·66	20·36	26·67	22·24	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	22·86	23·54	38·07	36·3[illegible]	28·59	31·98	32·66	36·35	17·4	26·67	17·76	28·59
Jhánsi	..	...	48·44	42·13 and 54·22	26·72	35·[illegible] and 36·72	...	...	19·06	...	15·62	30·16
Western—												
Meerut	...	..	50	50	23·75	30·62	31·87	35·78	20	...	...	...
Agra	30·21	28·59	68·07	53·33	30·21	34·79	39·01	40·99	19·58	27·6	17·97	30·78
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	23·18	22·24	...	...	28·02	34·79	...	...	18·85	25	20	23·54
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·5	21·25	44·37	37·71	30	31·98	40	40	19·37	20·88	20·94	29·48
Northern—												
Fyzabad	25·83	23·12	55	45	30	33·28	...	...	21·09	25	20	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1907	Bajra 1906	Ragi 1907	Ragi 1906	Maize 1907	Maize 1906	Gram 1907	Gram 1906	Arhar dal 1907	Arhar dal 1906	Linseed 1907	Linseed 1906	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	..	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·22	22·22	28 07	28 07	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Maubin
...	...	...	..	...	...	43 84	37·43	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	..	..	42·11	53·78	46 72	45 71	.	..	Henzada
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	36 99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 89	23·44	50 79	43 84	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·55	43 36	85 36	50	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·38	38·1	66·67	57·14	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	.	40	50	62 5	55	...		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	35	57 5	46 25	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 94	30·94	...	...	50	43·75	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	..	...	...	...	32 5	42·5	62 5	53·12	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	Goalpara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	30 to 35	52 5	15	47 5	48 75	Midnapur
...	42·5	...	...	25	30	32 5	35	55	47 5	52·5	53·75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	37 5	47 5	58·12	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·19	26·67	32·19	30·47	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
21·25	...	...	...	26·25	30·62	26·25	30·62	50	40	51·25	55	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	28·75	31·87	28·75	28·75	52·5	50	50 31	53·12	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	26·56	27 5	30·78	31·87	31·87		44·87	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
22·92	...	...	...	...	...	21·35	26·87	...	36 67	48·91	.	Benares
												Central—
18·59	29·68	...	...	22·24	25	22·24	30·21	48·49	25	47·08	50	Cawnpore
16·56	...	...	...	16·56	28·59	25·78	31·72 and 32·66	...	44·58	...	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	20·94	24·37	22·5	26·41	...	...	...	...	Meerut
18·8	33·33	...	...	20·78	29 63	22·55	30·16	51·61	42·08	57·13	50	Agra
												Submontane, west—
25	30·62	...	...	...	25	25	30·78	...	...	...	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
20·94	30·78	...	...	22·66	27·81	24·22	27 97	...	24·37	46 87	50	Lucknow
												Northern—
24·22	...	...	...	22·81	...	24·22	26·56	...	..	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, Raw (*Gur*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·56	13·56	...	...
Tavoy	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·05	17·39	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	24 81	21·00	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·61	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	22·86	22·61	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22 61	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	60	60	...	...	410	400	45	80	18·75	21·25	40	50
Dacca	. .		...	...	450	420	60	66·25	27 5	25	57·5	87·5
Central—												
Pabna	47 5	55	...	...	580	520	47 5	51·25	30	30	70	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	60	...	...	430	400	55	50	27 5	27·5	72·5	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	50	52·5	.	...	...	...	62·5	67·5	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	51 25	47 5	...	...	...	...	60	..	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	52·5 and 57 5	45 and 60	..	...	425	390	45 to 50	52·5	18·75	23·75	90 and 102·5	65 and 90
Calcutta	50	53·75	55	45	440	390	50	62·5	21·25	25	80	80
Central—												
Burdwan	55	60	.	...	430	360	45	70	17·5	22·5	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack	65	54·69	50·78	50·78	380·94	380·94	35	47·66	20·62	23·12	60 94	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	50	50	56·25	70	390	340	42 5	40	23·75	24·37	25	18·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	43·12 and 50 31	43·91 and 51·87	...	...	410	380	33·75	43·91	20·94	24·37	71·25	72·5
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	.	373 75	320	36·25	36·25	27·5	28·59	160	80
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	43·12	41·93	50·57	52·4	426·72	306·04	34 95	43·12	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	44·13	42·08	61·56	61·56	376·46	336 52	38·07	44·43	...	...	67·5	65
Jhánsi	51·25	...	...	...	387·5	336·72	41·53	54·69	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	40	...	...	...	406·25	355·47	...	61·72	...	...	...	...
Agra	48·49	41 43	...	...	412·92	376·51	47·76	57·13	...	...	100	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	57·13	...	...	380	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	45	57·29	...	...	410	360	45	45	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	380	360	35	47·5	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	3 12	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2 5	2 5	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	4·37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	12·5	12·5	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5·91	4·06	...	...	...	...		...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4 69	4·37	5·62	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	2·5	...	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
97·5	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
120	130	...	...	8·75	10	...	...	...	...	30	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
120 and 130	100 and 120	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	5	7·5	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1907	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, husked 1907	Rice, husked 1906	Wheat 1907	Wheat 1906	Flour (wheat) 1907	Flour (wheat) 1906	Barley 1907	Barley 1906	Jawar 1907	Jawar 1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	..	36·35	39·06	...	...	21·82	32·03	19·58	30·16
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	23 12	21·25	40	40	25	26·72	30·62	31·25	17·34	20	...	...
Central— Lahore	27·6	27·6	56·09	59·27	22·08	23·59	29·63	32·29	15·05	16·8	19·53	29·63
South-eastern— Delhi	...	...	47·03	47·03	29·74	31·87	35	36·25	18·18	24·22	18·8	...
Submontane— Amritsar	27·6	26·67	46·35	43·23	21·61	26·25	25·42	29·63	18·8	18·18	19·06	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	20	25	73·33	50	21·61	27·6	24 63	31·98	14·79	15·99	15·90	21·56
Western— Multan	21·09	21·87	37·97	36·41	26·56	32·03	...	...	...	19·06	17·19	26·56
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	43·59	39·69	33·12	40	...	...		...	21 25	27·81
Shikárpur	...	...	38·75	38·75	26·41	29·22	...	...	20·47	22·5	...	19·69
Quetta	...	...	...	...	30 to 31·25	36·87 to 39·37	57·19	58·75	23·12	23·12	19·37	28·28
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak— Dharwar	...	...	36·35	41·56	32·81	44·01	...	...	...	...	23·7	26·3
Sholapur	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·09	30·88
Poona	...	...	47 6	45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	41·98	46·72	...	...	...	...	...	35·16
Dhulia	...	...	...	50	...	38·07	...	...	...	...	...	32·08
Gujarat— Surat	33·96	33·96	59·48	...	41·09	49 01	...	...	...	...	29·53	33·85
Ahmadabad	...	...	45	47·5	...	40	..	...	20·94	28·75	...	28·54
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	..	...	37·5	37	25·5	31	40	50	...	...	26	28·25
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	38	36·25	28·5	29·62	34·75	...	...	...	20	24·25
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	31	34	25	30	30	33	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	..	...	40·25	45·75	38·69	37·5	...	44·5	...	...	20·81	22·87
Amraoti	..	...	47·5	48·75	36·5	38·75	48·5	42	...	...	25	24·37
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	28·7
Salem	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·9	26
Cuddapah	31·7	29·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·1	26·4
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	28·7	26·7	51·9	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	29·6	24	44·2	44·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·1	31·9
Mysore—												
Mysore	27·17	27·2	51·43	43·89	51·43	58·77	60·1	52·81	...	...	30·56	27·89
Bangalore	21	23·51	52	46·16	48	38·9	59·69	56·93	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
20	32·66	..	..	18·85	31·56	24·22	31 56	...		72·71	61·56	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	..	...	17·34	21·09	19·06	22·19	...	...	...	...	Ferozpur
												Central—
15·62	28·65	...	...	14·84	23 18	18·12	22·60	57·13	48·49	59·27	43 28	Lahore
												South-eastern—
21·09	30·78	...	..	22·19	22 19	21 09	26 67	61·56	50	57·19	53 33	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	15 99	23·54	19·06	22·21	...	...	...	43 75	Amritsar
												Northern—
16·67	25·78	...	...	15·36	21 35	21·04	24 84	80	44·43	50	50	Rávalpindi
												Western—
...	28·12	...	..	15·31	25·78	21 25	25·31	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
21·72	31 87	...	...	...	...	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	25·94	...	...	...	...	...	27 97	52·5	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	..	...	22·5	37 5	...	...	70	47·5	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
20·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Dharwar
19·01	...	...	...	...	...	30·21	...	...	..	45	50 12	Sholapur
26 25	...	...	...	...	...	29·84	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
20 52	35·73	...	...	...	...	...	40 1	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
24 58	30 77	...	...	..	...	...	41 35	...	46 15	...	58·33	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
25 94	36 72	...	...	.	...	36·04	43·96	47·55	75 62	.	...	Surat
21 25	35 33	...	..	...	...	24·47	33·33	42 5	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	..	...	...	...	32 62	32	45	39	57·62	56·37	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25 75	29·62	50	40	44·5	50	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	..	...	...	...	...	26	26·75	40	35·5	...	47	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	37·5	45·81	37·5	53 25	50 37	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	43·75	35	45	45	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
34·1	31·6	...	...	...	...	51·5	47·3	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	25·2	24·9	...	...	...	...	26 2	25 5	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	29·4	...	...	...	Bellary
28·6	28·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	27·9	22·3	...	...	...	...	34	27·2	...	..	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·8	30·7	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	29·5	26·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
32	35·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·9	29·6	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	26·74	25·96	...	...	28·77	25·61	65·83	52·11	...	..	Mysore
...	...	27·5	22·86	...	...	32	26·33	52	45·71	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	76·15	69·22	426·67	355·52	48·06	61·56	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	.	...	...	...	420	380	44·37	61·56	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	..	40	68·07	62·66	412·92	388·12	47·03	71·93	...	...	66·67	66·67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	50	42·08	66·67	59·37	413·12	387·5	44·37	64·01	...	...	80	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	46·35	42·08	67·5	60	..	400	42·08	53·75	...	...	85	40
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	50	45·73	66·67	66·67	400	355·47	44·43	50	..	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	53·28	43·28	72·66	61·56	..	...	...	66·56	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	..	...	...	...	400	400	...	...	...	...	..	...
Shikárpur	...	45·62	...	...	435	373·75	44·06	59·37	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	..	...	...	370 to 460	360 to 420	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·01	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·12	54·43	...	...	...	...
Poona	..	...	...	...	...	...	56·15	55·63	..	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	68·7	...	450	..	71·07	...	...	...	92·5
Gujarat—												
Surat	...		72·08	63·44	405·42	367·55	59·48	...	...	.	108·12	118·91
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	390	335	56·25	61·25	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur		...	75·25	66·62	433·25	433·25	...	...	28·25	..	100	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	17	47	59·25	58·25	390	350	...	...	23·5	28·25	100	80
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	45	410	350	...	...	26	26	100	200
Berar—												
Akola	...	66·75	64·25	54	419	400	...	...	20·56	25	142·81	142·87
Amráoti	..	56·87	53·75	58·75	420	380	...	...	24	25	120	140
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	85·3	457·3	396·4	41·6	41·6	...	...	.	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	368·1	385·2	...	...	...	...	119·9	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	46·4	51·5	412·7	380·9	51·6	63·6	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	312·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	65·8	59·3	427·9	362·1	46·1	54·8	...	...	82·8	128·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110·6	131·1
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	75·4	72·5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	58·48	70·53	480	390·78	39·37	49·37	...	...	171·41*	280·21*
Bangalore	...	...	56	72·34	445·68	411·41	51·41	40·27	...	...	205·68*	291·41*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Districts	Turmeric 1907	Turmeric 1906	Grass 1907	Grass 1906	Straw 1907	Straw 1906	Jawar stalks 1907	Jawar stalks 1906	Sheep, per score 1907	Sheep, per score 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	6·15	9·32	4·22	7·97	4·13	8·91	140	180	85	85
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	3·28	3·28	5	5	...	6·25	60	60	90	90
Central—												
Lahore	145·47	123·07	10	12·5	4·22	7·4	...	...	150	170	100	100
South-eastern—												
Delhi	133·33	133·96	6·67	13·33	5	8·75	3·91	16·67	80	80	120	110
Submontane—												
Amritsar	114·27	110	...	...	5	9·37	...	...	130	105	..	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	100	114·27	7·29	13·33	5	6·67	6·67	11·41	80	80	70	70
Western—												
Multan	...	180	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	..	...	6·25*	12·5*	...		100 to 200	60 to 200	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Dhulia	...	120	...	6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	124·32	...	...	...	...	6·51	...	..	...	...	.
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	120	..	13·25	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	100	100
Central—												
Jubbulpore	114·25	100	5	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	50	40
Eastern—												
Raipur	100	80	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	85	25
Berar—												
Akola	128·75	114·25	6·25	4·5	...	...	8·25	7	60	75	75	100
Amráoti	124	124	8	6	...	...	10	10·5	55	55	90	80
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	112	80	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50
Salem	96	60	...	...	10·8	8·9	...	...	75†	75†	.	.
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·8	80†	80†	100	100
Cuddapah	88·8	59·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Karnul	65·6	65·8	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	.
East Coast, south—												
Madras	85·6	87·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·72†	58·44†	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	..
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	..	...	6·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	...	40
Mysore—												
Mysore	171·25	109·06	5·68	11·41	8·54	6·51	6·25	5·99	100	100	70	70
Bangalore	111·41	111·41	4·43	9·11	5·88	11·41	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, April 25, 1907

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1907 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	.	..	...		...	8 9	8 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 12	11 13	12 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	..	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 4	12 12	...	...	14 8	14 12	15 10	16 —	...	...	..	...
Maubin	...	...	...	..	9 7	9 7	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...
Bassein	. .	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharrawadi	...	...	..	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	.	..	...	.	...	...	8 7	8 12	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	.	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	.	...	...	...	9 5	10 —	9 12	10 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 —	14 —	..	...	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	
Bhamo	...	...	.	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	
Pakokku	..	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	.	...	.	9 2	8 12	9 12	9 5	...	...	...	..
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...		...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	.	...	...	..	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	6 2	6 2	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 3	...	...	..	...
Dacca	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 —	7 4	15 —	7 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	..	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 9	8 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 —	10 8	.	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	12 —	11 —
Bogra	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 5	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	8 8	8 8	..	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 —	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	..	...	..	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 6	7 4	..	...	7 7	6 11	9 —	8 13	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	..	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	..	...	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	..	...	14 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	..
Nágá Hills	...	...	..	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	5 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10 —	10 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —		...	5 8	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	7 8	.	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...		...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...		..	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	..	..	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	..	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	..	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	..	10 3	10 3	..	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	.	13 8	13 4	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	..	..	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	..	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	..	...	..	14 4	14 4	Tharrawaddy
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...		7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	.	...	9 14	9 14	...		8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	..	9 6	9 6	...	...	...		11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	..	..	.	9 14	10 10	..	...	9 12	9 3	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...		...	13 5	14 14	...	...	7 6	7	17 —	17 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	.	7 2	7 2	..	...	6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bhamo
...	..	...	...	9 9	9 9		...	10 7	10 7	14 3	14 3	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	16 15	16 —	28 10	28 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...		...	...	...		...	..	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	16 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	9 —	6 8	...	...	..	...	14 —	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	.	17 —	15 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 14	13 14	Mymensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Tippera
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 12	7 2	13 12	13 12	Dacca
...	...	...		8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	19 —	12	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	.	..	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	13 5	11 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 4	14 4	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	12 —	9 —	6 8	14 8	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	Bogra
												Northern—
..	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	14	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	...	...	6 8	7 4	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	15 8	13 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 5	10 13	..	...	6 10	6 8	15 10	14 14	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	4 12	10 —	8 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	4 8	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	9 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	8	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	..	5 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hill
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	14 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 6	...	..	6 6	6 4	12 —	11 8	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...		...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 5	10 5	13 —	13 —	..	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	12 4
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 —	12 8	13 —	20 —	...	...	8 14	8 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 6	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 12	10 —	.	.	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	12 —	10 8	16 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	9 10	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 8	7 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 2	11 2	...	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	..	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	..	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 8	11 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	9 8 to 10 8	9 8 to 10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	11 4	12 6	16 11	16 14	...	...	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 4	9 8	11 8	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	10 8	11 8	16 12	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 5	11 12	16 6	14 5	...	...	9 11	9 11	13 13	13 5	...	...
Patna	12 —	12 —	16 4	15 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 4	18 —	18 —
Shahabad	11 12	11 4	15 —	11 8	...	...	9 6	9 12	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	12 8	15 2	15 4	...	..	9 2	9 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 8	11 —	15 14	15 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	13 —	12 8	17 —	19 10	...	..	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Champáran	10 — to 12 —	10 — to 11 —	15 —	14 — to 14 8	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 8	12 —	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Benares	12 11	11 15	18 7	15 3	6 —	6 —	8 6	8 6	17 14	17 5½	17 3½	16 8
Ghazipur	10 6	10 14	14 2	14 2	6 4	6 4	8 13	9 2	15 10	15 10	14 10	14 10
Jaunpur	11 —	11 —	17 —	16 —	5 8	5 12	8 —	8 8	16 —	15 —	17 —	17 —
Allahabad	12 8	11 —	18 —	17 8	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Bánda	12 8	12 4	15 —	14 —	4 8	4 8	10 4	10 8	25 8	26 —	19 —	19 —
Fatehpur	11 4	10 12	17 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Hamirpur	12 —	12 4	16 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	24 —	25 4	23 —	23 —
Jalaun	12 4	11 12	12 —	12 —	6 —½	6 8	7 —	7 —	25 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Cawnpore	13 8	13 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	22 —	23 8	21 —	22 —
Jhansi	14 —	14 7	21 —	20 5	5 7	5 10	7 14	7 12	25 2	26 —	24 —	23 12
Etáwah	12 8	12 8	20 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 8	23 —	25 —	22 —	23 —
Farukhabad	13 —	13 4	22 —	22 —	5 4	5 —	9 8	9 8	20 8	20 —	20 8	20 8
Mainpuri	13 8	15 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	11 —	20 —	26 —	20 —	22 —
Etah	11 —	14 —	22 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	9 —	20 —	21 —	20 —	21 —
Western—												
Meerut	13 8	13 8	19 —	19 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 8	19 8	18 8
Agra	12 12	12 8	20 4	19 4	5 12	6 4	8 12	8 12	21 4	21 4	20 4	20 4
Muttra	13 —	12 8	20 13	19 8	5	5 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	23 —	19 —	21 —
Aligarh	13 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	19 8	19 8	17 —	17 —
Bulandshahr	15 —	15 —	19 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	20 —	20 —	19 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 —	11 —	17 —	16 4	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 —	16 8	16 8
Azamgarh	10 14	11 10	15 12	15 12	6 2	6 12	9 —	9 —	15 12	15 12	16 —	16 —
Gorakhpur	12 12	12 9	15 4	15 4	7 8	8 1	9 6	9 10	18 6	18 —	16 8	15 8
Basti	11 12	11 12	16 —	15 —	7 4	7 8	8 12	9 —	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —		...	6 8	7 —	20 — to 21 —	14 — to 15 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	7 10	9 —	11 6	10 10	14 8	14 8	6 14	6 14	16 —	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 12	...	...	8 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	11 12	20 —	16 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	.	..	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	7 8	22 —	17 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 4	...		7 8	6 12	13 8	15 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	16 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	Santual Parganas
												Hills—
10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	5 4	5 —	11 8	11 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 13	...	...	6 9	6 9	24 —	19 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	12 7½*	12 12¼*	...	...	12 7½	13 2	16 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	10 — to 12 —	10 —	...	..	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	13 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	14 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	8 —	9 —	16 —	15 —	Mánbhum
23 —	23 —	...	...	10 8 to 11 —	10 8	..		10 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Ránchi
15 12	16 14	...	...	12 6	14 1	13 8	13 8	7 14	8 7	16 14	15 3	Palámau
17 12	18 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 —	14 —	6 12	6 10	16 —	18 —	Hazáribágh
												Behar, south—
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	12 8	13 —	8 8	7 —	18 12	15 11	Monghyr
...	...	9 3	11 4	14 5	12 13	14 1	13 13	7 11	7 3	19 7	15 14	Gaya
...	...	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 4	14 12	15 —	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	15 —	16 —	9 —	8 8	18 —	16 —	Shahabad
												Behar, north—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	6 8	6 —	12 13	14 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	7 9	7 9	18 15	15 8	Bhágalpur
14 4	14 4	...	...	14 4	14 4	15 14	16 8	6 9	6 9	15 6	14 4	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	12 —	6 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	8 —	8 —	14 12	15 —	13 12	14 4	8 —	6 12	15 —	16 —	Sáran
12 —	13 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 —	14 —	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	14 8	14 8	18 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	9 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Mirzapur
...	..	14 1½	13 9	17 5½	13 4½	...	...	8 6	6 8	12 15	12 15	Benares
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	7 14	7 14	13 4	13 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	15 —	15 —	7 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	12 — and 15 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 12	...	...	9 8	8 —	15 4	15 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Fatehpur
..	...	...	...	19 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 8	14 —	Jalaun
...	...	16 —	16 —	17 8	16 —	17 8	17 8	8 —	8 —	19 —	16 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	24 —	24 8	7 1	7 9	15 8	15 8	Jhansi
22 —	23 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 8	24 —	25 —	9 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 4	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	16 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	18 8	18 8	7 8	9 8	19 —	17 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	17 4	16 4	18 12	18 12	7 4	8 4	17 12	17 12	Agra
...	...	...	...	16 5	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Muttra
...	...	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	19 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	16 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 8	9 8	14 4	14 —	15 12	15 8	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	13 14	13 14	15 12	15 12	8 10	7 14	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	...	14 6	14 6	16 8	16 8	15 4	15 4	7 4	7 6	14 6	14 12	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	14 8	15 —	7 12	7 12	14 —	13 4	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	13 —	11 —	21 —	22 —	7 —	7	9 —	9 —	17 —	20 —	16 —	18 —
Budaun	14 —	14 14	25 3	19 11	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	21 8	21 3	21 —	20 3
Pilibit	15 —	14 7	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	13 8	13 —	17 8	17 8	17 —	17 —
Bareli	13 —	13 12	17 8	17 8	5 4	5 4	9 4	9 4	18 12	20 —	17 —	19 8
Moradabad	1l 8	13 12	20 —	17 4	5 —	5 —	9 12	9 12	19 4	19 4	19 6	18 2
Bijnor	13 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	17 —
Muzaffarnagar	14 14	15 6	20 14	20 13	7 11	8 4	8 4	9 1	19 4	20 5	17 10	19 4
Sahâranpur	15 1	14 7	21 8	18 4	3 11	3 11	8 —	8 —	17 8	15 1	16 2	16 2
Dehra-Dún	13 —	13 —	17 8	18 —	5 8	5 8	7 2	7 4	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	9 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 —	...	..	10 —	10 —
Almora	9 4	9 8	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	12 —	12 8	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 —	..	...	..	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	13 —	11 8	21 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	..	17 —
Sultanpur	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 4		...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 8	13 8	20 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	10	10 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	17 —
Unao	13 —	12 —	20 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	9 4	9 4	20 —	19 —	20 —	20 —
Lucknow	13 —	11 8	20 —	17 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 —	18 8	17 8
Hardoi	12 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	19 —	18 —	19 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	12 —	12* —	19 —	14 8	13 12	...	6 12	6 12	20 —	18 8	16 8	15 12
Barabanki	13 —	13 —	16 —	14 8	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	17 —	16 8	15 —	16 —
Gonda	13 4	14 —	13 4	13 4	.	...	8 4	8 4	15 4	15 4	14 4	14 12
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	19 —	16 8	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 4	17 8	17 —	15 —	15 —
Sitapur	13 8	13 —	20 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	20 —	18 —	19 —
Kheri	13 —	13 8	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	18 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	14 —	15 —	18 —	11 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	6 12	22 8	26 —	...	...
Bánswara	12 4	11 —	12 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 15	7 —	16 6	10 —	7 —	4 8	7 13	5 —	20 5	20 5	14 1	12 14
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	12 12	11 4	21 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	..	.	...	...
Ajmer	11 —	10 12	18 5	18 5	6 8	6 8	8 3	8 3	21 —	20 5	20 —	20 —
Kishangarh	13 8 to 14 —	13 12	18 8	16 8 to 17 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	21 12	20 4	18 8	19 —
Bundi	15 —	15 —	25 7	26 9	5 12	7 12	9 4	10 6	32 6	34 11	33 2	28 8
Kotah	13 4	12 8	16 8	15 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	26 8	16 —	16 —
Jhalawar	12 8	11 8	15 —	15 —	6 10	6 10	8 8	9 8	22 9	22 2	15 —	15 —
Tonk	11 9	11 1	17 6	16 10	4 8	4 10	5 10	5 12	21 6	21 5	23 9	28 8
Jaipur	13 1	10 13	20 14	19 3	5 9	5 9	6 6	6 6	24 7	22 4	22 4	22 4
Karauli	12 4	11 4	22 4	22 8	7 2	6 14	8 6	8 —	25 15	26 4	23 14	25 —
Dholpur	12 7	12 3	21 12	18 3	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	23 8	23 8	24 8	24 8
Bharatpur	12 10	12 12	19 9	20 10	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	21 14	21 8	21 6	21 —
Alwar	13 8	12 6	20 3	20 7	6 3	6 3	8 3	8 8	24 12	26 4	24 4	24 10
Deoli	13 3	12 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	24 —	28 —	28 —	28 —
Nasirabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Shahpura	10 8	10 4	16 —	15 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	30 —	30 —	19 —	19 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 8	11 —	18 —	18 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	15 —	15 —
Jaisalmer	10 7	10 8	.	..	5 7	5 6	7 8	7 5	15 8	15 6	14 6	14 8
Jodhpur	10 2 and 13 3	10 5	19 1	18 —	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	20 2	19 8	16 11 and 17 15	16 5 and 2 18
Bálmer	10 13	10 13	..	...	6 —	...	...	6 —	...	...	17 10	18 1
Erinpura	10 9	10 12	16 7	16 14	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	17 8	17 8
Sirohi	10 — and 11 —	10 — and 11 —	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	7 —	—	16 —	16 —	16 —
Anádra	10 8 and 12 4	10 5 and 12 4	...	.	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	15 6	15 —
Abu	10 4 and 11 12	10 3 and 11 12	14 9	14 9	5 1	5 1	7 4	7 4	16 11	16 4	14 5	14 —
Central India—												
Indore	12 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —
Nimach	12 12	12 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	22 8	22 8	15 —	15 —
Gwalior		11 4	.	14 —	...	5 8	...	6 8	..	24 —	...	25 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	14 8	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	..	10 —	8 —	19 8	19 8	18 —	18 8
Ferozpur	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 4	17 4	26 4	26 4	...	...	8 8	9 —	20 4	20 4	20 12	20 12
Gujranwála	17 —	17 —	27 8	27 8	..	...	8 8	8 8	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —
Gujrat	18 8	18 8	28 —	28 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	25 —	28 —	25 —	24 —
Jhelam	22 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	..	...	8 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	30 —	27 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...		12 —	12 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	18 —	18 —	15 4	15 12	20 —	20 —	9 14	10 6	15 14	16 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8	6 8	6 4	15 -	15 —	Pilibit
...	...	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 8	18 —	18 8	8 —	8 —	17 8	15 —	Bareli
...	...	12 4	12 4	14 14	15 4	.	19 12	9 -	9 —	19 —	17 4	Moradabad
...	...	...		15 —	15 —	...	..	6 —	6 8	16 —	15 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	.	16 8	16 8	20 6	18 11	6 1	6 1	15 6	16 8	Muzaffarnagar
17 3	17 3	17 3	17 3	16 2	16 2	18 4	...	5 14	5 11	16 2	16 2	Sahéranpur
16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
12 —	12 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 --	6 —	11 8	11 8	Almora
18 8	24 —	19 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 8	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	..	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	7 —	17 —	14 8	Partábgarh
...	...	.	...	17 8	17 —	..	...	10 —	10 8	19 —	16 —	Sultanpur
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	12 —	14 —	18 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	...	14 8	14 8	16 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	6 8	15 —	15 —	Lucknow
20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	15 --	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	16 8	15 8	17 8	16 —	7 —	6 4	14 --	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	14	14 —	18 8	18 —	6 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	14 12	14 12	16 4	18 -	7 —	7 4	14 8	14 8	Gonda
...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	15 8	15 8	8 -	8 —	14 8	14 8	Bahraich
20 —	21 —	18 —	19 —	16 -	15 —	16 -	16 —	8 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sitapur
16 —	16 —	8 —	8 -	13 8	14 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 -	15 —	15 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	19 8	15 —	30 —	32 8	8 —	8 —	17 2	15 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 —	28 8	29 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	17 —	Bánswára
...	...	14 —	14 1	17 9	12 14	20 5	20 11	6 10	6 4	15 1	15 1	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	10 8	10 8	16 8	15 —	21 3	21 13	...	...	19 -	17 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 8	21 8	...	...	22 —	20 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	19 10	19 11	34 11	32 6	...	...	18 —	14 13	Bundi
...	...	...	...	17 8	13 4	30 —	30 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	13 12	11 9	32 —	32 —	7 —	6 10	14 12	14 -	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 1	21 10	20 1	...	...	18 6	17 5	Tonk
...	...	14 7	14 7	19 12 and 23 6	16 11 and 21 11	24 7	23 5	13 5	13 5	22 4	17 12	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	17 7	15 8	...	..	...	...	16 14	15 —	Karauli
...	...	14 —	14 —	20 6¼	17 —	...	...	21 8	7 9	17 —	17 -	Dholpur
...	...	12 2	12 8	16 1	15 5	19 8	19 8	6 4	6 4	16 8	16 8	Bharatpur
...	...	17 4	17 4	18 13	17 4	22 11	21 13	17 —	17 -	21 7	18 13	Alwar
...	...	.	.	15 —	14 8	26 12	25 12	6 8	6 —	21 4	17 8	Deoli
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 -	19 -	Nasirabad
...	...	...	..	14 12	14 —	24 12	24 8	...	...	17 4	17 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 8	16 4	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	13 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	15 15	15 12	18 14	18 8	5 10	7 8	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...		16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	13 15	14 —		...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	19 —	19 —	11 4	11 4	16 —	16 -	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 —	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	15 12	15 12	6 10 and 6 13	6 12 and 7 —	17 7	16 6	Abu
												Central India—
..	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	21 —	22 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	15 8	Indore
...	...	...	...	17 —	15 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 8	17 8	Nimach
..	...	...	25 —	..	14 -	...	25 —	..	7 8	...	15 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 -	16 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	10 -	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	16 8	16 8	21 2	21 2	26 —	26 —	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Lahore
...	...	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 8	26 8	26 8	...	...	20 —	20 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	18 —	20 --	23 —	24 —	...	...	26 -	20 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	8 —	8 —	24 -	20 -	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 6	13 14	22 8	22 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 8	22 8	21 8	21 8
Delhi	13 8	13 8	21 —	21 —		.	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Rohtak	14 —	14	22 —	22 —	.		9 —	9 —	24 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Karnál	15 8	15 8	24 —	24 —	...		7 8	8 8	22 —	25 —	16 —	18 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	15 8	16 —	19 8	19 8			9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Ludhiána	16 8	16 —	23 8	23 —	...	.	8 —	8 8	22 8	22 —	19 8	19 —
Jalandhar	16 4	15 —	21 8	21 8	...		9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	16 12	16 12	20 —	20 —	.		9 —	9 —	19 —	18 —	17 —	15 —
Gurdáspur	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	17 8	28 —	26 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 8	19 —	18 —	18 —
Siálkot	18 8	19 —	26 —	26 —	.	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	...		7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	13 —
Kángra	18 —	19 —	32 —	26 —	...	.	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	18 —	18 —	26 8	26 8		..	6 —	6 —	24 8	24 8	23 8	23 8
Attock	19 —	18 5	26 8	26 8			8 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	21 8	21 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	18 8	19 8	26 —	26 —	.	..	6 8	7 8	23 -	20 -	24 —	22 —
Jhang	16 8	16 —	28 —	25 —	..	.	10 —	10 —	31 —	28 —	21 —	21 —
Lyallpur	18 —	16 4	24 —	24	...	.	8 4	8 4	26	26 —	27 —	27 —
Multan	14 12	14 8	24 8	22 8	...	..	9 8	10	22 12	22 12	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	15 14	15 8	20	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 —	22 —	21 —	.	.	8 4	8 4	19 —	19 —	18 —	18
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 10	14 11	23 12	20 10	...		10 10	10 10	22 8	23 12	20 —	20 —
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	15 —	15 —	22 —	21 8	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	23 12	23 12	25 —	23 12
Peshâwar	18 —	17 —	31 —	28 —	5 9	5 9	8 4	8 4	20 —	22 —	19 —	19
Kohát	19 12	19 3	29 2	27 14	5 5	6 —	11 8	10 14	...	..	26 12	26 12
Bannu	22 5	21 5	34 6	36 9	12 8	12 8	13 2	13 2	35 —	35 —	26 4	26 4
Dera Ismael Khan	16 5½	16 6	25 8	24 11	5 —	5 —	7 4	7 4	27 —	27 —	21 4	21 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —		...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	11 —	11 —	.	.	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 —	19 8	19 8	18 —	18 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	15 —	15 8		..	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	..	...	18 8	18 8
Shikárpur	15 —	15 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	.	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —
Quetta	12 12 to 13 4	12 12 to 13 4	16 8	16 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 11	8 11			8 6	8 6	9 2	10 2	13 13	...	12 13	...
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	.	.	7 4	8 —	8 9	9 4	12 6	13 —	12 9	13 4
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 7	9 7		...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	10 6	10 6		...	7 10	7 —	9 2	8 7	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	9 2	9 2			8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	13 10	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	11 5	11 5	...	...	10 4	9 12	10 11	10 11	17 1	17 1	16 8	16 8
Belgaum	9 10	9 2	...		8 6	8 2	9 7	8 15	15 9	16 1	16 9	16 1
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	.	5 14	6 4	7 10	8 —	17 5	17 5	16 10	16 10
Sholapur	9 6	9 6		..	6 15	6 15	8 8	8 8	18 8	19 7	20 6	20 6
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	..	...	8 6	7 15	8 14	8 14	16 10	17 8	20 —	20 14
Poona	8 5	8 5			7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	14 2	14 2	15 4	15 4
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 2	10 2	.	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	10 4	19 4	17 9	17 9
Násik	11 14	10 7	..	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	16·15	16 8
Dhulia	10 8	9 10	..	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	10 5	10 3		..	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 —	15 12	15 12	15	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 11	9 11	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	13 7	13 7	14 13	14 13
Broach	9 8	9 8	...	.	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Kaira	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Baroda	10	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	18 8	18 8
Ahmadabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	9 4	9 4	16 —	15 —	15 —	15 —
Godhra	10 8	10 8	..	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 8	...	...	14 —	14 —
Disa	10 —	10 8	...	..	5 —	5	6 8	6 8	19 8	18 8	15 —	16 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	20 8	19 8	18 8	18 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 9	12 —	..	...	5 13	5 13	8 2	8 2	16 13	16 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	16 —	14 12		...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	19 7	17 —	...	...
Betul	16 5	16 5	...	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 12	17 11		...
Chhindwara	15 —	13 13	..	...	7 —	7 4	10 8	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	..
Nagpur	15 5	13 12	..	..	6 8	6 4	10 7	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...
Wardha	11 4	10 —		...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 10	13 —	13 11	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ra i (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 4	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	17 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	18 8	16 8	18	17 8	6 —	6 —	17 8	16 8	Delhi
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	..	18 8	17 8	21 8	20 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	16 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
23 —	23 —	15 —	15 —	17 4	17 4	23 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	19 —	Ambala
...	...	15 —	15 —	19 8	19 —	23 8	23 —	8	8 —	25 8	19 8	Ludhiána
...	...	14 —	14 —	19 1	19 8	21 —	22 —	.	...	24 8	19 8	Jalandhar
...	..	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	.	18 —	18 —	23 —	24 —		..	21 —	19 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	14 8	14 8	20 8	21 —	24 —	25 —	..	...	21 —	20 8	Amritsar
...	...	..	...	19 —	19 —	25 —	26 —	.	.	23 —	20 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 1	14 1	13 10	14 8	6 —	6 —	15	14 1	Simla
...	.	...	...	16 —	16 —	26 —	25 —	...		20 —	17	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	14 8	14 8	18 8	18 8	25 8	25 8	5 —	5 —	27 4	20 4	Ráwalpindi
...	...	..	...	18 4	18 4	21 8	21 8	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	18 —	Sháhpur
23 8	23 —	26 —	26	21 8	20 —	25 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	18 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	22 —	20	27 —	27 —	...		24 —	19 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 —	14 8	18 8	17 12	25 8	25 8	..	...	22	18 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	19 8	20 —	22 8	22 —	...		19 —	18 —	Montgomery
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	17 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 14		..	6 4	6 4	22 8	18 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W Frontier Province
...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	8	8 —	17 —	15 2	Hazára
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	25 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	18 —	Peshávar
...	...	.	...	19 10	19 5	26 3	25 8	...	...	39 10	20 6	Kohát
...	...	...	..	23 15	23 7	33 7	33 2	11 4	11 4	26 4	21 14	Bannu
...	...	...	...	21 14	22 12	22 8	22 7	8 —	8	19 14	19 14	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan
...	..	...	...	13 —	13 —	..	.	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Karáchi
...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Hydorabad
...	...	..	...	9 8	9 8	.	...	5 8	5 8	19 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —		..	7 8	7 8	20 —	18 —	Shikárpur
...	...	..	.	14 8	14 8	...	.	5 8	5 8	14 8	14	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	15 10	11 2	16 —	16 —	5 8	5 8	12 8	12 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	13 8	...	..	11 3	10 12		...	8)	8 2	18 10	16 —	Karwar
12 5	11 12	..	...	11 —	11 —		.	8 2	8 12	21 7	18 3	Ratnagiri
...	..	.	..	11 4	11 14	..		7 —	7 —	22 8	18 11	Alibág
12 6	12 6	...		11 4	11 4	..	...	8 5	8 5	16 13	14 11	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	..	10 10	10 10	.	...	8 3	8 3	24 8	17 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnatak
...	...	..	...	10 10	10 10	..	...	9 5	8 14	11 2	17 11	Dharwar
16 —	...	...	..	11 —	10 8	..	...	9 8	8 8	18 3	17 5	Belgaum
...	...	...	.	11 4	11 9	...	...	10 8	11 3	15 15	15 15	Satara
...	...	..	...	12 11	13 2	..	..	9 15	9 15	15 —	15 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	..	11 12	10 3	..	..	10 8	10 1	16 6	15 9	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	.	...	8 10	8 1	23 —	18 6	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-k Deccan—
...	...	.	...	11 2	11 2		...	9 2	9 2	17 14	17 14	Ahmadnagar
17 4	18 2	...	...	11 10	11 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	20 10	19 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 5	...	..	7 13	7 13	18 10	15 8	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	8 —	7 8	16 —	13 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	.	10 3	10 8	.	...	8 5	8 5	27 12	19 10	Surat
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	..	.	10 —	10 —	26 10	20 —	Broach
18 —	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 8	20 —	Kaira
16 —	16 —	...	..	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 8	20 —	Ahmadabad
18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	19 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	19 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	...	...	8 12	8 8	16 9	16 9	Nimar
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	14 4	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 4	12 2	Betul
...	...	...	...	15 —	12 11	..	...	8 11	8 4	12 13	12 13	Chhindwara
...	...	..	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 9	8 2	13 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	...	...	9 —	8 4	13 —	11 2	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1907—*concluded* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat: Half-month of report	Wheat: Previous half-month	Barley: Half-month of report	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half-month	Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*): Half-month of report	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*): Half-month of report	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 13	14 2		..	7 13	7 —	10 —	8 13	21 6	20 4	...	...
Saugor	15 6	15 —	.	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	22 9	...	...
Damoh	15 6	13 12	...	...	7 9	7 8	...	9 2	25 10	24 —	.	...
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 —			6 —	5 8	10 —	9 8	19 —	18 8	...	...
Mandla	15 12	14 13	.	...	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	..	...
Seoni	16 8	16 —			7 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	17 8	17 9	..	...
Bálághát	13 4	12 —	...	...	8 4	7 8	10 4	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	12 —	11 4	...	.	7 8	6 4	11 —	10 —	..	...	...	...
Chanda	11 7	11 7			8 —	8 15	8 15	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 11	10 11	...		...	...
Raipur	15 8	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	15 15	17 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 3	13 15	...	...		...
Berar—												
Buldana	12 —	12 —	..	.	...	..	8 8	7 8	18 —	15 8	...	...
Akola	9 —	9 9	..	...	6 —	6 —	8 3	8 3	18 5	18 5	...	...
Amraoti	10 —	10 7	...	..	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	15 —	15 —	...	...
Yeotmal	12 —	11 —	.		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad*	7 5	6 12	11 4	10 6	5 2	5 3	6 12	6 15	12 7	13 4	17 —	17 6
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	..	...	.	...	8 2	8 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 3⅓	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...			.		...	8 4	8 4	12 9	12 9	13	13 11
Nilgiris	.	...	..	...		..	7 7	7 7	...	...	...	...
Salem	...		...	.	...	...	7	7 —	11 12⅓	11 12⅓	10 15⅓	10 15⅓
Central—												
Bellary	.	.	..	..	..	...	7 —⅓	7 —⅓	17 13⅓	15 13	...	...
Anantapur		...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	17 2⅓	17 2⅓	...	...
Cuddapah		.	.		...	...	7 7	7 7	13 12	13 12	15 10⅓	15 10⅓
Karnul		...	.	..		...	8 10⅓	8 10⅓	18 15⅓	18 15⅓	..	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	..	..		...	...	7 10	8 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...			.	.	..	9 2	8 15⅓	...	...	14 14	14 14
Godavari	.	.		...	...	...	8 10⅓	8 10⅓	14 5⅓	14 4⅓	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna		...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 8	13 —		...
Guntur	...	...	..	.	...	...	10 7	10 7	14 10	14 10	16 —	16 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 —	14 9	14 13	15 —	14 —
East coast, south—												
Madras	...		...	...	...	...	7 2	7 4	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...		..		..	8 —⅓	8 —⅓		...	...	...
N. Arcot		...	.	..	...	...	9 1⅓	9 1⅓	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	.	..		..	...	8 10⅓	8 4	...	..	11 10⅓	11 10⅓
Tanjore	..	...				...	9 1⅓	9 1⅓	...	...	10 4⅓	10 4⅓
Trichinopoly	.	..	...	..	...	...	8 7	8 10⅓	13 6	12 9	14 7⅓	16 7
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	..		...		...	...	9 8	10 5	...	14 14⅓	...	12 5⅓
Madura	...	...	.	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 2	14 2	12 5⅓	12 5⅓
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 5	6 13	8 —	5 9	6 10	7 14	8 —	9 —	13 7	18 —	17 8	...
Bangalore	8 —	8 —	.	...	6 14	6 —	8 1	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 —	7 —	7 4	7 4	6 8	6 8	7 12	7 12	18 —	18 —	..	...
Hassan	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	..	.	...	...
Kadur	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 4	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	8 —	.	...	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	20 —	20 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 8	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 13	..	...	...	...
Aden	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	13 3	13 3	12 7	12 7

* Including Bolaram

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces— *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 10	14 2	...	..	8 13	8 13	12 13	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 6	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 7	15 6	Saugor
...	...	...	...	15 6	12 13	...	...	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	Damoh
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	7 8	6 8	16 —	14 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	12 10	14 7	...	...	8 3	6 6	13 —	11 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	12 8	10 8	...	..	7 -	7 —	13	12 13	Seoni
...	...	...	...	10 12	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	...	6 12	8 12	20 —	13 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	13 6	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	13 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	15 12	16 —	15 10	13 12	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 8	Buldána
...	...	..	...	12 —	10 4	...	...	8 9	8 9	18 7	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
20 7	18 11	...	...	10 11	10 15	...	...	13 7	15 1	12 3	12 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 3	17 4½	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 3	17 4½	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12 8	12 6½	Nilgiris
12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6½	14 6½	Salem
												Central—
17 7½	15 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Bellary
15 13½	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	Anantapur
15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 7½	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —½	13 —½	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 4	14 4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	24 11	16 1½	Ganjam
15 10½	16 2½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2½	15 2½	Vizagapatam
15 8½	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
13 14½	14 6½	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	27 —	20 4	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Guntur
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 10⅔	20 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 3½	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 11½	20 10½	Madras
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	21 7	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6¼	18 2	N. Arcot
12 9	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 11½	17 10	S. Arcot
12 9½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 ½	18 3½	Tanjore
12 15	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	18 6½	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
12 15	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	27 8	18 14½	Tinnevelly
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	22 4½	18 6	Madura
												Mysore—
15 —	14 11	15 —	...	9 4	8 6	...	...	6 4	8 —	15 6	15 3	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 1	9 —	...	...	7 —	7	15 8	13 8	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Kolar
18 —	18 —		...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 -	14 —	Tumkur
20 —	20 —	...	...	8 4	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hassan
21 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14	Kadur
23 —	22 —	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	7 6	7 —	16 —	15 13	Shimoga
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
17 —	17 —	...	...	15 8	16 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	17 —	16 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 10	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, April 25, 1907

C 2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in February 1907, and from 1st January to 28th February 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta 1905	Calcutta 1906	Calcutta 1907	City of Bombay 1905	City of Bombay 1906	City of Bombay 1907	Karachi 1905	Karachi 1906	Karachi 1907	Total 1905	Total 1906	Total 1907
Imports in February												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,184							2,111	2,715	10,184
Bengal	[illegible]	9,801	3	.			.			6,020	9 801	333
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101,7[illegible]			3 563	96,689	66,693	163,742
Panjab	[illegible]	17,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35,[illegible]7	47,[illegible]	111 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 784	187,317	83,417	161,221
Sind and Br. Baluchistan			.		..		[illegible]	[illegible]	71,923	10,916	46,565	74,923
Raj. & C. India	[illegible]	76	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101	1,0[illegible]			10,379	51,032	102,444
Bombay				[illegible] 347	[illegible]	3 [illegible]				354,347	484,704	329,462
Cent. Provs. and Berar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54 710	70,[illegible]				[illegible]4,805	501,755	595,498
Nizam's Territory				13,107	[illegible]	[illegible]				43,197	58,0[illegible]0	96,684
Madras					4,3[illegible]	10				.	4,38[illegible]	166
Mysore						115						115
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	33,355	[illegible]	1,[illegible]6,187	1,[illegible],184	153,310	70,708	155,[illegible]70	1,475,[illegible]	1,309,080	1,531,84[illegible]
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—		[illegible]594				—	—		—	—	2,594
Bengal	[illegible]	1,[illegible]		1			.			087	17,15[illegible]	...
Bombay		[illegible]	[illegible]	1,141	3 133	2,551	110	152	193	1 [illegible]81	6,771	9,262
Sind and Br. Baluchistan				[illegible]	[illegible]3,15[illegible]	[illegible]540			[illegible]	[illegible]8,030	23,187	4,549
Madras			[illegible]	[illegible]99	.				.	[illegible]99	.	709
Burma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]				371	2,778	4,139
Non-Br. Ports in India			.	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				13,384	54,044	99,443
Foreign countries	[illegible]	[illegible]		4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		...	42 426	5,298	9,177
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110,56[illegible]	171	15[illegible]	20[illegible]	68,878	139,230	129,873
TOTAL IMPORTS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,3[illegible]	[illegible]	1,37[illegible],772	[illegible]	[illegible]	155,472	1,507,355	1,508,916	1,664,715
Imports to end of February												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							2,149	5,790	11,427
Bengal	[illegible]	13,1[illegible]	[illegible]		...					7,917	13,101	512
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	113 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible],147	[illegible]	115,[illegible]	[illegible]68,4[illegible]		.	3 [illegible]70	[illegible]82,233	[illegible]18,184	402,138
Panjab	35 [illegible]	[illegible]	10,7[illegible]	[illegible]	76 495	113 664	51 [illegible]	107,613	2[illegible]8,544	126,825	415,190	[illegible]
Sind and Br. Baluchistan							[illegible]	108,904	145,716	94 682	108,904	145,746
Raj. & C. India	2,[illegible]	1,405	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	102 [illegible]	3 034	...		75,194	95,464	164,082
Bombay				[illegible]	[illegible]57,671	53[illegible],417				[illegible]22,286	987,671	535,417
Cent. Provs. and Berar	[illegible]	57,[illegible]59	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 39,08[illegible]	[illegible]	.			1,222,739	1,296,425	1,145,546
Nizam's Territory	..			5,577	128,0[illegible]	171,435				95,577	128,029	171,435
Madras					[illegible]	100				..	5,087	166
Mysore						115			–	..	...	115
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	155,375	2,10[illegible]	2,051,8[illegible]7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	377,860	2,729,602	3,074,445	2,930,677
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam			5 558				–		...	—	—	5,558
Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible] 471		1	8	24[illegible]				4,764	33,479	248
Bombay	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]104	5,4[illegible]	174	[illegible]57	[illegible]55	1,665	10,375	17,387
Sind and Br. Baluchistan				72,778	56 918	[illegible]1,174		.	9	72,778	56,918	21,183
Madras		410	90[illegible]	1,02[illegible]	0	[illegible]31	..	.		1,023	1,[illegible]30	1,123
Burma	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,[illegible]83	1,055	.		..	1,394	5,849	7,420
Non-Br. Ports in India				17,533	15[illegible],73[illegible]	[illegible] 3,504	..	.	.	17,533	182 732	203,564
Foreign countries	[illegible]7	7[illegible]2	1,020	[illegible]	14 5[illegible]	[illegible]4,090	38	40	1	67,102	15,355	25,111
TOTAL	[illegible],504	45 [illegible]27	2[illegible] 523	15[illegible]49[illegible]	259 014	255,803	[illegible]	297	[illegible]08	166,265	305,738	281,394
TOTAL IMPORTS	220 801	[illegible]51,8[illegible]	[illegible]11,498	2,322,159	2 911,481	2,022,645	352,917	210 814	378,126	2,895,867	3,380,183	3,2[illegible],271

N. B.—Figures previous to 1st April 1906 against Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal in this statement relate to Assam and Bengal respectively as they were before the formation of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Figures previous to 1st April 1906 against Sind and British Baluchistan relate to Sind only.

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of **WHEAT** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in February 1907, and from 1st January to 28th February 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1905	1907
					Imports in February							
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	.		3	...		..	..	...				3-
Bengal	3,926	22,149	1,855	..			...			3,926	2,119	1,853
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	145,564	61,703	101,660	175,465		1	156,439	.		480,471	61,703	101,667
Panjab	1,575	15,961	101,713	-3,450	1,101	70,397	1,028,550	118,508	815,770	1,053,911	105,333	987,902
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	.	.			.		172,947	-3,150	200,901	172,947	29,450	200,901
Raj. & C. India	190	1,84-	...	13,352	307	4,539	230	...	.	14,078	2,209	4,839
Bombay	..		..	65,509	3,424	4,146		...	..	65,509	3,424	4,146
Cent. Provs. and Berar	15,069	16,241	11,295	96,552	4,746	20,505	...	.	.	111,101	20,957	31,800
Nizam's Territory	...	.	.	10,203	101	28	.		.	10,203	101	25
Madras	.			.		..				...	.	..
Mysore	.	..	..	...	...	...	..					.
TOTAL	[illegible]	147,899	216,595	390,514	11,699	99,910	1,358,202	145,418	1,016,687	1,918,046	306,016	1,333,198
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	..	—	—	...	—	—	.	—	—	...
Bengal		..	.	...		...		...	.			.
Bombay	..			7	2,140	.	...	..	..	7	2,140	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		...	15,246	149,151	90,653	.	.	11	15,246	149,151	90,664
Madras	102	...	...	...	21			.		16	21	.
Burma		...	..		...	...			.	...	.	...
Non-Br. Ports in India		.	.	30	108	.	.	.		30	108	...
Foreign countries	...	..	...	5	7,223	14,489	...	.	..	5	7,223	14,489
TOTAL	102			15,288	158,643	105,142		..	11	15,450	158,643	105,153
TOTAL IMPORTS	170,692	147,899	216,595	405,802	170,342	205,058	1,358,202	145,418	1,016,698	1,934,096	466,659	1,438,351
					Imports to end of February							
By Rail and River—												
E. B. and Assam	...	2	32		.	.	.	.	.	.	2	32
Bengal	133,206	87,470	7,116	..	...	.		...		133,206	87,470	7,116
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	615,468	142,795	173,730	447,645	2	-	373,712		.	1,436,828	142,797	173,732
Panjab	2,460	75,984	420,749	90,740	12,564	118,321	2,355,097	277,018	1,213,066	2,448,301	305,565	1,752,136
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		.	...	...		304,451	85,563	323,530	304,451	85,563	323,530
Raj. & C. India	1,024	6,805	.	28,848	1,963	11,550	230	...		30,102	8,828	11,550
Bombay	..	...	293	115,816	27,106	7,985	.	..	.	115,816	27,106	8,278
Cent. Provs. and Berar	15,069	59,717	32,418	183,991	24,002	25,320				199,060	83,719	57,738
Nizam's Territory		...	..	17,454	2,237	43	..		.	17,454	2,237	43
Madras	...	...	1	...	...	...	.			.	..	1
Mysore	.	.	.	..	...	..		.			..	
TOTAL	767,233	372,833	634,339	884,497	67,874	103,221	3,033,520	362,551	1,536,602	4,685,250	803,288	2,334,102
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	.	—	—	...
Bengal	.	..	...	...		.	.	.	...		.	...
Bombay	..	...	...	7	2,140	89	..	.	...	7	2,140	89
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	32,204	337,352	197,082	...	..	11	32,204	337,352	197,093
Madras	162	...	...	193	32	12	..	...	...	355	32	12
Burma	...	..	..	1,262	...	[illegible]	.		...	1,262	.	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	..		72	298	74	390	.	...	462	298	74
Foreign countries	18	...	...	5	9,983	19,209	...	..	157	23	9,983	19,366
TOTAL	180	...	...	33,743	349,805	210,466	390	..	168	34,313	349,805	216,634
TOTAL IMPORTS	767,413	372,833	634,339	918,240	417,679	379,687	3,033,910	362,581	1,536,770	4,719,563	1,153,093	2,550,79[illegible]

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in February 1907, and from 1st January to 28th February 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
Imports in February												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam	23	40	1,134	...	..	...	...	...	..	23	40	1,134
Bengal	55,556	61,737	56,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,556	61,737	56,598
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	18,435	18,304	34,015	6,382	708	736	...	...	...	24,817	19,072	34,751
Panjab	...	...	...	...	1,053	...	1,920	239	39	1,920	1,292	39
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	494	6,567	1,182	7,745	5,132	2,711	...	...	...	8,239	11,699	3,893
Bombay	...	..	...	117,935	31,311	45,836	..	...	...	117,935	31,311	45,836
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	2,480	5,602	44,654	20,951	3,466	...	...	..	44,654	23,431	9,068
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	219,951	71,299	76,747	...	..	...	219,951	71,299	76,747
Madras	..	...	...	945	1,849	353	...	..	...	945	1,849	353
Mysore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	74,508	89,128	98,531	397,612	132,363	129,849	1,920	239	39	474,040	221,730	228,419
By Sea—												
E. B. & Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	.	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay	.	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Madras	...	.	..	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	..	...	852	1,708	3,451	...	...	...	852	1,708	3,451
Foreign countries	...	..	..	641	1,041	435	...	..	...	641	1,041	435
TOTAL	...	...	..	1,496	2,799	3,886	...	...	...	1,496	2,799	3,886
TOTAL IMPORTS	74,508	89,128	98,531	399,108	135,162	133,735	1,920	239	39	475,536	224,529	232,305
Imports to end of February												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam	291	238	3,165	...	..	...	..	...	...	291	238	3,165
Bengal	182,805	173,088	113,547	...	2,125	...	...	...	...	182,805	175,213	113,547
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	91,319	47,205	51,172	12,855	7,934	1,797	...	...	...	104,174	55,139	52,969
Panjab	...	...	...	290	2,412	...	3,777	650	39	4,067	3,062	39
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	494	11,156	1,182	28,865	14,853	4,057	...	...		29,359	26,009	5,239
Bombay	.	..	..	137,948	66,857	56,096	.	...	...	137,948	66,857	56,096
Cent. Provs. and Berar	2,195	4,465	9,309	57,702	46,903	5,500		.	...	59,897	51,368	14,809
Nizam's Territory	..	..	..	242,807	87,910	81,995	...	...	..	242,807	87,910	81,995
Madras	...	..	...	945	3,836	655	...	...	...	945	3,836	655
Mysore	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	277,104	236,152	178,375	481,412	232,830	150,100	3,777	650	39	762,293	469,632	328,514
By Sea—												
E. B. & Assam	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
Bengal	2,811	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	.	2,811	...	...
Bombay	..	..	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	327	...	.	...	...	...	327	...
Madras	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	...
Burma	..	...	...	...	..	...		.	...	..	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	...	...	1,039	5,713	4,055	..	..	.	1,039	5,718	4,055
Foreign countries	...	...	...	814	1,108	768	...	...	...	814	1,108	768
TOTAL	2,811	...	...	1,872	7,148	4,823	...	...	...	4,683	7,148	4,823
TOTAL IMPORTS	279,915	236,152	178,375	483,284	239,978	154,923	3,777	650	39	766,976	476,780	333,337

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in February 1907, and from 1st January to 28th February 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	Calcutta 1905	Calcutta 1906	Calcutta 1907	City of Bombay 1905	City of Bombay 1906	City of Bombay 1907	Karáchi 1905	Karáchi 1906	Karáchi 1907	Total 1905	Total 1906	Total 1907
Imports in February												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,117	1,113	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,117	1,113	408
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	109	223	175	7	6	...	...	...	...	116	229	175
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	190	45	453	190	45
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	27	67	204	27	67
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bombay	...	...	...	12	3	2	...	...	...	12	3	2
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	144	101	...	...	...	...	144	101
Madras	...	...	...	173	1	248	...	...	...	173	1	248
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,226	1,336	583	192	154	356	657	217	112	3,075	1,707	1,051
By Sea—												
E. B. & Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	16	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	266	373	162	...	...	...	266	373	162
Burma	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	38	150	90	10	...	33	48	150	123
TOTAL	16	...	128	386	523	252	10	...	33	412	523	413
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,242	1,336	711	578	677	608	657	217	145	3,487	2,230	1,464
Imports to end of February												
By Rail and River—												
E. B. & Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	7,177	4,638	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,177	4,638	1,691
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,040	1,122	323	7	6	...	...	...	...	1,047	1,128	323
Panjab	47	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	532	318	1,253	532	318
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	113	191	437	113	191
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	1	...	81	...	...	...	1	...	81
Bombay	...	...	...	12	10	6	...	...	...	12	10	6
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	60	231	101	...	...	...	60	231	101
Madras	...	...	...	641	2	453	...	...	...	641	2	453
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	8,264	5,760	2,014	721	249	641	1,643	645	509	10,628	6,654	3,164
By Sea—												
E. B. and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	16	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	766	778	417	...	...	...	766	778	417
Burma	...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	125	234	275	46	...	33	171	234	308
TOTAL	16	...	135	973	1,012	692	46	...	33	1,035	1,012	860
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,280	5,760	2,149	1,694	1,261	1,333	1,689	645	542	11,663	7,666	4,024

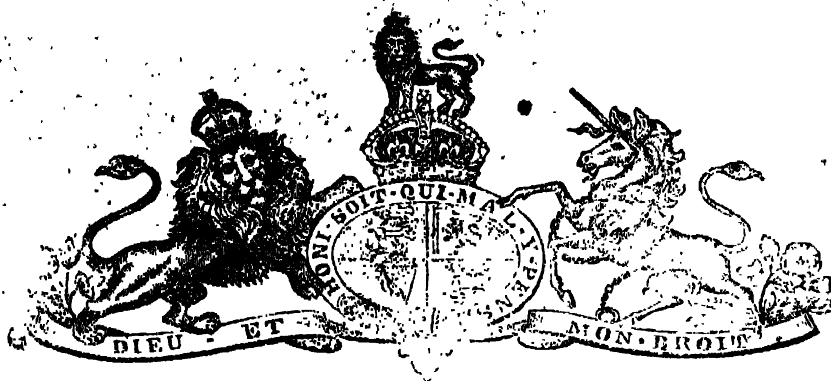
QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of **JUTE, TEA, and RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in February 1907, and from 1st January to 28th February 1907, and in the corresponding periods of 1905 and 1906

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
Imports in February									
By Rail and River –									
E. B. and Assam	32,743	17,619	836,237	19,943	26,709	27,613	6,797	3	331,116
Bengal	554,209	1,234,379	502,118	7,109	7,076	894	1,464,524	1,415,946	657,981
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	11,791	9,353	1,917	...	37	204	122	40	1,019
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	79	650
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	69
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	3,273	.	...	...	..	...	6,936	724	12,442
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Madras	..	...	159	...	...	...	9	67	2,941
TOTAL	602,016	1,261,381	1,340,431	27,052	33,822	28,711	1,478,430	1,416,859	1,016,258
By Sea –									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	632	—	—	69	—	—	...
Bengal	11,453	51,688	42,865	173	954	..	16,394	31,024	20,095
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Sind and British Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Madras	27	10	...	31	97	64	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,660	73,079	480,693
Non-British Ports in India	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	11	...	11	383	12	49	111	2,252
TOTAL	11,480	51,709	43,497	218	1,449	145	26,103	104,214	508,074
TOTAL IMPORTS	613,496	1,313,090	1,383,928	27,270	35,271	28,856	1,504,533	1,521,073	1,519,332
Imports to end of February									
By Rail and River –									
E. B. and Assam	74,434	31,698	2,522,948	80,667	111,685	143,670	10,050	8	574,759
Bengal	1,685,413	3,375,400	1,390,170	29,917	43,691	15,554	2,995,553	2,986,869	1,394,731
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	20,768	10,664	7,516	20	110	206	338	75	2,223
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	7	125	128	1,099
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	[illegible]
Bombay	..	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	5,528	...	...	...	...	1	11,738	1,254	19,165
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	159	...	...	...	21	67	3,421
TOTAL	1,786,143	3,426,762	3,920,802	110,604	155,486	159,460	3,030,834	2,988,401	1,996,367
By Sea –									
E. B. and Assam	—	—	699	—	—	1,982	—	—	...
Bengal	31,951	102,974	61,684	464	1,531	...	72,399	65,405	42,303
Bombay	...	...	..	...	...	...	15	3	31
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	816	10	...	59	130	140	...	...	3,857
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,041	119,978	1,274,379
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	11	...	238	412	222	[illegible]	123	2,481
TOTAL	32,767	102,995	62,383	761	2,073	2,344	84,751	185,509	[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,818,910	3,529,757	3,983,185	111,365	157,559	161,804	3,105,635	3,173,910	[illegible]

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

B. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, April 25, 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 18.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1907.

No. 993-*M.*—Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Friday, the 24th May 1907.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Infantry Guard are invited to attend.

The following regulations are to be observed :

I.—Gentlemen who propose to attend His Excellency's Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names *clearly written* thereon—one to be left with the Aide-de-Camp in waiting in the corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Military Secretary, who will announce the name to His Excellency.

II.—Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court, should send in their names and addresses through the gentlemen who propose to present them to the Military Secretary's Office not later than Saturday, the 18th May 1907, in order that the names may be submitted to His Excellency, when, if they are approved, presentation cards will be forwarded.

III.—Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

IV.—Full Dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform. Civilians—Levée Dress: Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Evening Dress. For further particulars as regards dress, attention is drawn to this Office Notification No. 904-M., dated the 8th September 1899.

By Command,

G. FEILDING, *Major*,

Offg Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1907.

No. 6.—The following Statute is published for general information:

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906.

[6 EDW. 7, CH. 58.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law with respect to Compensation to Workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their Employment.

[21st December, 1906.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Liability of employers to workmen for injuries.

1. (1) If in any employment personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) Provided that—

(a) the employer shall not be liable under this Act in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman for a period of at least one week from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed.

(b) when the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this Act or take proceedings independently of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also under this Act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid:

(c) if it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of that workman, any compensation claimed in respect of that injury shall, unless the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement, be disallowed.

(3) If any question arises in any proceedings under this Act as to the liability to pay compensation under this Act (including any question as to whether the person injured is a workman to whom this Act applies), or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this Act, the question, if not settled by agreement, shall, subject to the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act, be settled by arbitration, in accordance with the Second Schedule to this Act.

(4) If, within the time hereinafter in this Act limited for taking proceedings, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this Act for injury caused by any accident, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the provisions of this Act, the action shall be dismissed; but the court in which the action is tried shall, if the plaintiff so choose, proceed to assess such compensation, but may deduct from such compensation all or part of the costs which, in its judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under this Act. In any proceeding under this sub-section, when the court assesses the compensation it shall give a certificate of the compensation it has awarded and the directions it has given as to the deduction for costs, and such certificate shall have the force and effect of an award under this Act.

(5) Nothing in this Act shall affect any proceeding for a fine under the enactments relating to mines, factories, or workshops, or the application of any such fine.

Time for taking proceedings.

2. (1) Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or, in case of death, within six months from the time of death:

Provided always that—

(a) the want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not, or would not, if a notice or an amended notice were then given and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect, or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause; and

(b) the failure to make a claim within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

(2) Notice in respect of an injury under this Act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which the accident happened, and shall be served on the employer, or, if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers.

(3) The notice may be served by delivering the same at, or sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to, the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

(4) Where the employer is a body of persons corporate or unincorporate, the notice may also be served by delivering the same at, or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to, the employer at the office, or, if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body.

Contracting out.

3. (1) If the Registrar of Friendly Societies, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workmen, certifies that any scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance for the workmen of an employer in any employment, whether or not such scheme includes other employers and their workmen, provides scales of compensation not less favourable to the workmen and their dependants than the corresponding scales contained in this Act, and that, where the scheme provides for contributions by the workmen, the scheme confers benefits at least equivalent to those contributions, in addition to the benefits to which the workmen would have been entitled under this Act, and that a majority (to be ascertained by ballot) of the workmen to whom the scheme is applicable are in favour of such scheme, the employer may, whilst the certificate is in force, contract with any of his workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this Act, and thereupon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with the scheme, but, save as aforesaid, this Act shall apply notwithstanding any contract to the contrary made after the commencement of this Act.

(2) The Registrar may give a certificate to expire at the end of a limited period of not less than five years, and may from time to time renew with or without modifications such a certificate to expire at the end of the period for which it is renewed.

(3) No scheme shall be so certified which contains an obligation upon the workmen to join the scheme as a condition of their hiring, or which does not contain provisions enabling a workman to withdraw from the scheme.

(4) If complaint is made to the Registrar of Friendly Societies by or on behalf of the workmen of any employer that the benefits conferred by any scheme no longer conform to the conditions stated in sub-section (1) of this section, or that the provisions of such scheme are being violated, or that the scheme is not being fairly administered, or that satisfactory reasons exist for revoking the certificate, the Registrar shall examine into the complaint, and, if satisfied that good cause exist for such complaint, shall, unless the cause of complaint is removed, revoke the certificate.

(5) When a certificate is revoked or expires, any moneys or securities held for the purpose of the scheme shall, after due provision has been made to discharge the liabilities already accrued, be distributed as may be arranged between the employer and workmen, or as may be determined by the Registrar of Friendly Societies in the event of a difference of opinion.

(6) Whenever a scheme has been certified as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the employer to answer all such enquiries and to furnish all such accounts in regard to the scheme as may be made or required by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

(7) The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies shall include in his annual report the particulars of the proceedings of the Registrar under this Act.

(8) The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies may make regulations for the purpose of carrying this section into effect.

Sub-contracting.

4. (1) Where any person (in this section referred to as the principal), in the course of or for the purposes of his trade or business, contracts with any other person (in this section referred to as the contractor) for the execution by or under the contractor of the whole or any part of any work undertaken by the principal, the principal shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation under this Act which he would have been liable to pay if that workman had been immediately employed by him; and where compensation is claimed from or proceedings are taken against the principal, then, in the application of this Act, references to the principal shall be substituted for references to the employer, except that the amount of compensation shall be calculated with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer by whom he is immediately employed:

Provided that, where the contract relates to threshing, ploughing, or other agricultural work, and the contractor provides and uses machinery driven by mechanical power for the purpose of such work, he and he alone shall be liable under this Act to pay compensation to any workman employed by him on such work.

(2) Where the principal is liable to pay compensation under this section, he shall be entitled to be indemnified by any person who would have been liable to pay compensation to the workman independently of this section, and all questions as to the right to and amount of any such indemnity shall in default of agreement be settled by arbitration under this Act.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a workman recovering compensation under this Act from the contractor instead of the principal.

(4) This section shall not apply in any case where the accident occurred elsewhere than on, or in, or about premises on which the principal has undertaken to execute the work or which are otherwise under his control or management.

Provision as to cases of bankruptcy of employer.

5. (1) Where any employer has entered into a contract with any insurers in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman, then, in the event of the employer becoming bankrupt, or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or if the employer is a company in the event of the company having commenced to be wound up, the rights of the employer against the insurers as respects that liability shall, notwithstanding anything in the enactments relating to bankruptcy and the winding up of companies, be transferred to and vest in the workman, and upon any such transfer the insurers shall have the same rights and remedies and be subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer, so however that the insurers shall not be under any greater liability to the workman than they would have been under to the employer.

(2) If the liability of the insurers to the workman is less than the liability of the employer to the workman, the workman may prove for the balance in the bankruptcy or liquidation.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 62. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 60. 60 & 61 Vict. c. 19.

(3) There shall be included among the debts which under section one of the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, 1888, and section four of the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy (Ireland) Act, 1889, are in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt and in the distribution of the assets of a company being wound up to be paid in priority to all other debts, the amount, not exceeding in any individual case one hundred pounds, due in respect of any compensation the liability wherefor accrued before the date of the receiving order or the date of the commencement of the winding up, and those Acts and the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1897, shall have effect accordingly. Where the compensation is a weekly payment, the amount due in respect thereof shall, for the purposes of this provision, be taken to be the amount of the lump sum for which the weekly payment could, if redeemable, be redeemed if the employer made an application for that purpose under the First Schedule to this Act.

50 & 51 Vict. c. 43.

(4) In the case of the winding up of a company within the meaning of the Stannaries Act, 1887, such an amount as aforesaid, if the compensation is payable to a miner or the dependants of a miner, shall have the like priority as is conferred on wages of miners by section nine of that Act, and that section shall have effect accordingly.

(5) The provisions of this section with respect to preferences and priorities shall not apply where the bankrupt or the company being wound up has entered into such a contract with insurers as aforesaid.

(6) This section shall not apply where a company is wound up voluntarily merely for the purposes of reconstruction or of amalgamation with another company.

Remedies both against employer and stranger.

6. Where the injury for which compensation is payable under this Act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof—

(1) the workman may take proceedings both against that person to recover damages and against any person liable to pay compensation under this Act for such compensation, but shall not be entitled to recover both damages and compensation; and

(2) if the workman has recovered compensation under this Act, the person by whom the compensation was paid, and any person who has been called on to pay an indemnity under the section of this Act relating to sub-contracting, shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages as aforesaid, and all questions as to the right to and amount of any such indemnity shall, in default of agreement, be settled by action, or, by consent of the parties, by arbitration under this Act.

Application of Act to seamen.

7. (1) This Act shall apply to masters, seamen, and apprentices to the sea service and apprentices in the sea-fishing service, provided that such persons are workmen within the meaning of this Act, and are members of the crew of any ship registered in the United Kingdom, or of any other British ship or vessel of which the owner, or (if there is more than one owner) the managing owner, or manager resides or has his principal place of business in the United Kingdom, subject to the following modifications:

(a) the notice of accident and the claim for compensation may, except where the person injured is the master, be served on the master of the ship as if he were the employer, but where the accident happened and the incapacity commenced on board the ship it shall not be necessary to give any notice of the accident:

(b) in the case of the death of the master, seaman, or apprentice, the claim for compensation shall be made within six months after news of the death has been received by the claimant:

(c) where an injured master, seaman, or apprentice is discharged or left behind in a British possession or in a foreign country, depositions respecting the circumstances and nature of the injury may be taken by any judge or magistrate in the British possession, and by any British consular officer in the foreign country, and if so taken shall be transmitted by the person by whom they are taken to the Board of Trade, and such depositions or certified copies thereof shall in any proceedings for enforcing the claim be admissible in evidence as provided by sections six hundred and ninety-one and six hundred and ninety-five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and those sections shall apply accordingly. 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.

(d) in the case of the death of a master, seaman, or apprentice, leaving no dependants, no compensation shall be payable, if the owner of the ship is under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, liable to pay the expenses of burial;

(e) the weekly payment shall not be payable in respect of the period during which the owner of the ship is, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, as amended by any subsequent enactment, or otherwise, liable to defray the expenses of maintenance of the injured master, seaman, or apprentice:

(f) any sum payable by way of compensation by the owner of a ship under this Act shall be paid in full notwithstanding anything in section five hundred and three of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (which relates to the limitation of a shipowner's liability in certain cases, of loss of life, injury, or damage), but the limitation on the owner's liability imposed by that section shall apply to the amount recoverable by way of indemnity under the section of this Act relating to remedies both against employer and stranger as if the indemnity were damages for loss of life or personal injury:

(g) sub-sections (2) and (3) of section one hundred and seventy-four of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (which relates to the recovery of wages of seamen lost with their ship), shall apply as respects proceedings for the recovery of compensation by dependants of masters, seamen, and apprentices lost with their ship as they apply with respect to proceedings for the recovery of wages due to seamen and apprentices; and proceedings for the recovery of compensation shall in such a case be maintainable if the claim is made within eighteen months of the date at which the ship is deemed to have been lost with all hands:

(2) This Act shall not apply to such members of the crew of a fishing vessel as are remunerated by shares in the profits or the gross earnings of the working of such vessel.

(3) This section shall extend to pilots to whom Part X of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, applies as if a pilot when employed on any such ship as aforesaid were a seaman and a member of the crew.

Application of Act to industrial diseases

8. (1) Where—

(i) the certifying surgeon appointed under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the district in which a workman is employed certifies that the workman is suffering from a disease mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act and is thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, or

(ii) a workman is, in pursuance of any special rules or regulations made under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, suspended from his usual employment on account of having contracted any such disease; or

(iii) the death of a workman is caused by any such disease;

and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which the workman was employed at any time within the twelve months previous to the date of the disablement or suspension, whether under one or more employers, he or his dependants shall be entitled to compensation under this Act as if the disease or such suspension as aforesaid were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of that employment, subject to the following modifications.

(a) the disablement or suspension shall be treated as the happening of the accident;

(b) if it is proved that the workman has at the time of entering the employment wilfully and falsely represented himself in writing as not having previously suffered from the disease, compensation shall not be payable;

(c) the compensation shall be recoverable from the employer who last employed the workman during the said twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due:

Provided that—

(i) the workman or his dependants if so required shall furnish that employer with such information as to the names and addresses of all the other employers who employed him in the employment during the said twelve months as he or they may possess, and, if such information is not furnished, or is not sufficient to enable that employer to take proceedings under the next following proviso, that employer upon proving that the disease was not contracted whilst the workman was in his employment shall not be liable to pay compensation, and

(ii) if that employer alleges that the disease was in fact contracted whilst the workman was in the employment of some other employer, and not whilst in his employment, he may join such other employer as a party to the arbitration, and if the allegation is proved that other employer shall be the employer from whom the compensation is to be recoverable; and

(iii) if the disease is of such a nature as to be contracted by a gradual process, any other employers who during the said twelve months employed the workman in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due shall be liable to make to the employer from whom compensation is recoverable such contributions as, in default of agreement, may be determined in the arbitration under this Act for settling the amount of the compensation;

(d) the amount of the compensation shall be calculated with reference to the earnings of the workman under the employer from whom the compensation is recoverable;

(e) the employer to whom notice of the death, disablement, or suspension is to be given shall be the employer who last employed the workman during the said twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due, and the notice may be given notwithstanding that the workman has voluntarily left his employment:

(f) if an employer or a workman is aggrieved by the action of a certifying or other surgeon in giving or refusing to give a certificate of disablement or in suspending or refusing to suspend a workman for the purposes of this section, the matter shall in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State be referred to a medical referee, whose decision shall be final.

(2) If the workman at or immediately before the date of the disablement or suspension was employed in any process mentioned in the second column of the Third Schedule to this Act, and the disease contracted is the disease in the first column of that Schedule set opposite the description of the process, the disease, except where the certifying surgeon certifies that in his opinion the disease was not due to the nature of the employment, shall be deemed to have been due to the nature of that employment, unless the employer proves the contrary.

(3) The Secretary of State may make rules regulating the duties and fees of certifying and other surgeons (including dentists) under this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section the date of disablement shall be such date as the certifying surgeon certifies as the date on which the disablement commenced, or, if he is unable to certify such a date, the date on which the certificate is given: Provided that—

(a) where the medical referee allows an appeal against a refusal by a certifying surgeon to give a certificate of disablement, the date of disablement shall be such date as the medical referee may determine:

(b) where a workman dies without having obtained a certificate of disablement, or is at the time of death not in receipt of a weekly payment on account of disablement, it shall be the date of death.

(5) In such cases, and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may direct, a medical practitioner appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose shall have the powers and duties of a certifying surgeon under this section, and this section shall be construed accordingly.

(6) The Secretary of State may make orders for extending the provisions of this section to other diseases and other processes, and to injuries due to the nature of any employment specified in the order not being injuries by accident, either without modification or subject to such modifications as may be contained in the order.

(7) Where, after inquiry held on the application of any employers or workmen engaged in any industry to which this section applies, it appears that a mutual trade insurance company or society for insuring against the risks under this section has been established for the industry, and that a majority of the employers engaged in that industry are insured against such risks in the company or society and that the company or society consents, the Secretary of State may, by Provisional Order, require all employers in that industry to insure in the company or society upon such terms and under such conditions and subject to such exceptions as may be set forth in the Order. Where such a company or society has been established, but is confined to employers in any particular locality or of any particular class, the Secretary of State may for the purposes of this provision treat the industry, as carried on by employers in that locality or of that class, as a separate industry.

(8) A Provisional Order made under this section shall be of no force whatever unless and until it is confirmed by Parliament, and if, while the Bill confirming any such Order is pending in either House of Parliament, a petition is presented against the Order, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee, and the petitioner shall be allowed to appear and oppose as in the case of Private Bills, and any Act confirming any Provisional Order under this section may be repealed, altered, or amended by a Provisional Order made and confirmed in like manner.

(9) Any expenses incurred by the Secretary of State in respect of any such Order, Provisional Order, or confirming Bill shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(10) Nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a workman to recover compensation in respect of a disease to which this section deos not apply, if the disease is a personal injury by accident within the meaning of this Act.

Application to workmen in employment of Crown.

9. (1) This Act shall not apply to persons in the naval or military service of the Crown, but otherwise shall apply to workmen employed by or under the Crown to whom this Act would apply if the employer were a private person:

Provided that in the case of a person employed in the private service of the Crown, the head of that department of the Royal Household in which he was employed at the time of the accident shall be deemed to be his employer.

(2) The Treasury may, by warrant laid before Parliament, modify for the purposes of this Act their warrant made under section one of the Superannuation Act, 1887, and notwithstanding anything in that Act, or any such warrant, may frame schemes with a view to their being certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies under this Act.

Appointment and remuneration of medical referees and arbitrators.

10. (1) The Secretary of State may appoint such legally qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees for the purposes of this Act as he may, with the sanction of the Treasury determine, and the remuneration of, and other expenses incurred by, medical referees

under this Act shall, subject to regulations made by the Treasury, be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

Where a medical referee has been employed as a medical practitioner in connection with any case by or on behalf of an employer or workman or by any insurers interested, he shall not act as medical referee in that case.

(2) The remuneration of an arbitrator appointed by a judge of county courts under the Second Schedule to this Act shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament in accordance with regulations made by the Treasury.

Detention of ships.

11. (1) If it is alleged that the owners of any ship are liable as such owners to pay compensation under this Act, and at any time that ship is found in any port or river of England or Ireland, or within three miles of the coast thereof, a judge of any court of record in England or Ireland may, upon its being shown to him by any person applying in accordance with the rules of the court that the owners are probably liable as such to pay such compensation, and that none of the owners reside in the United Kingdom, issue an order directed to any officer of customs or other officer named by the judge requiring him to detain the ship until such time as the owners, agent, master, or consignee thereof have paid such compensation, or have given security, to be approved by the judge, to abide the event of any proceedings that may be instituted to recover such compensation and to pay such compensation and costs as may be awarded thereon; and any officer of customs or other officer to whom the order is directed shall detain the ship accordingly.

(2) In any legal proceeding to recover such compensation, the person giving security shall be made defendant, and the production of the order of the judge, made in relation to the security, shall be conclusive evidence of the liability of the defendant to the proceeding.

57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.

(3) Section six hundred and ninety-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply to the detention of a ship under this Act as it applies to detention of a ship under that Act, and, if the owner of a ship is a corporation, it shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to reside in the United Kingdom if it has an office in the United Kingdom at which service of writs can be effected.

Returns as to compensation.

12. (1) Every employer in any industry to which the Secretary of State may direct that this section shall apply shall, on or before such day in every year as the Secretary of State may direct, send to the Secretary of State a correct return specifying the number of injuries in respect of which compensation has been paid by him under this Act during the previous year, and the amount of such compensation, together with such other particulars as to the compensation as the Secretary of State may direct, and in default of complying with this section shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(2) Any regulations made by the Secretary of State containing such directions as aforesaid shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

Definitions.

13. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"employer" includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate and the legal personal representative of a deceased employer, and, where the services of a workman are temporarily lent or let on hire to another person by the person with whom the workman has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship, the latter shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to continue to be the employer of the workman whilst he is working for that other person;

"workman" does not include any person employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds two hundred and fifty pounds a year, or a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business, or a member of a police force, or an outworker, or a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house, but, save as aforesaid, means any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise, and whether the contract is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing;

any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his legal personal representative or to his dependants or other person to whom or for whose benefit compensation is payable;

"dependants" means such of the members of the workman's family as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his

death, or would but for the incapacity due to the accident have been so dependent, and where the workman, being the parent or grand-parent of an illegitimate child, leaves such a child so dependent upon his earnings, or, being an illegitimate child, leaves a parent or grand-parent so dependent upon his earnings, shall include such an illegitimate child and parent or grand-parent respectively;

"member of a family" means wife or husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, step-father, stepmother, son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, step-son, step-daughter, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister;

"ship," "vessel," "seaman" and "port" have the same meanings as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894;

"manager," in relation to a ship, means the ship's husband or other person to whom the management of the ship is entrusted by or on behalf of the owner;

"police force" means a police force to which the Police Act, 1890, or the Police (Scotland) Act, 1890, applies, the City of London Police Force, the Royal Irish Constabulary, and the Dublin Metropolitan Police Force; 53 & 54 Vict. c. 45. 53 & 54 Vict. c. 67.

"outworker" means a person to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, washed, altered, ornamented, finished, or repaired, or adapted for sale, in his own home or on other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the materials or articles;

the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of a local or other public authority shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as the trade or business of the authority;

"county court," "judge of the county court," "registrar of the county court," "plaintiff," and "rules of court," as respects Scotland, mean respectively sheriff court, sheriff, sheriff clerk, pursuer, and act of sederunt.

Special provisions as to Scotland.

14. In Scotland, where a workman raises an action against his employer independently of this Act in respect of any injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, the action, if raised in the sheriff court and concluding for damages under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, or alternatively at common law or under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in that Act, not be removed under that Act or otherwise to the Court of Session, nor shall it be appealed to that court otherwise than by appeal on a question of law, and for the purposes of such appeal the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act in regard to an appeal from the decision of the sheriff on any question of law determined by him as arbitrator under this Act shall apply. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 42.

Provisions as to existing contracts and schemes.

15. (1) Any contract (other than a contract substituting the provisions of a scheme certified under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, for the provisions of that Act) existing at the commencement of this Act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to continue after the time at which the workman's contract of service would determine if notice of the determination thereof were given at the commencement of this Act. 60 & 61 Vict. c. 37.

(2) Every scheme under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, in force at the commencement of this Act, shall, if re-certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, have effect as if it were a scheme under this Act.

(3) The Registrar shall re-certify any such scheme if it is proved to his satisfaction that the scheme conforms, or has been so modified as to conform, with the provisions of this Act as to schemes.

(4) If any such scheme has not been so re-certified before the expiration of six months from the commencement of this Act, the certificate thereof shall be revoked.

Commencement and repeal.

16. (1) This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July nineteen hundred and seven but, except so far as it relates to references to medical referees, and proceedings consequential thereon, shall not apply in any case where the accident happened before the commencement of this Act.

(2) The Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, are hereby repealed, but shall continue to apply to cases where the accident happened before the commencement of this Act, except to the extent to which this Act applies to those cases. 60 & 61 Vict. c. 37. 63 & 64 Vict. c. 22.

Short title.

17. This Act may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

SCALE AND CONDITIONS OF COMPENSATION.

(1) The amount of compensation under this Act shall be—

(a) where death results from the injury—

(i) if the workman leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings, a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, whichever of those sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case three hundred pounds, provided that the amount of any weekly payments made under this Act, and any lump sum paid in redemption thereof, shall be deducted from such sum, and, if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during the said three years shall be deemed to be one hundred and fifty-six times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer;

(ii) if the workman does not leave any such dependants, but leaves any dependants in part dependent upon his earnings, such sum, not exceeding in any case the amount payable under the foregoing provisions, as may be agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, may be determined, on arbitration under this Act, to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependants; and

(iii) if he leaves no dependants, the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, not exceeding ten pounds;

(b) where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment during the incapacity not exceeding fifty per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payment not to exceed one pound:

Provided that—

(a) if the incapacity lasts less than two weeks, no compensation shall be payable in respect of the first week; and

(b) as respects the weekly payments during total incapacity of a workman who is under twenty-one years of age at the date of the injury, and whose average weekly earnings are less than twenty shillings, one hundred per cent. shall be substituted for fifty per cent. of his average weekly earnings, but the weekly payment shall in no case exceed ten shillings.

(2) For the purposes of the provisions of this schedule relating to "earnings" and "average weekly earnings" of a workman, the following rules shall be observed:

(a) average weekly earnings shall be computed in such manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week at which the workman was being remunerated: Provided that where by reason of the shortness of the time during which the workman has been in the employment of his employer, or the casual nature of the employment, or the terms of the employment, it is impracticable at the date of the accident to compute the rate of remuneration, regard may be had to the average weekly amount which, during the twelve months previous to the accident, was being earned by a person in the same grade employed at the same work by the same employer, or, if there is no person so employed, by a person in the same grade employed in the same class of employment and in the same district;

(b) where the workman had entered into concurrent contracts of service with two or more employers under which he worked at one time for one such employer and at another time for another such employer, his average weekly earnings shall be computed as if his earnings under all such contracts were earnings in the employment of the employer for whom he was working at the time of the accident;

(*c*) employment by the same employer shall be taken to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the workman was employed at the time of the accident, uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause;

(*d*) where the employer has been accustomed to pay to the workman a sum to cover any special expenses entailed on him by the nature of his employment, the sum so paid shall not be reckoned as part of the earnings.

(*3*) In fixing the amount of the weekly payment, regard shall be had to any payment, allowance, or benefit which the workman may receive from the employer during the period of his incapacity, and in the case of partial incapacity the weekly payment shall in no case exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment or business after the accident, but shall bear such relation to the amount of that difference as under the circumstances of the case may appear proper.

(*4*) Where a workman has given notice of an accident, he shall, if so required by the employer, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, and, if he refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation, and to take or prosecute any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation, shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

(*5*) The payment in the case of death shall, unless otherwise ordered as hereinafter provided, be paid into the county court, and any sum so paid into court shall, subject to rules of court and the provisions of this schedule, be invested, applied, or otherwise dealt with by the court in such manner as the court in its discretion thinks fit for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto under this Act, and the receipt of the registrar of the court shall be a sufficient discharge in respect of the amount paid in:

Provided that, if so agreed, the payment in case of death shall, if the workman leaves no dependants, be made to his legal personal representative, or, if he has no such representative, to the person to whom the expenses of medical attendance and burial are due.

(*6*) Rules of court may provide for the transfer of money paid into court under this Act from one court to another, whether or not the court from which it is to be transferred is in the same part of the United Kingdom as the court to which it is to be transferred.

(*7*) Where a weekly payment is payable under this Act to a person under any legal disability, a county court may, on application being made in accordance with rules of court, order that the weekly payment be paid during the disability into court, and the provisions of this schedule with respect to sums required by this schedule to be paid into court shall apply to sums paid into court in pursuance of any such order.

(*8*) Any question as to who is a dependant shall, in default of agreement, be settled, by arbitration under this Act, or, if not so settled before payment into court under this schedule, shall be settled by the county court, and the amount payable to each dependant shall be settled by arbitration under this Act, or, if not so settled before payment into court under this schedule, by the county court. Where there are both total and partial dependants, nothing in this schedule shall be construed as preventing the compensation being allotted partly to the total and partly to the partial dependants.

(*9*) Where, on application being made in accordance with rules of court, it appears to a county court that, on account of neglect of children on the part of a widow, or on account of the variation of the circumstances of the various dependants, or for any other sufficient cause, an order of the court or an award as to the apportionment amongst the several dependants of any sum paid as compensation, or as to the manner in which any sum payable to any such dependant is to be invested, applied, or otherwise dealt with, ought to be varied, the court may make such order for the variation of the former order or the award, as in the circumstances of the case the court may think just.

(*10*) Any sum which under this schedule is ordered to be invested may be invested in whole or in part in the Post Office Savings Bank by the registrar of the county court in his name as registrar.

(*11*) Any sum to be so invested may be invested in the purchase of an annuity from the National Debt Commissioners through the Post Office Savings Bank, or be accepted by the Postmaster-General as a deposit in the name of the registrar as such, and the provisions of any statute or regulations respecting the limits of deposits in savings banks, and the declaration to be made by a depositor, shall not apply to such sums.

(*12*) No part of any money invested in the name of the registrar of any county court in the Post Office Savings Bank under this Act shall be paid out, except upon authority addressed to the Postmaster-General by the Treasury or, subject to regulations of the Treasury, by the judge or registrar of the county court.

(13) Any person deriving any benefit from any moneys invested in a post office savings bank under the provisions of this Act may, nevertheless, open an account in a post office savings bank or in any other savings bank in his own name without being liable to any penalties imposed by any statute or regulations in respect of the opening of accounts in two savings banks, or of two accounts in the same savings bank.

(14) Any workman receiving weekly payments under this Act shall, if so required by the employer, from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to such weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

(15) A workman shall not be required to submit himself for examination by a medical practitioner under paragraph (4) or paragraph (14) of this schedule otherwise than in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State, or at more frequent intervals than may be prescribed by those regulations.

Where a workman has so submitted himself for examination by a medical practitioner, or has been examined by a medical practitioner selected by himself, and the employer or the workman, as the case may be, has within six days after such examination furnished the other with a copy of the report of that practitioner as to the workman's condition, then, in the event of no agreement being come to between the employer and the workman as to the workman's condition or fitness for employment, the registrar of a county court, on application being made to the court by both parties, may, on payment by the applicants of such fee not exceeding one pound as may be prescribed, refer the matter to a medical referee.

The medical referee to whom the matter is so referred shall, in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State, give a certificate as to the condition of the workman and his fitness for employment, specifying, where necessary, the kind of employment for which he is fit, and that certificate shall be conclusive evidence as to the matters so certified.

Where no agreement can be come to between the employer and the workman as to whether or to what extent the incapacity of the workman is due to the accident, the provisions of this paragraph shall, subject to any regulations made by the Secretary of State, apply as if the question were a question as to the condition of the workman.

If a workman, on being required so to do, refuses to submit himself for examination by a medical referee to whom the matter has been so referred as aforesaid, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation and to take or prosecute any proceeding under this Act in relation to compensation, or, in the case of a workman in receipt of a weekly payment, his right to that weekly payment, shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

Rules of court may be made for prescribing the manner in which documents are to be furnished or served and applications made under this paragraph and the forms to be used for those purposes and, subject to the consent of the Treasury, as to the fee to be paid under this paragraph.

(16) Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased, subject to the maximum above provided, and the amount of payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this Act:

Provided that where the workman was at the date of the accident under twenty-one years of age and the review takes place more than twelve months after the accident, the amount of the weekly payment may be increased to any amount not exceeding fifty per cent. of the weekly sum which the workman would probably have been earning at the date of the review if he had remained uninjured, but not in any case exceeding one pound.

(17) Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as, where the incapacity is permanent, would, if invested in the purchase of an immediate life annuity from the National Debt Commissioners through the Post Office Savings Bank, purchase an annuity for the workman equal to seventy-five per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payment, and as in any other case may be settled by arbitration under this Act, and such lump sum may be ordered by the committee or arbitrator or judge of the county court to be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto: Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing agreements being made for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum.

(18) If a workman receiving a weekly payment ceases to reside in the United Kingdom, he shall thereupon cease to be entitled to receive any weekly payment, unless the medical referee certifies that the incapacity resulting from the injury is likely to be of a permanent

nature. If the medical referee so certifies, the workman shall be entitled to receive quarterly the amount of the weekly payments accruing due during the preceding quarter so long as he proves, in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed by rules of court, his identity and the continuance of the incapacity in respect of which the weekly payment is payable.

(19) A weekly payment, or a sum paid by way of redemption thereof, shall not be capable of being assigned, charged, or attached, and shall not pass to any other person by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

(20) Where under this schedule a right to compensation is suspended, no compensation shall be payable in respect of the period of suspension.

(21) Where a scheme certified under this Act provides for payment of compensation by a friendly society, the provisions of the proviso to the first subsection of section eight, section sixteen, and section forty-one of the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, shall not apply to such society in respect of such scheme. 59 & 60 Vict. c. 25.

(22) In the application of this Act to Ireland the provisions of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, with respect to money deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank under that Act, shall apply to money invested in the Post Office Savings Bank under this Act. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 56.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sections 1, 14.

ARBITRATION, &C.

(1) For the purpose of settling any matter which under this Act is to be settled by arbitration, if any committee, representative of an employer and his workmen, exists with power to settle matters under this Act in the case of the employer and workmen, the matter shall, unless either party objects by notice in writing sent to the other party before the committee meet to consider the matter, be settled by the arbitration of such committee, or be referred by them in their discretion to arbitration as herein-after provided.

(2) If either party so objects, or there is no such committee, or the committee so refers the matter or fails to settle the matter within six months from the date of the claim, the matter shall be settled by a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties, or in the absence of agreement by the judge of the county court, according to the procedure prescribed by rules of court.

(3) In England the matter, instead of being settled by the judge of the county court, may, if the Lord Chancellor so authorises, be settled, according to the like procedure, by a single arbitrator appointed by that judge, and the arbitrator so appointed shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers of that judge.

(4) The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to any arbitration under this Act; but a committee or an arbitrator may, if they or he think fit, submit any question of law for the decision of the judge of the county court, and the decision of the judge on any question of law, either on such submission, or in any case where he himself settles the matter under this Act, or where he gives any decision or makes any order under this Act, shall be final, unless within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court either party appeals to the Court of Appeal; and the judge of the county court, or the arbitrator appointed by him, shall, for the purpose of proceedings under this Act, have the same powers of procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as if the proceedings were an action in the county court. 52 & 53 Vict. c. 49.

(5) A judge of county courts may, if he thinks fit, summon a medical referee to sit with him as an assessor.

(6) Rules of court may make provision for the appearance in any arbitration under this Act of any party by some other person.

(7) The costs of and incidental to the arbitration and proceedings connected therewith shall be in the discretion of the committee, arbitrator or judge of the county court, subject as respects such judge and an arbitrator appointed by him to rules of court. The costs, whether before a committee or an arbitrator or in the county court, shall not exceed the limit prescribed by rules of court, and shall be taxed in manner prescribed by those rules, and such taxation may be reviewed by the judge of the county court.

(8) In the case of the death, or refusal or inability to act, of an arbitrator, the judge of the county court may, on the application of any party, appoint a new arbitrator.

(9) Where the amount of compensation under this Act has been ascertained, or any weekly payment varied, or any other matter decided under this Act, either by a Committee or by an abitrator or by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent, in manner prescribed by rules of court, by the committee or arbitrator, or by any party interested, to the

registrar of the county court, who shall, subject to such rules, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record such memorandum in a special register without fee, and thereupon the memorandum shall for all purposes be enforceable as a county court judgment.

Provided that—

(*a*) no such memorandum shall be recorded before seven days after the despatch by the registrar of notice to the parties interested, and

(*b*) where a workman seeks to record a memorandum of agreement between his employer and himself for the payment of compensation under this Act and the employer, in accordance with rules of court, proves that the workman has in fact returned to work and is earning the same wages as he did before the accident, and objects to the recording of such memorandum, the memorandum shall only be recorded, if at all, on such terms as the judge of the county court, under the circumstances, may think just; and

(*c*) the judge of the county court may at any time rectify the register; and

(*d*) where it appears to the registrar of the county court, on any information which he considers sufficient, that an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, or an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability, or to dependants, ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the sum or amount, or by reason of the agreement having been obtained by fraud or undue influence, or other improper means, he may refuse to record the memorandum of the agreement sent to him for registration, and refer the matter to the judge, who shall, in accordance with rules of court, make such order (including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement) as under the circumstances he may think just, and

(*e*) the judge may, within six months after a memorandum of an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, or of an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to a person under any legal disability, or to dependants, has been recorded in the register, order that the record be removed from the register on proof to his satisfaction that the agreement was obtained by fraud or undue influence or other improper means, and may make such order (including an order as to any sum already paid under the agreement) as under the circumstances he may think just.

(*10*) An agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum, if not registered in accordance with this Act, shall not, nor shall the payment of the sum payable under the agreement exempt the person by whom the weekly payment is payable from liability to continue to make that weekly payment, and an agreement as to the amount of compensation to be paid to a person under a legal disability or to dependants, if not so registered, shall not, nor shall the payment of the sum payable under the agreement, exempt the person by whom the compensation is payable from liability to pay compensation, unless, in either case, he proves that the failure to register was not due to any neglect or default on his part.

(*11*) Where any matter under this Act is to be done in a county court, or by, to, or before the judge or registrar of a county court then, unless the contrary intention appear, the same shall, subject to rules of court, be done in, or by, to, or before the judge or registrar of the county court of the district in which all the parties concerned reside, or if they reside in different districts the district prescribed by rules of court, without prejudice to any transfer in manner provided by rules of court.

(*12*) The duty of a judge of county courts under this Act, or in England of an arbitrator appointed by him, shall, subject to rules of court, be part of the duties of the county court, and the officers of the court shall act accordingly, and rules of court may be made both for any purpose for which this Act authorises rules of court to be made, and also generally for carrying into effect this Act so far as it affects the county court, or an arbitrator appointed by the judge of the county court, and proceedings in the county court or before any such arbitrator, and such rules may, in England, be made by the five judges of county courts appointed for the making of rules under section one hundred and sixty-four of the County Courts Act, 1888, and when allowed by the Lord Chancellor, as provided by that section, shall have full effect without any further consent.

(*13*) No court fee, except such as may be prescribed under paragraph (*15*) of the First Schedule to this Act, shall be payable by any party in respect of any proceedings by or against a workman under this Act in the court prior to the award.

(*14*) Any sum awarded as compensation shall, unless paid into court under this Act, be paid on the receipt of the person to whom it is payable under any agreement or award, and the solicitor or agent of a person claiming compensation under this Act shall not be entitled to recover from him any costs in respect of any proceedings in an arbitration under this Act, or to claim a lien in respect of such costs on, or deduct such costs from, the sum awarded or agreed as compensation, except such sum as may be awarded by the Committee, the arbitrator, or the judge of the county court, on an application made

either by the person claiming compensation, or by his solicitor or agent, to determine the amount of costs to be paid to the solicitor or agent, such sum to be awarded subject to taxation and to the scale of costs prescribed by rules of court.

(15) Any committee, arbitrator, or judge may, subject to regulations made by the Secretary of State and the Treasury, submit to a medical referee for report any matter which seems material to any question arising in the arbitration.

(16) The Secretary of State may, by order, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions or modifications as he may think fit, confer on any committee representative of an employer and his workmen, as respects any matter in which the committee act as arbitrators, or which is settled by agreement submitted to and approved by the committee, all or any of the powers conferred by this act exclusively on county courts or judges of county courts, and may by the order provide how and to whom the compensation money is to be paid in cases where, but for the order, the money would be required to be paid into court, and the order may exclude from the operation of provisoes (*d*) and (*e*) of paragraph (9) of this Schedule agreements submitted to and approved by the committee, and may contain such incidental, consequential, or supplemental provisions as may appear to the Secretary of State to be necessary or proper for the purposes of the order.

(17) In the application of this Schedule to Scotland—

(*a*) "county court judgment" as used in paragraph (9) of this Schedule means a recorded decree arbitral:

(*b*) any application to the sheriff as arbitrator shall be heard, tried, and determined summarily in the manner provided by section fifty-two of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, 1876, save only that parties may be represented by any person authorized in writing to appear for them and subject to the declaration that it shall be competent to either party within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by act of sederunt to require the sheriff to state a case on any question of law determined by him, and his decision thereon in such case may be submitted to either division of the Court of Session, who may hear and determine the same and remit to the sheriff with instruction as to the judgment to be pronounced, and an appeal shall lie from either of such divisions to the House of Lords: 39 & 40 Vict. c. 70.

(*c*) Paragraphs (3), (4) and (8) shall not apply.

(18) In the application of this schedule to Ireland the expression "judge of the county court" shall include the recorder of any city or town, and an appeal shall lie from the Court of Appeal to the House of Lords.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 8.

Description of Disease.	Description of Process.
Anthrax	Handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides, and skins.
Lead poisoning or its sequelæ . .	Any process involving the use of lead or its preparations or compounds.
Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ. .	Any process involving the use of mercury or its preparations or compounds.
Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ .	Any process involving the use of phosphorus or its preparations or compounds.
Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ . .	Any process involving the use of arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
Ankylostomiasis	Mining.

Where regulations or special rules made under any Act of Parliament for the protection of persons employed in any industry against the risk of contracting lead poisoning require some or all of the persons employed in certain processes specified in the regulations or special rules to be periodically examined by a certifying or other surgeon, then in the application of this schedule to that industry, the expression "process" shall, unless the Secretary of State otherwise directs, include only the processes so specified.

T. W. RICHARDSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1907.

No. 550.—The services of Babu Gati Krishna Neogi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 2nd May, 1907.

No. 17, dated the 23rd January 1902.
No. 65, dated the 3rd March 1904.

No. 77.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (*a*), of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881), and in supersession of the Home Department notifications mentioned on the margin, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy by any municipal committee of any tax payable in respect of a bicycle or tricycle by a warrant or non-commissioned officer or soldier who is compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within the limits of a municipality.

SANITARY.

The 30th April, 1907.

No. 652.—Captain H. M. Mackenzie, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to be Health Officer of Simla, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties,

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 30th April, 1907.

No. 660.—Captain W. G. Liston, M.D., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 6th June 1907.

JAILS.

The 29th April, 1907.

No 77.—The services of Captain W. G. Hamilton, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th April, 1907.

No. 542.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Mr. J. K. Batten, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman, I.C.S., or until further orders.

The 2nd May, 1907.

No 578.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following

appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, with effect from the 6th May 1907 and up to the 12th August 1907, inclusive:

The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Johnstone, I.C.S., first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. A. Kensington, I.C.S., granted leave.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lal Chand, Rai Bahadur, third temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge.

The Hon'ble Miyan Muhammad Shah Din, Khan Bahadur, fourth temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to officiate as third temporary Additional Judge.

Mr. W. Chevis, I.C.S., Divisional Judge, to officiate as fourth temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd May, 1907.

No. 203.—In the Home Department notifications no. 99, dated the 17th March 1897, and no. 38, dated the 30th January 1907, relating, respectively, to the appointment of the Reverend J. G. S. Syme to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, and to his promotion to be a senior chaplain, for the words and figures "25th January" *read* "24th January."

No. 204.—The Ven'ble A. G. Luckman, Archdeacon of Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st May 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1907.

No. 733—84-2.—Major C. W. H. Symonds, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days combined with furlough for ten months and three days under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th May 1907, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

The 1st May, 1907.

No. 739—82-2.—Captain W. M. Coldstream, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General in charge Drawing and Engraving Offices, with effect from the 11th April 1907, until further orders

FORESTS.

The 30th April, 1907.

No. 591—190-2-*F*.—With reference to the Notification of this Department No. 518—134-2 (General), dated the 6th March 1907, Mr. J. H. Lace, Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Imperial Forest College, assumed charge of the office of Inspector General of Forests from Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

From the latter date Mr. H. H. Haines, Imperial Forest Botanist, is appointed temporarily to be Imperial Silviculturist and Principal of the Imperial Forest College in addition to his own duties.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1907.

No. 70.—Mr. J. A. Devenish, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd April 1907, under the provisions of Article 641 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 71.—Mr. F. E. Gwyther. Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 28th April 1907, and until further orders.

The 3rd May, 1907.

No. 72.—With reference to Notification No. 3223—54, dated 16th April 1907, by the Department of Commerce and Industry, and in part modification of Public Works Department Notification No. 41, dated 12th March 1907, Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, Examiner of Accounts, on being relieved of his duties with the Telegraph Committee, was temporarily re-posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, up to the date on which he availed himself of the leave sanctioned in the last named notification.

No. 73.—Mr. G. M. Harriott, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, officiated as Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in addition to his own duties, from the 13th to the 17th February 1907 inclusive.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th April, 1907.

No. 1543-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Madhavrao Vinayak Kibe, M.A., an Honorary Attaché to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, to exercise within the limits of the Indore Residency Bazars the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).

The 2nd May, 1907.

No. 1215-*G.*—Mr. L. W. Reynolds, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days combined with furlough for three months and three days, with effect from the 11th April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1216-*G.*—Mr. P. B. Warburton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

The 3rd May, 1907.

No. 1355-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, sub-section (*1*) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896 (IX of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased, during a vacancy in the office of Assistant Settlement Officer, Nasirabad, to appoint M. Aziz-ud-din, Settlement Tahsildar, Nasirabad, to be temporarily the presiding officer of the Court of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad and Railway

constituted by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's Notification No. 1935, dated the 1st May, 1906.

No. 1356-*F.*—Captain T. B. Kelly, Indian Medical Service, on plague duty in Seistan, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul, Seistan, in addition to his own, with effect from the 13th April, 1907, and until further orders.

No. 1225-*G.*—Mr. S. S. Waterfield, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class in the Civil Cadre of the Political Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 7th December, 1906.

No. 1231-*G.*—Mr. S. S. Waterfield, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 16th April, 1907, combined with furlough for one year and nine months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1907.

No. 867-*Accts.*—Lieutenant C. J. G. Bird, 47th Sikhs, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, Military Accounts Department, on probation, is confirmed in the Department, with effect from the 10th March 1905.

No. 868-*Accts.*—Lieutenant A. G. Murray, 1st Brahmans, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department on probation, with effect from the 15th April 1907.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1907.

No. 3730—13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st July 1907, the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429 *a.*-S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as subsequently amended :

For rule 6 (2) *substitute* the following :

6 (2). Subject to the following exceptions, nothing shall be affixed or attached to a postcard.

Exception 1.—To *any* postcard there may be affixed—

(*a*) on either side, an address-label bearing the name and address of the sender, and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by ¾ of an inch in width ; provided that when the label is affixed to the address side of a postcard of private manufacture, the conditions laid down in the proviso to sub-rule 1 of this rule are fulfilled ;

(b) on the address side, postage stamps in prepayment of postage and the registration fee (if any), and an address-label bearing the name and address of the addressee, and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by ¾ of an inch in width;

(c) on the other side, (i) adhesive stamps used to denote the duty payable in respect of receipts; and (ii) engravings, illustrations, drawings or photographs on very thin paper, and completely adherent to the card.

Exception 2.—To postcards *of private manufacture,* articles of the nature specified in Exception 1 (c) (ii) may be affixed on the address side, on the conditions laid down in the proviso to sub-rule (1) of this rule.

NOTE.—The sender of a *reply-postcard* may affix to the address side of the *reply-half* an address-label bearing his name and address and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length and ¾ of an inch in width.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

The 3rd May, 1907.

No. 3831—93.—Mr. F. Hannyngton, I.C.S., Postmaster General, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd April 1907.

Mr. E. R Jardine, officiating Postmaster General, 2nd grade, will continue to act in that grade, and will hold charge of the United Provinces Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hannyngton, or until further orders.

EMIGRATION.

The 3rd May, 1907.

No. 3807—52.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 4th June 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Rules 11 and 12 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely:

(1) In Rule 11 for the words "an Assistant District Superintendent" and the words "an Assistant Superintendent", the words "a Deputy Superintendent" shall be substituted.

(2) In Rule 12 after the word "Assistant" the words "or Deputy" shall be inserted.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 373.—On his return from leave, the services of Captain A. J. Ralph, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, are placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Government for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 374.—The following appointments are made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps :

To be Jemadars.

Hazura Singh of Ambala District.

Ganpat Singh of Gurgaon District.

COMMANDS.

No. 375.—Major-General J. Spens, C.B., Commanding the Bareilly Brigade, to officiate in command of the 7th (Meerut) Division, *vice* Major-General G. Henry, C.B., on leave. Dated 12th April 1907.

No. 376.—Brigadier-General J. S. S. Barker, C.B., Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Eastern Command, to officiate in command of the Bareilly Brigade, *vice* Major-General Spens, officiating in command of the 7th (Meerut) Division. Dated 12th April 1907.

No. 377.—Brevet-Colonel G. J. Younghusband, C.B., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to officiate in command of the Derajat Brigade, *vice* Major-General R. B. Adams, V.C., C.B., on leave. Dated 21st April 1907.

No. 378.—Brevet-Colonel C. H. Powell, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles, to officiate in command of the Ferozepore Brigade, *vice* Brigadier-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., on leave. Dated 24th April 1907.

No. 379.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Legh, 116th Mahrattas, to officiate in command of the Aden Brigade, *vice* Major-General E. DeBrath, C.B., C.I.E., on leave. Dated 26th April 1907.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 380.—Lieutenant Stanley Clarke Biggs, 113th Infantry, is removed from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 19th April 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 381.—Army Department Notification No. 264 of 1907, is hereby cancelled and the following substituted :

Captain T. C. Browning, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, combined with one year's furlough out of India, with effect from the 12th April 1907. Pension service—18th year commenced 29th March 1907.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 382.—The following extract is published for general information :

" London Gazette," dated 9th April 1907, page 2415.

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WAR OFFICE;
Whitehall, 9th April 1907.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Brevet-Colonels :

Charles J. Melliss, V.C., 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 15th January 1907.

Stephen F. Biddulph, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 17th January 1907.

Dated 30th January 1907.

Everard T. Gastrell, 41st Dogras.

Albert E. Whistler, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Hugh O'Donnell, D.S.O., 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Ernest H. Rodwell, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Rullion H. Rattray, 22nd Punjabis.

Robert A. Cole, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

William F. Cahusac, 121st Pioneers.

William E. Bunbury, 14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Philip M. Carnegy, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 383.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Substantive Colonels.

30th January 1907.

Brevet-Colonel Ernest Hunter Rodwell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters.

9th March 1907.

Brevet-Colonel Alexander Wallace, Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar Division.

1st May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel William David Thomson, Judge Advocate General in India.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet-Colonels.

1st May 1907.

Godfrey Beckett Hodgson, Deputy Surveyor General.

Colquhoun Grant Roche Thackwell, D.S.O., Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class.

Mark Antony Tuite, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

John Gunning Hunter, 10th Jats.

Lestock Hamilton Reid, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Eastern Command.

Charles Frederic Gordon Young, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Francis Patrick Hutchinson, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Philip John Hanham Aplin, D.S.O., 107th Pioneers.

George Stewart Ommanney, 3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Herbert Hugh Dobbie, 30th Punjabis.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

6th March 1907.

Percy William Drake Brockman, 18th Infantry.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

18th April 1907.

John Rowley Lunell Heyland, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Godfrey Leveson Brooke-Hunt, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Harry Allardice. 36th Jacob's Horse.

Trevor Maxwell Carpendale, 8th Cavalry.

Herbert Cobb Finnis, 14th Prince of Wales's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Harold Evelyn William Bell-Kingsley, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Malcolm Ostrehan, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Hugh Robert Charles Lane, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Arthur Brodie Haig, 24th Punjabis.

Archibald Huleatt Huntly Muir, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

James Farquhar White Ogilvie, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

Lewis Macclesfield Heath, 19th Punjabis.

Thomas Schomberg Paterson, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

John Sweetland Dallas, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

John Graham Wilson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Wynne Owen, 38th Dogras.

Arthur Hugh Rich Saunders, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Eric William Reynolds, 96th Berar Infantry.

Douglas Harvey, 31st Punjabis.

Geoffrey Bulmer Howell, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Donald Rainsford-Hannay, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Arthur Morris Slingsby, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Ian Burn-Murdoch, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Thomas Moss, 30th Punjabis.

St. John Vashon Baker, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

William Brook Northey, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Frederick Obré Mackenzie, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Norman Chalmers Sparling, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Charles Mylne Mullaly, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

St. John Arthur Browne, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

William Reginald Warden, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Arthur Henry Maitland Wilson, 12th Cavalry.

William Bruce Cunningham, 38th Dogras.

Rupert Simson, 4th Cavalry.

John Edmond Waller, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Noël Frank Coote Mulloy, 32nd Lancers.

Steriker William Finnis, 28th Punjabis.

Douglas Byres Davidson, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Wigram Seymour Elliot Money, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

No. 384.—The provisional promotion of Captain Frederick John Fraser, 33rd Punjabis, to the rank of Major, published in Army Department Notification No. 455 of 1906, is confirmed.

No. 385.—The provisional promotion of Lieutenant Frederick Charles Waterfield, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to the rank of Captain published in Army Department Notification No 111 of 1907, is confirmed.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

No 386.—The date of promotion of Surgeon-General Henry Hamilton, M D., C B., V.H.S., Indian Medical Service, is 25th March 1907 and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 278 of 1907.

No. 387.—The date of promotion of Colonel Douglas ffrench-Mullen, M D., Indian Medical Service, is 25th March 1907 and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 317 of 1907.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

INDIA

No. 388.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Joseph Singleton, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, on augmentation of scale, with effect from the 30th June 1906.

No. 389.—Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary,* Francis James Clay, Barrack Master, 2nd class, Military Works Services, to be Conductor, *supernumerary.*

Sub-Conductor Cecil Collins, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, to be Conductor,

Sergeant Henry John Dore Tayler, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Burma, to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Conductor J. W. Brown, retired,

with effect from 1st November 1906.

No. 390.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Patrick Kelly, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Conductor Edwin James Tydeman, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Services, to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Arthur Cairncross, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, United Provinces, to be Conductor,

Sergeant George Hierons, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, to be Sub-Conductor,

vice Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain John Lee, deceased;

with effect from 2nd January 1907.

No. 391.—Barrack-Sergeants Frederick Oliver and Henry Cant, Military Works Services, Sergeant Frederick George Sheath, Educational Department, United Provinces, and Barrack Sergeant Thomas William Parr, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductors, *supernumerary;*

Sergeant Thomas Mackenzie, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Sub-Conductor F. W. Parks, retired,

with effect from 1st March 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 392.—Major Charles Louis Williams, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 19th March 1907.

No. 393.—Lieutenant John Henry Gill, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the permanent half pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 27th March 1907.

No. 394.—Captain Harold Budgett Meakin, M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the temporary half pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 23rd March 1907.

No. 395.—Commissary and honorary Major George Curtis, Bombay Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Light Horse.

Gorakhpur Squadron.

No. 396.—Major Walter James Turnbull, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 14th March 1907.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 397.—Surgeon Captain David William Reese resigns his commission. Dated 13th February 1907.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 398.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Bernard, I.C.S., Commandant, resigns his commission. Dated 6th April 1907.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 399.—Major Francis Gyde Heaven, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 3rd May 1907.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 400.—Lieutenant Archibald Robert Harrer to be Captain, *vice* Hargreaves transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 19th March 1907.

Lieutenant Henry Roberts to be Captain, *vice* Kell transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 19th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Edward George Greenfield to be Lieutenant, *vice* Harrer promoted. Dated 19th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Fred Coates to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. Roberts promoted. Dated 19th March 1907.

Harold Coates, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Greenfield promoted. Dated 19th March 1907.

Donald Gordon, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* F. Coates promoted. Dated 19th March 1907.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 401.—Captain John Charles Mills resigns his commission. Dated 11th March 1907.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 402.—Captain David Faulds resigns his commission. Dated 11th February 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 29.—The undermentioned 4th class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates noted against their names.

Frederick Joseph Bernard, 31st March 1907.

Clement George Taylor, 31st March 1907.

Edward Frank Gomes, 11th April 1907.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 30.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the dates noted against their names :

No. 751, Wakar Ali (E), 16th April 1906

No. 926, Kesar Singh (E) (Supernumerary), 13th January 1907

No. 762, Rahim-bakhsh (E), 16th April 1906.

No. 871, Hari-chand (E), 1st January 1907.

No. 873, Abbas Ali (E), 23rd October 1905.

No. 908, Nur Muhammad (E), 15th October 1906.

No. 916, Daulat Singh (E), 23rd December 1906.

No. 918, Harlat Singh (E), 23rd February 1907.

No. 919, Abdul-Ghani (E), 23rd February 1907.

No. 920, Jagan-nath Dikshit (E), 25th March 1907.

No. 924, Muhammad Ishak (E), 22nd April 1907.

(E) Passed in English.

Madras Establishment

No. 31.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 31st March 1907 :

No. 1347, Rangasâmi Brahaspati.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 19.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander C. R. Ford, Royal Indian Marine, deceased, and with effect from the 18th April 1907 :

To be Commander, 2nd grade.

Commander C. G. Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commanders, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant E. G. Mills, Royal Indian Marine, (*seconded*).

Lieutenant C. W. Shearme, Royal Indian Marine.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1907.

No. 102.—The following is published for general information :

No. 76 R. T., dated the 22nd April 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{ A}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{163\text{ B}}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{29\text{ F}}{3}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 1701, dated the 21st March 1907.

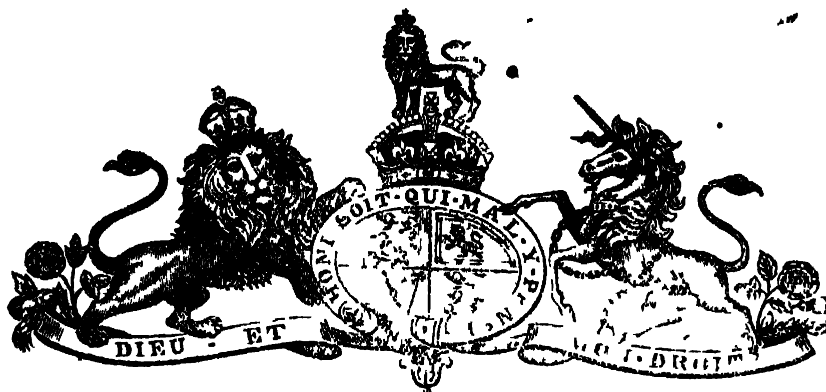
RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Assam-Bengal railway of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{ A}}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{163\text{ B.}}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, with effect from 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to rule 86, chap. III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Assam-Bengal railway system.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules including the addendum cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section, and that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and which may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 2nd May 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Unsettled weather prevailed over nearly the whole country during the first three days of the week, local rain occurred in Rajputana, Central India, the United and Central Provinces, northeast India and Burma and widespread rain in the Peninsula. On the 29th April conditions became more settled and skies cleared in the central parts of the country and over the greater part of the Peninsula. As rain decreased in these areas it became more general in northeast India, and a depression which appeared in Upper India gave general precipitation in the hills and plains of the extreme north and thunderstorms in the Simla and Mussooree hills from the 30th April to the 2nd May. The only areas in which no rain fell during the past week were Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and the Southern districts of the Punjab, very low temperatures were recorded in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces and of northeast India.

Burma.—Skies were lightly to thickly clouded and scattered falls of rain were reported on every day of the week except on the 29th April. Temperature was in slight excess in Upper Burma until the 1st, afterwards it was a little below normal.

Northeast India.—Rain, which was only scattered from the 26th to the 28th, increased on the 29th and became general on the 30th, but decreased again on the 1st and 2nd May. Skies were clear or lightly clouded in the western districts and highly to heavily clouded

elsewhere. Temperature was slightly above normal at the commencement of the week but owing to the extension eastward of the low temperature conditions prevailing in the Central and United Provinces temperature fell below normal, and very low values were recorded in Chota Nagpur and Orissa on the 28th and 29th April.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Local falls of rain were reported on the first four days of the week, during which period skies were lightly to heavily clouded, but on the remaining days skies were clearer, and there was practically no rain. Temperature was in moderate to very large defect up to the 29th April, when it began to rise and by the end of the week temperature conditions were approximately normal.

Northwest India.—Rain fell in Rajputana and at a few stations in the Punjab on the 27th and 28th April, and general precipitation occurred in the extreme north of the division on the 30th followed by a few falls of rain and hail on the next two days, chiefly in the western Himalayas. Temperature was somewhat below normal up to the 29th, during the next two days it was nearly normal but on the 1st May the disturbance in Upper India initiated a cold wave which by the 2nd had spread over the whole division, very low temperatures being reported from Baluchistan and the extreme north.

The Peninsula.—Rain fell in all parts of the division, more particularly in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar, most of the rainfall occurring during the first half of the week. Skies were thickly clouded during the period of rainfall and were nearly clear from the 29th April to the 2nd May except in the south and on the east coast where light to moderate cloud persisted throughout the week.

The rainfall of the past week was above the average over the greater part of the country; less rain than usual was however received on the Burma coast and in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The rainfall of the whole period from the 30th November to the 2nd May is in defect on the Burma coast, normal in Eastern Bengal and Assam, Baluchistan and the subdivisions of Bhamo, Narayanganj, Sibsagar, Ahmedabad and Calicut, and in more or less excess in the remainder of the Indian region.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8h. each day :—

April 26th. Sibsagar 1·65", Cherra Poonjee 1·98", Chanda 0·72", Sholapur 1·89", Salem 1·10" and Calicut 2·36".

" 27th. Chittagong 1·58", Udaipur 0·61", Belgaum 1·75", Gulburga 3·12", Hyderabad 1·13" and Mangalore 1·42".

" 28th. Yamethin 1·71", Toungoo 2·46", Dibrugarh 1·41", Waltair 1·94", Hyderabad 1·40", Bangalore 3·22", Ootacamund 1·97", Salem 2·29", Karwar 1·13", and Trivandrum 1·16".

" 29th. Chittagong 1·17", Seoni 1·14", and Cochin 1·20".

" 30th. Minbu 0·73", Gauhati 1·04", Silchar 1·50", Berhampore 1·30", Durbhanga 1·13", Murree 1·29", Srinagar 1·17", Sonemarg 1·56", Dera Ismail Khan 1·24", Masulipatam 1·30", Pamban 2·12", Mercara 1·57", and Calicut 1·36".

May 1st. Sonemarg 2·04" and Cochin 1·03".

" 2nd. Port Blair 1·10", Mergui 1·30", Saugor Island 1·44", Shillong 1·52", Burdwan 1·46", and Sonemarg 1·08".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 2nd May 1907. Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 30th November 1906 to 2nd May 1907. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches		
1 (a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	1·27	1·72	−0·45	14·06	12·66	+1·40	+ 11	+ 17
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	0·31	1·53	−1·22	3·70	5·18	−1·48	− 29	− 7
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	..	0·86	0·95	−0·09	3·82	3·38	+0·44	+ 13	+ 22
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·75	0·62	+0·13	2·79	2·01	+0·78	+ 39	+ 47
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	1·33	2·34	−1·01	14·18	12·76	+1·42	+ 11	+ 23
	Calcutta	0·87	0·73	+0·14	7·57	4·94	+2·63	+ 53	+ 59
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	1·77	3·23	−1·46	19·81	18·78	+1·03	+ 5	+ 16
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0·83	1·22	−0·39	8·07	5·51	+2·56	+ 46	+ 69
	Darbhanga	0·66	0·23	+0·43	4·30	2·39	+1·91	+ 80	+ 69
	Bahraich	0·07	0·11	−0·04	4·08	3·21	+0·87	+ 27	+ 29
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	1·50	0·86	+0·64	5·94	4·75	+1·19	+ 25	+ 14
	Patna	0·06	0·05	+0·01	6·28	1·92	+4·36	+227	+233
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla	1·24	0·38	+0·86	25·44	13·27	+12·17	+ 92	+ 88
	Ludhiana	0·12	0·13	−0·01	13·27	6·49	+6·78	+104	+107
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0·11	0·02	+0·99	4·32	2·23	+2·09	+ 94	+ 90
	Lahore	0·01	0·07	−0·06	5·51	3·49	+2·02	+ 58	+ 61
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·25	0·09	+0·16	5·09	3·12	+1·97	+ 63	+ 60
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·10	−0·10	6·14	6·94	−0·80	− 12	− 10
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	1·45	0·13	+1·32	8·58	2·52	+6·06	+240	+198
	Cuttack	1·15	0·23	+0·92	7·73	4·25	+3·48	+ 82	+ 64
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·22	0·17	+0·05	7·19	3·38	+3·81	+113	+117
	Raipur	0·65	0·08	+0·57	4·58	2·52	+2·06	+ 82	+ 61
	Jubbulpore	0·55	0·06	+0·49	5·84	2·21	+3·63	+164	+146
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0·31	0·03	+0·28	4·21	2·11	+2·10	+100	+ 88
	Jaipur	0·20	0·04	+0·16	3·74	1·29	+2·45	+190	+183
	Indore	0·16	0·03	+0·13	1·36	0·82	+0·54	+ 66	+ 52
15. West Coast	Calicut	2·84	1·33	+1·51	11·47	10·76	+0·71	+ 7	− 8
	Bombay	0·30	0·08	+0·22	2·06	0·61	+1·45	+238	+232
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0·23	0·25	−0·02	− 8	− 8
	Rajkot	0·05	0·02	+0·03	1·18	0·28	+0·90	+321	+335
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·31	0·05	+0·26	3·70	1·48	+2·22	+150	+137
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·68	0·19	+0·49	5·38	1·65	+3·73	+226	+222
	Bijapur	1·48	0·20	+1·28	4·27	1·57	+2·70	+172	+164
	Hyderabad	2·88	0·17	+2·71	7·81	1·66	+6·15	+370	+231
19. South India	Mysore	1·97	0·73	+1·24	6·61	3·11	+3·50	+113	+ 95
	Madura	0·89	0·68	+0·21	8·20	6·43	+1·77	+ 28	+ 27
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·85	0·16	+0·69	18·88	13·60	+5·28	+ 39	+ 34

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 2nd May 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 27th April 1907.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in seven districts of Lower Burma and in Pakokku, Mandalay, Sagaing, the Northern and Southern Shan States and the Chin Hills. Reaping of dry weather paddy is completed in Maubin and transplanting in Lower Chindwin Sowing of hill side paddy has commenced in Katha; sowing of early wet weather paddy has commenced in the Northern Shan States; reaping of miscellaneous crops and plucking of tobacco have commenced in Minbu. Sowing of sesamum is completed in Kyaukse; ploughing for sesamum and cotton has commenced in the Yinmabin subdivision of Lower Chindwin and in Myingyán. Reaping of wheat is nearly completed in Kengtung in the Southern Shan States. The standing crops are in good condition but ripening showers for paddy are badly wanted in Mandalay. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Thayetmyo and Mandalay and slightly in Thaton and Minbu, it has fallen slightly in Akyab, elsewhere it is unchanged.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is hot and cloudy. There was heavy rain in Chittagong, Noakhali, Cachar and Upper Assam and slight to moderate rain in other places except Dinajpur and Goalpara where no rain fell. More rain is wanted in Pabna, Faridpur and Malda. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress and prospects are fair in Sibsagar and good elsewhere. Harvesting of early transplanted rice continues and prospects are generally fair to good. Sowing of jute and rice is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in Darrang and Sibsagar. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 13; Silchar 9 to 9¼; Chittagong and Kohima 9; Rangamati 8 to 9; Comilla 8⅝; Dinajpur 8⅜; Dacca 8¼, Mymensingh, Rampur Boalia, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur and Sibsagar 8; Faridpur 6 to 8; Bogra 7⅞; Dibrugarh 7¼; Jalpaiguri, Pabna and Sylhet 7½; Barisal 7½; Noakhali, Rangpur, Malda and Nowgong 7; Tura 6 to 7; and Shillong and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in three and remained stationary in the remaining districts. Distribution of gratuitous relief in Sylhet is closed.

Bengal.—The rainfall was general though light in the Presidency, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In Behar scattered showers fell. The sowing of jute and other autumn crops is in progress. Sugarcane is doing well Rain is wanted in parts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Bhagalpur. In Darbhanga the number of persons on gratuitous relief is 12,302, on test works 2,282; and on relief works 26,274 The supply of fodder and water is sufficient everywhere. The price of common rice has risen in ten and fallen in seven districts; the variations have been slight.

United Provinces.—Slight rain fell in twenty-seven districts. Harvesting still continues in parts; elsewhere threshing and winnowing are in progress. Sugarcane and extra crops are being irrigated and weeded and sowing of cotton and indigo has commenced in places. Land is being prepared for autumn crops. Some damage by rain is reported from Almora, Moradabad and Cawnpore and by insects in Aligarh. The condition of cattle is good except in parts of six districts. Markets are well supplied but fodder is scarce in Sitapur and Azamgarh. Prices remain stationary.

Punjab—Light to moderate rain has fallen except in Delhi, Ambala, Jullundur, Ferozepore and Amritsar. Prices of food grains are slightly rising in Ambala, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Multan. Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of extra spring crops continue. Cotton and sugarcane are being sown; weeding of sugarcane has commenced in Jullundur. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are good to average except in parts of Amritsar where crops are poor Extra spring crops have been considerably damaged by hoppers in parts of Mianwali; locusts have laid eggs in the northern portion of the Chakkar tehsil, locusts have also damaged extra spring crops in parts of Lyallpur; eggs and hoppers are being destroyed; damage to crops by hail is reported from Shahpur and spring crops in Ferozepore and Lahore have also been slightly injured by rain. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianwali. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fall 1·08 inches in Hazara and showers elsewhere. The standing crops are in excellent condition but the gram crop has withered in some parts of Bannu and wheat is also suffering from rust. The destruction of locusts and their eggs still goes on in Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Harvesting of gram continues and that of barley has commenced in Bannu. Cutting of spring crops has commenced in Dera Ismail Khan. The outturn of oil-seeds is below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of extra spring crops and of sugarcane are in progress. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. Cattle

are in good condition. Prices except of *bajra* show a slight tendency to fall. Prices —wheat 16 to 19; gram $17\frac{3}{16}$ to 25; maize 25 to 31½ and *bajra* 21 to 23 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices — wheat 11 to 24 and maize 15 to 26 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is insufficient except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils where it is scarce. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings The recent rain has been injurious to the standings crops.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright and becoming warm. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Scattered showers fell everywhere except in Partabgarh, Kotah and Tonk, the maximum fall was 63 cents at Reni in Bikaner Harvesting operations are in progress. Cattle are in good condition except in some places in Mewar. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly in Jaisalmer, Jhalawar and Jaipur, risen in Kotah and Kishengarh; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops in Malwa and Bhopawar The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been damaged by hail-storm and rust in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Rutlam; are high in Baghelkhand, and normal elsewhere. Opium collection is nearly finished in Gwalior.

Central Provinces—The days are warm and mornings and nights cool. Rain was again fairly general all over the Provinces but the fall was light except in Seoni and at Wardha where an inch was received. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly completed everywhere and threshing and winnowing continue but are delayed by rain in most districts. Fourth picking of cold weather cotton in Warora tehsil (Chanda) is approaching completion. The *mohwa* crop has been seriously damaged in Betul Ploughing for autumn crops and repairs to field embankments in the rice districts continue The supply of fodder and water is sufficient in all districts but the price of fodder is higher in Nagpur and Yeotmal Prospects remain generally good *Juar* is cheaper in Narsinghpore, and dearer in Damoh and Wardha by 2 seers, elsewhere prices are generally steady or fluctuate very slightly but still continue equal to or above the scarcity rate in seven districts.

Native States.—Light local showers not exceeding 84 cents were received in eight States. Threshing and winnowing are finished but operations have been retarded by recent rain in Kawardha and Chhuikhadan. Picking of *mohwa* is completed Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress Fodder and water are adequate everywhere. Prospects are generally good. The price of *kodon* (millet) rose by 2 seers in Chhuikhadan

Bombay.—There was rain during the week in parts of Sukkur, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha. The standing crops are in good condition except for slight damage by recent rain and hail to the wheat and rapeseed crops in parts of Palanpur. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion and threshing continues. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, Karnatak, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Drinking water is sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur Water for irrigation purposes is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Bijapur and Cutch The fodder supply is sufficient. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Karnatak 20 to 43 per cent, in the Deccan 19 to 31 per cent, and elsewhere 3 to 25 per cent less than the normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment During week ending 20th April 1907, 17 persons were on gratuitous relief in the Belgaum district.

Hyderabad.—There was heavy rain in the districts averaging one inch 50 cents. The late rice harvest continues. The standing crops have been damaged in parts by heavy rain. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Prices —wheat 7½, coarse rice 7½, and *juar* 15½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Slight rain fell throughout the State. Prices of food-grains are steady. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 2 inches 63 cents. Ploughing for rice has commenced. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient

Madras—Rainfall good in South Canara, Malabar, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam Agency and Bellary; none in Chingleput and Madras; and light to fair elsewhere Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Godavari have suffered slightly on account of rain and some in parts of Madura require more rain.

Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in five; and has very slightly risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows :—*Ragi* is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in five. *Cholum* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in eight. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in six.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

Name of province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief work.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	64	64	..	*...	*...	—64
Bengal	28,391	10,369	38,760	28,55	12,302	40,858	+2,098
Total British Provinces	28,391	10,433	38,824	28,556	12,302	40,858	+2,034

* Distribution of gratuitous relief closed.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 27th April 1907, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	121	365
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.		
		Ahmedabad City	B. B. & C. I.	113	63
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.		...
		Ahmedabad District	B. B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.P.	123	82
		Panch Mahals District	" "	9	9
		Kaira District	" "	341	210
		Broach Port	" "		.
		Broach District	" "	28	21
		Mahikantha State	" "	11	6
		Rewakantha State	" "	4	2
		Surat Town and Port	" "	.	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	5	5
		Surat District	" "	55	40
		Palanpur State	" "	20	10
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	..	...
		Vesava "	" "	.	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	..
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	..
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawi "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	..
		Aghasbi "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	..
		Kurla "	...	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	6	5
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	3	1
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	
		Kon "	...	...	.
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	..	
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	...	..
		Poona District	" "	13	12
		Satara "	S. M.	129	84
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	...	...
		East Khandesh District	"	83	47
		West Khandesh "	"	22	15
		Nasik District	"	...	...
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	9	7

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	.....	...
		Thal "		4	3
		Moa "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mahad "		....	...
		Nagothna "		.....	
		Eshoi "		....	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	.....	...
		Revdanda "	B. B. & C. I.	..	..
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	......	...
		Vizedrug "	"	......	...
		Harnai "	"	......	...
		Rajapur "	"	..	...
		Vengurla "	"	.....	..
		Malwan "		....	...
		Jaitapur "		......	...
		Dabhal "		....	..
		Jaigad "		...	...
		Deoagad "		......	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	88	67
		Dharwar	"	3	3
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	..	...
		Kanara District	"	......	
		Savantvadi State	"	......	.
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	163	150
		Karachi District	"	.....	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	.....	...
		Larkhana "		.....	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	.....	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	....	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	......	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Phaltan "	" "	......	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Mundra "	" "	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Political Charges.	Jukau Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	3	2
		Cambay State	"	......	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cutch State	" "	......	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	......	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	46	34
		Porbandar Port	"	......	...
		Jamnagar " "	"	57	64
		Mahuwa Port	"	......	...
		Jafrabad "	"	......	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	......	...
		Verawal "	"	25	19
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C.I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	132	85
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	3	4
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	201	143
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Dharampur State	"	......	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Murud "	S. M.	......	...
		Barimandla "		......	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Majagaon "	"	......	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	......	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	......	...
		Janjira State	"	......	...
		Velan Port		......	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	6	6
		Dwarka Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	4	3
		Bet Port	"	......	...
		Kodinar Port	"	5	6
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	372	270
		Satara "	S. M.	8	8
		Jath "	"	......	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Aden		......	...
			TOTAL	2,517	1,853
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	......	...
		Anantapur District	" & S. M.	......	...
		Salem District	"	10 (a)	9 (a)
		Bellary Town	S. M.	......	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	......	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras.	......	...

(a) Four imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Kurnool District	S. M. & Madras	......	...
		North Arcot District	S I & "	.. ...	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	......	...
		Cuddalore "	"	.. ...	...
		Mangalore "	"	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	S I	.....	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras S. M. & S I.	......	...
		Madura "	S I.	......	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N & Madras	.. ..	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N	......	...
		Ermala Port		.. ..	...
		South Canara District	S I & Madras	. ...	...
		Chingleput "	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	.. ..	...
		Cannanore Port	"	..	...
		Tanjore District	S I	1 (a)	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	... .	...
		Cochin State	Madras	......	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	... .	...
		Calingapatam "	"	.. ...	..
		Cocanada "	"	.. ...	...
		Gopalporo "	B N		.
			TOTAL	12	10
BENGAL	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I, E. B S. & B. N.	459 (b)	423 (b)
		24-Parganas District	E B S	3 (c)	3 (c)
		Jessore District	B C	.	.
		Nadia "	E B S.	......	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I	.. ...	...
		Khulna District	"	. ...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B N.	2 (a)	2 (a)
		Burdwan "	E I.	......	...
		Howrah Town	E I & B. N.	16	16
		Howrah District	E I	9	7
		Hooghly "	"	4 (a)	4 (a)
		Birbhum "	"	......	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	......	...
	Patna ...	Champaran District	B. & N. W.	11	8
		Chapra Town	"	......	...
		Saran District	"	1,549	1,571
		Gaya Town	E. I.	49	49
		Gaya District		215	87

(a) Imported. (b) Seven imported. (c) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Patna	Muzaffarpur Town	B. & N.-W.	... ...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	"	249	247
		Darbhanga Town	"	17	12
		Darbhanga District	"	140	114
		Shahabad "	E. I.	347	306
		Dinapore	"	. .	...
		Patna City	"	194	194
		Patna District	"	393	332
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	2	2
		Monghyr District	"	99	118
		Darjeeling "	D. H.		...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	8	5
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	6	1
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	1 (*a*)	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	30	24
		Gangpur State	B. N.	.. ..	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	1 (*a*)	
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	. ...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	2	2
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	4 (*b*)	4 (*b*)
		Sambalpur "	"	.	..
			TOTAL	3,810	3,526
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	144	143
		Meerut Cantonment	"	....	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	2,454	2,312
		Muzaffarnagar City	"		...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	2,515	2,515
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	401	308
		Koil "		...	. .
		Hathras City		15	10
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	325	115
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	87	29
		Hardwar Union	"	. ...	. .
		Roorkee Town	"		...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	1,129	746
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	198	183
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	2	1
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	..	...
		Etawah District	"	70	70
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	22	22
		Farrukhabad District	" "	336	333

(*a*) Imported. (*b*) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Agra	Mainpuri District	E I.	74	53
		Agra City	B, B & C. I, G I. P, & E I	49	46
		Agra District	" " " "	......	...
		Etah "	"	311	257
		Muttra City	" & G I P.	77	77
		Muttra District	" "	343	291
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K. & O & R	109	98
		Bareilly District	" "	233	197
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	37	32
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	55	58
		Budaun District	O & R & B., B. & C I	624	522
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	1,072	1,050
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	154	145
		Moradabad District	" "	852	791
		Pilibhit District	R K.	66	64
	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E I & O & R	130	130
		Allahabad District	" "	15	15
		Cawnpur City	" " B, B & C I. & G I. P. (I M Sec)	50	50
		Cawnpur District	" " "	152	145
		Fatehpur "	E I	176	150
		Banda "	G I P (I M Sec) & E I.	.	..
		Jhansi City	" (")	1	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	......	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	3	2
		Jalaun "	" (")	. ..	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W & O & R.	.	...
		Benares City	" " "	80	72
		Benares District	" " " & E. I	81	27
		Ballia "	" " "	525	540
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	112	81
		Ghazipur "	E I. & B. & N W.	695	701
		Mirzapur City	" "	143	182
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	143	71
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	E I.	......	...
		Azamgarh District	"	637	569
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	56	56
		Gorakhpur District	"	190	162
		Basti District	"	67	57

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
UNITED PROVINCES.	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O & R	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Garhwal ,,	,,	2	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R & B & N W	161	144
		Lucknow City	,, ,, & R K	[illegible]66	665
		Lucknow District	,, ,,	107	107
		Hardoi ,,	,,	1[illegible]3	168
		Rai Bareli ,,	,,	275	147
		Sitapur ,,	R K	203	178
		Kheri ,,	,,	73	69
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B & N W	19	19
		Gonda ,,	,,	46	43
		Partabgarh ,,	O & R	53	37
		Sultanpur ,,	,,	208	1[illegible]3
		Ajodhia	,, & B & N W		...
		Fyzabad City	,,	41	42
		Fyzabad District	,,	124	107
		Bara Banki Town	B & N W & O & R	..	...
		Bara Banki District	,, ,,	1[illegible]1	473
			TOTAL	1[illegible] 173	15,1[illegible]4
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B, B & C I	5[illegible]4	516
		Hissar ,,	,, & N W	27[illegible]	[illegible]50
		Karnal ,,	E I	1,[illegible]29	1,329
		Simla ,,	K S	.	...
		Delhi City	,,	70	48
		Delhi District	E I, N W, O & R, G I P & R, B & C I	972	925
		Ambala ,,	N W & E I	2,2[illegible]6	2,0[illegible]9
		Ludhiana ,,	,,	1,[illegible]13	1,001
		Rohtak ,,	,,	4,[illegible]3	4,[illegible]82
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N W.	[illegible]3	276
		Jullundur District	,,	4,0[illegible]4	3,[illegible]88
		Hoshiarpur ,,	,,	800	800
		Ferozepur ,,	,,	3,[illegible]64	2,679
		Kangra ,,	,,	..	..
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N W.	1[illegible]7	137
		Amritsar District	,,	1,9[illegible]5	1,955
		Gurdaspur ,,	,,	3,341	2,611
		Lahore City	,,	475	338
		Lahore District	,,	4,[illegible]1	2,7[illegible]6
		Gujranwala District	,,	6,996	6,339
		Montgomery City	,,	... ..	..
		Montgomery District	,,	1,003	575
		Sialkot ,,	,,	5,726	5,617

(a) Figures for the previous week.

D

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District .	N. W.	967	920
		[illegible] „ . . .	„ . . .	4,276	3,736
		Shahpur „ . . .	„ . . .	3 578	2,673
		Jhelum „ . . .	„ . . .	1,163	1,140
		Attock „ . .	„ .	302	302
	Multan	[illegible] District .	N. W. .	...	
		[illegible] „ .	„	319	179
PUNJAB		[illegible] „ .	.	..	...
		[illegible] „ .	. . .		
		Multan „ .	„ . . .	4 (a)	1 (a)
		Patiala City . .	Rajpura Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	94	88
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. [illegible]	1 702	1 634
		[illegible] State .	N. W. .	1,906	1,405
...		[illegible] „ .	„ . . .	2	2
		Nabha [illegible] „ .	„ . .	[illegible] (b)	35 (b)
		Jind „	„ . . .	[illegible]	232
		[illegible] State „	„	[illegible]	61
		Faridkot „		[illegible]	76
		Nabha „	„ .	[illegible]	1,931
			TOTAL	61,7[illegible]	54,204
	Pegu	Pegu [illegible] Town	Pegu . . .	71	71
		[illegible] District	. . . . . .	..	.
		[illegible]	„ . . .	1	1
		Tharrawaddy „	„ .	1	1
		Prome	„ . . .	1	1
BURMA.	Irrawaddy	[illegible] District	„ . . .		...
		Bassein „	„ . .	22	17
		Henzada „ .	„	18	16
		[illegible] „ . .	„ . . .	1	1
		Myaungmya „ .	„	8	8
	Tenasserim	[illegible] District . .	„	3	3
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	„	8	8
		[illegible] District . .	„	...	...
		Moulmein Town .	„	75	67
		[illegible] District .	„	......	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District .	„	...	...
		Minbu „	„	.....	...
		Magwe „ . . .	„	. ...	...
		Thayetmyo „	„	. ...	...

(a) Figures for the week ending [illegible] March 1907. (b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Mandalay	Myitkyina District	Burma	......	...
		Bhamo "	"	......	...
		Mandalay Town	"	1	2
		Mandalay District	"	......	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	......	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District.	"	......	...
		Sagaing "	"	......	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"	......	...
		Yamethin "	"	......	...
		Kyaukse "	"	......	...
		Meiktila "	"	......	...
			TOTAL	214	196
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	......	...
		Malda "	"	......	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	......	...
		Faridpur District	"	1 (a)	...
			TOTAL	1	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	1	1
		Nagpur District	"	15	15
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	3	3
		Wardha District	"	......	4
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	......	...
		Kamptee Town	"	......	...
		Chanda "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Chanda District	"	......	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	8	7
		Bhandara District	"	10	6
		Balaghat Town	"	11	9
		Balaghat District	"	17	14
	Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	16	16
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	8	8
		Jubbulpore District	" "	134	138
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	......	...
		Damoh District	" (")	......	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	......	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	......	...
		Saugor District	" (")	20	10
		Chappara Town	" (")	......	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	......	...
		Seoni District	"	73	49
		Mandla "	"	7	4

(a) Imported. Reported in Goalundo.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B & C. I. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	42 (a)	35 (a)
		Pachmari	"	......	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Hoshangabad District	"	5	5
		Narsinghpur Town	"	...	1
		Narsinghpur District	"	33	23
		Betul "	"	.	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	.....	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	44 (e)	38 (a)
	Chhattisgarh	Drug Town	B. N.	......	...
		Bilaspur "	"	.....	...
		Bilaspur District	"	...	...
		Raipur Town	"	...	...
		Raipur District	"	1	1
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	1 (b)	2 (a)
		Akola District	"	223	183
		Buldana Town	"	......	...
		Buldana District	"	353	204
		Yeotmal Town	"	... .	...
		Yeotmal District	"	.....	.
		Amraoti Town	"	6 (a)	5 (a)
		Amraoti District	"	175 (d)	143 (a)
			TOTAL	1,[illegible]07	923
MYSORE STATE		Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras	8	8
		Bangalore City	" "	13	11
		Bangalore District	" "	34	31
		Mysore City	"	1	...
		Mysore District	"	......	...
		Kolar "	Madras	......	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	......	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	. ..	...
		Shimoga "	"	2	2
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	1	1
		Hassan "	"	5	1
			TOTAL	64	54
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	......	...
		Parbhani "	N. G. S.	......	...
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	.....	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	56 (c)	46 (c)
			TOTAL	56	46

(a) One imported.
(b) Imported.
(c) Figures for the period from 16th to 22nd April 1907.
(d) Two imported.
(e) Three imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	B., B & C I.	......	..
		Indore State	„ & G I P.	23 (a)	7 (a)
		Indore Residency	„		...
		Ujjain City	„ & G I. P	2	2
		Gwalior „	G. I P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B, B & C I. & G I P	...	...
		Dhar State	G I P (I M. Sec) & Gwalior	2	3
		Pathari „	„ („)	.. ..	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	..	...
		Sunderi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		.. (a)	... (a)
		Nagode State		9	6
		Bhopal City	G I. P	.	...
		Bhopal Agency	„	21	9
		Sagore (Gwalior)	„	...	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		.....	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G I P.	. ...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G I. P (I M Sec)	. ...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B, B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	.. ...	...
		Nimach „	„	......	...
		Rutlam City	„	... ..	...
		Rutlam State	„	27 (a)	27 (a)
		Dewas Town	„	...	..
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State		...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		26	16
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G I. P.	...	...
		Rewa Town	„	.....	..
		Rewa State	„	.....	...
		Sehore State	„	.....	...
		Datia City	„	.....	...
		Datia State	„	.....	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	.....	...
		Sailana State } Sitamau State }	„	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Piploda District	„	...	...
		Bagli State	„	...	...
		Jhabua „	„	1	1
		Jaora Town	„	..	...
		Jaora State	„	1	2
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	. ...	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Kurwai „	„	...	...
		Barwani „	„ & B., B. & C. I.	.. ...	...
		Lashkar City	„	......	...
			TOTAL	118	74

(a) Figures for the week ending the 20th April 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	53	54
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	9	5
		Partabgarh State	"	...	1
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Tonk State	"	17	10
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	19	17
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	"	67	68
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Bikanir State	J. B.	1(b)	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	8	2
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	... (a)	... (a)
		Alwar State	"	43	32
		Beawar	"	......	...
		Karauli State	"	......	...
		Banswara Town	"	......	...
		Banswara State	"	......	...
			TOTAL	212	189
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	N. W.	265	160
		Kathua District	"	......	...
			TOTAL	265	160
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	......	...
		Hazara District	"	......	...
		Bannu "		1	1
		Kohat "	"	1	1
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	2	...
		Peshawar Town	"	2	
		Peshawar District	"	16	9
		Nowshera Cantonment	"	......	...
			TOTAL	22	12
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	......	...
		Hirok	"	......	...
		Sibi	"	......	...
		Las Bela State	"	......	...
			TOTAL	......	...
			GRAND TOTAL	87,894	76,711

(a) Figures for the week ending the 20th April 1907. (b) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1907.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to regulate the holding of meetings in the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the Punjab; Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

ORDINANCE No. 1 OF 1907.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance, 1907.

(2) It extends to the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the Punjab, but shall only come into operation in such areas (hereinafter called "proclaimed areas") as the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province respectively may from time to time notify in the local official Gazette.

(3) Any notification made under sub-section (2) may in like manner from time to time be amended, added to or cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Notice to be given of certain meetings.

2. (1) No public meeting shall be held in any proclaimed area for the discussion of public or political matters unless written notice of the intention to hold such meeting and of the time and place of such meeting has been given to the District Superintendent of Police at least seven days previously.

Power of Police to take report.

(2) Any officer of Police, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a police-station, may, by order in writing, depute one or more Police-officers or other persons to attend any such meeting for the purpose of causing a report to be taken of the proceedings.

Power to prohibit certain meetings.

3. The District Magistrate may at any time, by order in writing, of which public notice shall forthwith be given, prohibit any meeting in a proclaimed area if in his opinion such meeting is likely to promote sedition or disaffection or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity.

Penalties.

4. (1) Any person concerned in the promotion or conduct of a meeting of which due notice has not been given as required by section 2, sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Any meeting which has been prohibited under section 3 shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code and of Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

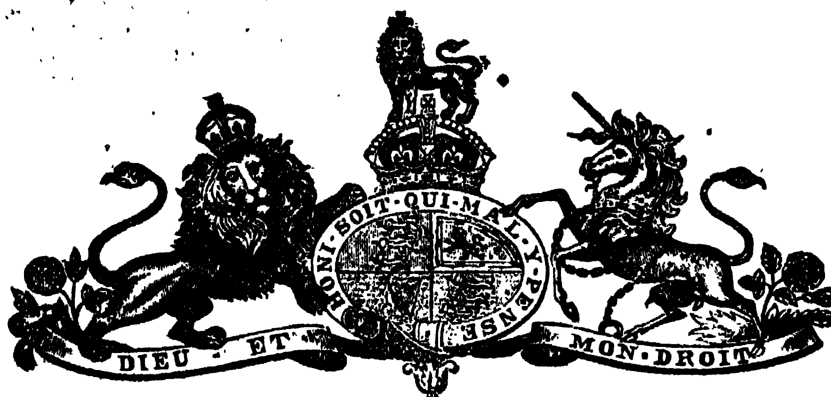
MINTO,

Viceroy and Governor General.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 19.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1907.

No 993-*M.*—Notice is hereby given that HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Friday, the 24th May 1907.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Indian Officers of the Infantry Guard are invited to attend.

The following regulations are to be observed :

I.—Gentlemen who propose to attend His Excellency's Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names *clearly written* thereon—one to be left with the Aide-de-Camp in waiting in the corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Military Secretary, who will announce the name to His Excellency.

II.—Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court, should send in their names and addresses through the gentlemen who propose to present them to the Military Secretary's Office not later than Saturday, the 18th May 1907, in order that the names may be submitted to His Excellency, when, if they are approved, presentation cards will be forwarded.

III.—Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

IV.—Full Dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform. Civilians—Levée Dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Evening Dress. For further particulars as regards dress, attention is drawn to this Office Notification No. 904-M., dated the 8th September 1899.

By Command,
G. FEILDING, *Major,*
Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1907.

No. 7.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. William Thomas Hall, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 8.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir Steyning William Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

T. W. RICHARDSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1907.

No. 574.—The services of Mr. J. F. Graham, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 584.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 26th April 1907.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 628.—The services of Mr. M. H. Harrison of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Legislative Department with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as officiating District Judge, Multan.

POLICE.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 491.—Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director, Criminal Intelligence, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. B. Barnard, or until further orders.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND SURVEYS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1907.

No. 780—88-2.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Bythell, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st June 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1907.

No. 74.—Mr. J. Patch, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office during the absence of Mr. W. F. Barrow on privilege leave.

The 9th May, 1907.

No. 75.—Major W. F. Tilley, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Rajputana, is transferred temporarily to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 76.—Mr. K. C. Banarji, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 25th April 1907, and until further orders.

L. M. JACOB,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1907.

No. 1254-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Uehiinger as Acting Consul for Sweden at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Bickel.

No. 1257-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Maurice Nicault as Acting Consul-General for France at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur C. de Coutouly.

No. 1267-*G.*—Major A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days, with effect from the 9th May, 1907, combined with furlough for one year, four months and seven days, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 7th May, 1907.

No. 1272-*G.*—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, held charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District from the 22nd to the 29th October, 1906, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan.

No. 1276-*G.*—Major C. Archer, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Resident of the 3rd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 1277-*G.*—Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.

The 9th May, 1907.

No. 1304-*G*—Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st May, 1907, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 1310-*G.*—Captain C. E. Luard, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th April, 1907, combined with furlough for one year and six months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1313-*G.*—Major P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon of Ajmer.

No. 1315-*G.*—Captain L. J. M. Deas, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Alwar.

No. 1318-*G.*—Major J. R. Roberts, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Residency Surgeon at Indore and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days, with effect from the 10th May, 1907, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No. 1319-*G.*—Major H. Burden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Agency Surgeon in Bhopawar, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Residency Surgeon at Indore and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. R. Roberts, Indian Medical Service, or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1907.

No. 2884-*E.O.*—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 27th of March to the 1st of April 1907, inclusive,

Mr. D. Dewar to officiate in class I, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 1st of April 1907,

Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in class I, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 2nd of April 1907,

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class III, of Accountants General,

Mr. K. B. Wagle and Mr. G. C. Ray to officiate in class I, and

Messrs. V. C. Scott-O'Connor and N. G. Basu to officiate in class II, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date,

Mr. W. S. Adie to officiate in class I, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th of April 1907,

Mr. O. J. Sykes, to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

No. 2885-*E.O.*—The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department:

With effect from the 1st of April 1907,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to class I,

Messrs. M. A. N. A. Hydari and K. L. Datta to class II,

and

Mr. F. D. Gordon to class III.

With effect from the 25th of April 1907,

Mr. R. Waterfield to class IV,

and

Mr. Jaigopal Bhandari to class VI.

No. 2887-*E.O.*—Babu Srish Chandra Mitra, a Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that Office, with effect from the 27th of April 1907, or until further orders.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 2918-*E.O.*—Mr. J. S. Milne is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 16th of April 1907.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 9th May, 1907.

No. 2908-*Exc.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 3693-Ex., dated the 19th June 1903, the figures and letters "140 lbs." shall be *substituted*, with effect from this date, *for* "140½ lbs."

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

2

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 10th May, 1907.

No. 3952—36—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule for application to all mines in British India in supersession of the Rule published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 3842—86-15, dated the 8th December 1904:

RULE.

Form of Annual Return.

The following form shall be correctly filled up in duplicate by the managing agent, or if there is no managing agent, by the owner, agent or manager of a Mine, and one copy forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines and the other to the District Magistrate not later than the 1st February in each year.

I.

Year ending on the 31st December 190 .

1. Name of Mine.
2. Date of opening.
3. Date of closing
4. Nature of moving power.
5. Situation of Mine { District / Province }
6. Name and postal address of { Owner / Managing Agent / Agent / Manager / Assistant or Under Manager. }

II.

Average number of persons employed daily during the year ending on the 31st December 190 .

Name or No. of pit or excavation.	Below ground.				Above ground.				Gross total below and above ground.
	Male adults.	Female adults.	Children under 12.	Total.	Male adults.	Female adults.	Children under 12.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL ...									

III.

Output of Mineral during the year ending on the 31st December 190 .

Name or No. of pit or excavation.	Depth from the surface of the lowest point of the seam or vein worked, in feet.	Name of mineral worked.	Total amount of mineral raised.	Total value of mineral at the mine.	Number of days worked.	In case of coal mines.		
						No. of coke ovens.	System of coking adopted, viz., Bee-hive, Simon-Carves, etc.	Tons of coke produced.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL ...								

IV.

Accidents and inspections.

No. of separate accidents reported during the year.			No. of persons		No. of prosecutions under the Act, with the section under which the prosecution was instituted	No. of persons convicted under the Act, with the sections under which the convictions were obtained.	No. of inspections.		
Fatal	Serious.	Total	Killed	Seriously injured.			By District Officers	By Mines Inspector.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*8	*9	*10

* It is optional to supply the information required by columns 8, 9 and 10. They will be filled in by the Mines Department when left blank by Mine Agents or Owners.

Signature of Managing Agent, Owner, Agent, or Manager } ____________________

______ ______ ______190 .

NOTES AND INSTRUCTIONS.

(1) Failure to forward a correct return to the Chief Inspector of Mines not later than the 1st February in each year, will render the managing agent, owner, agent, or manager liable on conviction to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 500.

(2) It will greatly facilitate the preparation of the statistics if the return is despatched as soon as possible at the close of the year.

(3) The output should be given—

(*a*) in troy ounces in the case of gold ;

(*b*) in carats in the case of gem-stones ;

(*c*) in cwts.,—or in cwts. and lbs. where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs,—in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, chromite, corundum (not being gem corundum), graphite, jadestone, mica, steatite and tin ore ; and

(*d*) in tons, in the case of clays, coal, coke, iron-ore, limestone, magnesite, manganese-ore, other unspecified metalliferous ores, salt and slate.

(4) The total amount of mineral raised during the year must be given including in the case of coal mines, the colliery consumption and the coal made into coke.

(5) The value of the mineral given should be based on the actual or estimated wholesale price of the mineral at the pit's mouth. In the case of coal

sold into wagons at the colliery, the cost of loading should be deducted from the selling price.

(6) In the case of mica mines a "plot" is to be regarded as a "pit" for the purposes of statements Nos. II and III and the figures to be entered in columns 4 and 5 of statement No. III relate to the quantity and value of marketable mica consigned

(7) The average number of persons employed daily should be obtained by dividing the aggregate number of daily attendances (permanent and temporary) by the number of working days.

(8) Every person of or above the age of twelve years should be entered as an adult.

No. 3958—43.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), clause (h), of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), is published as required by section 20, sub-sections (3) and (4), of the Act for the information of persons concerned, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 11th day of August 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Indian Mines Act, 1901 (VIII of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make, in supersession of the rules published with Notifications Nos. 3352 45-32 and 3938-35, dated the 27th December, 1901, and 23rd May, 1906, respectively, the following rules for application to all mines in British India:

1.—When an accident occurs in or about a mine causing loss of life or serious* bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion occurs in a mine, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give notice of the accident to the Chief Inspector of Mines by despatching to the Magistrate of the district or to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, for transmission to the Chief Inspector of Mines, a notice in the form set forth below, within 24 hours of the occurrence of such accident:

No.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT.

Indian Mines Act, 1901.

From—

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines, through the District / Sub divisional Magistrate of

Dated *190* .

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal / serious accident / an accidental explosion which has occurred at the Mine:

Situation of the Mine.	
1. (Village, Station, District, Province) .	

* NOTE.—An injury is said to be serious which involves or will in all probability involve the loss of, or permanent injury to any limb or to the sight or hearing, or fracture of any limb, or enforced absence from work for 20 days, or which is declared by any medical officer to be serious. (Circular No. 42-70-6, dated 4th September 1902 of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.)

2. Mineral worked	
3. Name and postal address of owner .	

4. Name and sex of persons.		Age.	Occupation.
Killed.	Injured.		

5. Date and hour of accident . . .	
6. Place of accident	
7. Cause and description of accident .	
8. Classification of accident (*see* rule 2) .	
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal, cause of death	

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner,

Agent,

Manager.

2. For the purposes of entry No. 8 in the form of notice prescribed by rule 1, one or other of the following terms shall be used, namely:

(1) Explosions of fire damp; (2) falls of roof; (3) falls of side; (4) in shafts (overwinding); (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking); (6) in shafts (whilst ascending or descending by machinery); (7) in shafts (falling into the shaft from the surface); (8) in shafts (falling from part of the way down); (9) in shafts (things falling from the surface); (10) in shafts (things falling from part of the way down); (11) in shafts (miscellaneous); (12) suffocation by gases; (13) by explosives; (14) irruptions of water or falling into water; (15) haulage; (16) by underground machinery; (17) sundries underground; (18) by surface machinery; (19) surface boilers or pipes bursting; (20) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; (21) miscellaneous on surface.

3. When any person dies from the result of an injury already reported as serious under rule 1, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall send notice, within 24 hours of his being informed of the death, to the Chief Inspector of Mines, through the Magistrate of the district or the Sub-divisional Magistrate.

4. When a mine, seam or vein has been abandoned for more than one month, or the working thereof discontinued for more than two months, the owner of the mine, seam or vein shall, within seven days after the expiry of such period, send notice to the Chief Inspector of Mines specifying the name and situation of the mine, the name of the owner and the date and cause of abandonment or discontinuance.

5. When a mine, seam or vein is re-opened after abandonment or discontinuance, the owner shall send notice to the Chief Inspector of Mines within one month after the date of re-opening.

6. When a change occurs in the name of a mine, or of an owner or agent of a mine, notice of the change shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager, to the Chief Inspector of Mines within one month after such change.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th May 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 403.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army in the rank of Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Evelyn Dalrymple Raymond, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, Squadron Officer, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse),—12th March 1907.

Lieutenant John William Jerome Alves, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Double Company Officer, 93rd Burma Infantry,—13th February 1907.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates noted against their names:

Second-Lieutenants,—

E. D. Raymond,—18th July 1902.

J. W. J. Alves,—11th November 1902.

No. 404.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Percy de Luders Temple, 1st Battalion, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Squadron Officer, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse),—30th March 1907.

Lieutenant Harold Richard Patrick Dickson, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, Double Company Officer, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry,—3rd February 1907.

Lieutenant William Leslie Bedell Chapman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Squadron Officer, 26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry,—24th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Douglas Bruce Edwards, 1st Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment) Squadron Officer, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse,—6th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Mansel Halkett Jackson, 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment) Squadron Officer, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse),—1st March 1907.

The promotions of the undermentioned officers to the rank of Lieutenant are antedated to the dates noted against their names :

P. deL. Temple,—14th December 1903.

H. R. P. Dickson,—28th April 1905.

W. L. B. Chapman,—15th October 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Edwards is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th April 1907.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 405.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

To be Officiating Military Secretary.

Major G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, *vice* Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) F. L. Adam, M.V.O., Scots Guards, deceased.

To be Officiating Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant H. F. Elgee, South Wales Borderers, *vice* Major G. P. T. Feilding, D.S.O.

COMMANDS.

No. 406.—Brevet-Colonel A F. Hogge, C.B., 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to officiate in command of the Sialkot Brigade, *vice* Major-General B. T. Mahon, C.B., D.S.O., on leave. Dated 1st May 1907.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 407.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Valentine Marsden Carleton, is dismissed from the service.

JUDICIAL.

No. 408.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 11th June 1907.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any persons with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, for section 57 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the following shall be *substituted*, namely—

Abstract Statements of Estimated and Actual Income and Expenditure.

57. The Officer Commanding the Division shall forward to the Government of India in the Army Department, through the Quarter Master-General in India, and to the Local Government—

(*a*) on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget estimate for the several cantonment funds in his Division, an abstract statement of the estimated income and expenditure from all such funds; and

(*b*) as soon as possible after the close of each financial year, a statement showing, under the several heads and sub-heads of receipt and expenditure set forth in form 8, schedule 1, the actual income and expenditure of each of the cantonment funds in his Division for the preceding financial year, together with a certificate showing that the closing cash balance of each fund as shown in the annual account prescribed by section 52 has been compared with the balance as shown in the treasury pass book and found to be correct.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 409.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 16th April 1907, page 2577.

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WAR OFFICE ;
Whitehall, 16th April, 1907.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to be substantive Colonels :

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William St. L. Chase, V.C., C.B., Assistant Adjutant General, 4th (Quetta) Division. Dated 10th April 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division. Dated 1st December 1906.

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"London Gazette," dated 19th April 1907, pages 2650 and 2651.

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INDIA OFFICE ;
16th April 1907.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments :

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Stratford Mardall, 31st (Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers. Dated 1st February 1907.

The provisional promotion of the following officers to the rank of Major is confirmed :

Nathaniel Melhuish Comins Stevens, 81st Pioneers.

Frederick George Pierce, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

John Lock Orr, 20th Deccan Horse.

Henry Perceval Ainslie, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

Thomas Allan Francis Ross Oldfield, Political Employ. Dated 1st February 1907.

Dated 30th January 1907.

Alexander Montagu Spears Elsmie, 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Arthur Mears, Survey of India.

Frederick Ralph Nethersole, Civil Employ.

William Fothergill Cooke Tayler, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Alexander William Henry Lee, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Walker Binny Douglas, 8th Rajputs.

Hugh Wilson Cruddas, 38th Dogras.

Edward Tennant, 20th Deccan Horse.

Brevet-Major Montague Leyland Hornby, D.S.O., 56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Robert Sears Paul, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Robert Lee Morris, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Oscar Michael John daCosta, 35th Scinde Horse.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 22nd January 1907.

Meredith Ashton Hamer, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

William Thomas Fetherstonhaugh Thompson, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

4

Frederick Charles Waterfield, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

William Myers Macleod, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 30th January 1907.

Hugh Basil Drake

Ernest Charles Hodgson.

William Sim McGillivray, M B.

William Gillitt, M B.

William Frederick Brayne, M B.

Charles Harrison Barber, M.B.

William Tarr, M B.

Merwan Sorab Irani.

Hugh Watts, M B.

Ivor Davenport Jones, M B.

Walter Taylor Finlayson.

Seymour Whitworth Jones.

William Thomas McCowen.

Hugh Ellis Stanger-Leathes.

John Anderson, M B

Edmund Arthur Roberts.

Geoffrey Gratrix Hirst.

Michael Joseph Quirke, M B.

John Morgan Holmes, M B.

Maurice Forbes White, M B.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Southern Circle.

Dated 19th November 1906.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred Cheverton.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Walter Billing.

George Richard Hartley.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Isaac William Seymore

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Frederick Wiseman. Dated 30th June 1906.

William Chaloner. Dated 29th August 1906.

Lawrence Donaghue. Dated 12th July 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Breffrey Ternan, Indian Army. Dated 26th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Wilson Scotland, M.B., Indian Medical Service. Dated 25th March 1907.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Francis Bamford, Miscellaneous List. Dated 6th December 1906.

ERRATUM.

The rank of honorary Captain R. C. D. Prince, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is as here stated and not as in the *London Gazette* of the 19th March, in which his retirement was notified.

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PENSIONS.

No. 410.—First class Assistant Surgeon Peter Arthur Winckler, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 411.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.

To be Substantive Colonel.

1st May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Iiton Eardley-Wilmot, Assistant Adjutant General, Burma Division.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

4th May 1907.

Oswald Muirhead Dyke, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

James Keilly Knowles, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

Alexander Charles Broughton Mackinnon, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

7th May 1907.

Henry Reginald von Donop Hardinge, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Robert Daniel Jennings, 13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Daniel George Robinson, 46th Punjabis.

Hubert Hamilton Smith, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Augustus Charles Lionel Tyrrell, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Arthur Charles Ogg, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Charles Oxley Morris, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 412.—That portion of Army Department Notification No. 18 of 1907 which relates to the 47th Sikhs is hereby cancelled.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 413.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified :

Lieutenant-Colonel James Outram Spens Fayrer, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force),—23rd January 1907.

Major William Henry Prendergast, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis),—22nd May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Stokes Eyre, M B., Indian Medical Service,—7th April 1907.

No 414.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain William Henry Cooper, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th April 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

No 415.—Doctor William Smith Allan, M B, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 22nd March 1907.

Punjab Light Horse.

No 416.—Second-Lieutenant Alexander Langley resigns his commission Dated 1st April 1907

Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own".

No. 417.—Second-Lieutenant William Owen Wright to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 418.—Lieutenant Archibald Edward Boyd resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 419.—Second-Lieutenant Norris Luis Macdowell resigns his commission Dated 20th March 1907.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No 420.—Second-Lieutenant Harold Greenwood Ogden to be Lieutenant, *vice* Robinson resigned Dated 22nd March 1907.

Gerald Sebastian White, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ogden promoted. Dated 22nd March 1907

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 421.—Captain James Lennox resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 422.—Edward Arthur Henry Blunt, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1907

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No 423.—Second-Lieutenant Joseph O'Connor Fitzpatrick to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pereira resigned. Dated 11th April 1907.

Joseph Edward Cutts, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fitzpatrick promoted. Dated 11th April 1907.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 424.—Second-Lieutenant Leonard William Money to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 30th March 1907

Second-Lieutenant Frank Asquith Farndale-Williams to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 30th March 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Cyril Montague de Rosario to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 30th March 1907.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 425.—Lieutenant Arthur William Robert resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Lieutenant Charles Stewart Rolland to be Captain, *vice* Arbuthnot promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Lieutenant Hugh Aglionby Shore to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Guy Molesworth to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rolland promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant John Charles Hill Fowler to be Lieutenant, *vice* Shore promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Vincent Hart to be Lieutenant, *vice* Robert resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Angus Alastair Ferguson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Souter resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 426.—Captain James Thomson Rankin to be Major, *vice* Collier deceased. Dated 28th March 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th May, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 27th April and 10th May 1907.

Corps.	Rank and name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
103rd Mahratta Light Infantry	Major George Charles Francis Sartorius	19th April 1907	London	...	
48th Pioneers .	Lieutenant Hugh Jasper Gerald Massy.	14th April 1907	Limerick .	...	
36th Sikhs .	Lieutenant Hugh Glennie Bignell	29th April 1907	Rawalpindi .	...	
41st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.	Major Henry Arthur Pilkington White.	4th April 19 7	London .	...	
2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).	Major Francis Lee Baird Smith.	......	Cornwall .	...	

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 27th April and 10th May 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P	
Archibald Malcolm Gillies.*	Lieutenant .	59th Scinde Rifles.	30th September 1906.	Intestate .	4,189 2 1	

*Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Amelia Gillies.
Address—Glenburn, Ardrishaig, North Britain.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 10th May, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 32.—The term of appointment of Captain C. S. W. Thomas, R.A., to the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 14th May 1907.

No. 33.—The terms of appointment of Captains H. W. Gardiner and E. B. Cotter, R.A., to the Ordnance Department in India, are extended for five years, with effect from the 25th May 1907 and 28th May 1907, respectively.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 34.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 21st April 1907.

No. 1306, S. C. Dorasami Pillai.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 35.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the dates noted against their names.

No. 863, Bhaiya Lal (E)	—15th October 1906.
No. 1006, Saiyid Muhammad Ijaz (E)	
No. 1040, Amin-chand (E)	—27th March 1907.
No. 1041, Dayal Singh (E)	
No. 1042, Arjun Singh (F)	
No. 1044, Ram Singh (F)	
No. 1045, Jhulan Singh (E)	
No. 1046, Kishan Singh (F)	

(F) Passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 20.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 8th January 1907.

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Alan Cane Lendrum.

No. 21.—The services of Chief Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, *vice* Engineer A. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 26th April 1907.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th May, 1907.

No. 103.—Mr. H. Armitstead, Chief Draughtsman, Carriage and Wagon Department, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 4th April 1907, *vice* Mr. F. Calderbank, on combined leave.

No. 104—Mr. J. S. Lovejoy, Chief Carriage Inspector. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 2nd April 1907, and until further orders.

The 10th May, 1907.

No. 106.—Mr. F. C. T. Muller, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, North Western Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th April 1907.

No. 107.—Mr. D ff. Powell of the Superior Traffic Establishment is promoted from class I, grade 3 (Supernumerary), to class I, grade 1 (Supernumerary), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st January 1906.

No. 108.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 62, dated the 20th March 1907, Babu Jai Narain, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 15th March 1907, and until further orders.

No. 109.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on that Railway with temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

No. 110.—*Addendum.—In Railway Board Notification No. 103, dated the 11th May 1906, regarding the posting of Mr. A. E. Adie to the Eastern Bengal State Railway in his substantive appointment of Deputy Traffic Superintendent, after the words* "Deputy Traffic Superintendent" *at the end of the Notification add the words* "and temporarily promoted to class I, grade 2 of that establishment, with effect from the 25th May 1906."

No. 111.—*Corrigenda.—In the following Notification by the Railway Board concerning Mr. A. E. Adie, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for* "class I, grade 3," *read* "class I, grade 2, temporary rank" *wherever the words appear*:

No. 259, dated the 23rd November 1906.

" 2 " " 3rd January 1907.

" 6 " " 8th " "

" 33 " " 8th February "

The 9th May, 1907.

No. 105.—The following is published for general information :

No. 148 R. T., dated the 3rd May 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A.}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T.$\frac{89\ F}{1}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 1228, dated the 4th April 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway has recommended the adoption on the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway, including the Jotalsar-Rajkot, Jamnagar and Dhrangadra railways, of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T.$\frac{59\ A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, with effect from 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (*4*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar railway as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules, cited in paragraph 1, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section and that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, for information.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 9th May, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 4th May 1907, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Iraversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern	Bombay City	B, B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	326	294
		Dholera Port	B -G -J.-P	. .	..
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C I.	70	49
		Gogo Port	B -G -J -P.	.	...
		Ahmodabad District	B, B. & C. I. & B.-G -J.P.	133	92
		Panch Mahals District	" "	5	4
		Kaira District	" "	261	176
		Broach Port	" "	.	...
		Broach District	" "	33	25
		Mahikantha State	" "	15	6
		Rewakantha State	" "	9	2
		Surat Town and Port	" "	..	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	27	23
		Palanpur State	" "	22	15
		Jhara Port		......	...
		Utan "	B, B. & C I. & B -G -J -P.		...
		Vesava "	" "	.	...
		Kelva "	B, B & C. I.	.. ...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	... ..	...
		Tarapur "	B, B. & C I.	. ...	...
		Manori "	" "	......	...
		Mahim "	" "	.. ..	...
		Darawi "	" "	......	...
		Dhanu "	" "	......	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	2	...
		Aghashi "	B, B. & C. I.	3	4
		Shirgaon "	" "	..	...
		Kurla "		.....	...
		Bassein "	B, B & C I.	6	6
		Kalyan "	G I. P.	.. ...	...
		Thana "	"	3	2
		Bandra "	B, B & C. I.	2	2
		Umbergaon Port	" "	.. ...	
		Kon "		......	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B, B. & C. I.	15	11
	Central	Poona City	S. M & G. I. P.	...	...
		Poona District	" "	3	3
		Satara "	S. M.	119	71
		Ahmednagar District	G. I. P.	......	...
		East Khandesh District	"	41	29
		West Khandesh "	"	3	6
		Nasik District	"	1	1
		Sholapur Town	"	......	...
		[illegible]	[illegible]	5	3

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	.....	...
		Thal "		.....	..
		Moa "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	.....	...
		Mahad "		.....	...
		Nagothna "		....	
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	.....	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.		..
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	......	...
		Vizedrug "	"	......	...
		Harnai "	"	.....	...
		Rajapur "	"	.. .	...
		Vengurla "	"	3 (a)	5 (a)
		Malwan "		..	.
		Jaitapur "		.....	...
		Dabhal "		.....	
		Joigad "		. .	...
		Deoagad "		. ...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	1	1
		Belgaum "	"	72	45
		Dharwar "	"	5	6
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	..	...
		Kanara District	"	.....	
		Savantvadi State	"	......	
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	164	158
		Karachi District	"	.....	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	.....	...
		Larkhana "		.....	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	.....	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	75 (a)	31 (a)
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	......	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Phaltan "	" "	......	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Mundra "	" "	......	...

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 4th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Jhkau Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	2	1
		Cambay State	,,	3	6
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	....	...
		Cutch State	,, ,,	9	9
		Savanur ,,	S. M.	..	...
		Bhor ,,	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	87	51
		Porbandar Port	,,	... ..	...
		Jamnagar ,,	,,	42	53
		Mahuwa Port	,,	...	...
		Jafrabad ,,	,,	... ..	...
		Vawania ,,	,, (Morvi Sec)	. ...	..
		Verawal ,,	,,	27	22
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	131	71
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	5	5
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	,,	165	116
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	. ..	...
		Dharampur State	,,	......	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	... ..	...
		Murud ,,	S. M.	......	...
		Barimandla ,,		... ..	...
		Nandgaon ,,	G. I. P.	......	...
		Majagaon ,,	,,	......	...
		Rajapuri ,,	S. M.	......	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	.. .	...
		Janjira State	,,	... ..	...
		Velan Port		.. ...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Dwarka Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	5	2
		Bet Port	,,	......	...
		Kodinar Port	,,	15	11
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	200	142
		Satara ,,	S. M.	12	12
		Jath ,,	,,	......	...
		Surat ,,	B., B. & C. I.	4	3
		Aden		......	...
			TOTAL	2,134	1,577
Madras Presidency.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	... ..	...
		Anantapur District	,, & S. M.	......	...
		Salem District	,,	1	4
		Bellary Town	S. M.	... ..	...
		Bellary Cantonment	,,	......	...
		Bellary District	,, & Madras.	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	.	Kurnool District	S. M. & Madras	......	...
		North Arcot District	S. I & "	......	...
		Nilgiris "	Madras	......	...
		Cuddalore "	"	......	...
		Mangalore "	"	1	1
		Tinnevelly District	S I	......	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras S. M. & S. I.	......	...
		Madura "	S. I.	.. ...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B -N & Madras	.. ...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	....	...
		Ganjam District	B. N	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Ermala Port		......	...
		South Canara District	S. I & Madras	...	...
		Chingleput "	" "	1 (a)	...
		Godavari "	Madras	......	...
		Cannanore Port	"	......	...
		Tanjore District	S I.	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Trichinopoly "	"	... ..	...
		Cochin State	Madras	......	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	.... .	...
		Calingapatam "	"	.. ...	...
		Coconada "	"	......	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	5	7
BENGAL	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I, E B S & B N.	344 (b)	344 (b)
		24-Parganas District	E B. S	9	10
		Jessore District	B. C	...	...
		Nadia "	E B S.	1 (c)	1 (c)
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I	. ....	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	......	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Howrah Town	E I & B. N.	9	8
		Howrah District	E I.	6	5
		Hooghly "	"	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Birbhum "	"	......	...
		Bankura "	B N	.. ...	...
	Patna ...	Champaran District	B. & N. W.	......	...
		Chapra Town	"	......	...
		Saran District	"	1,478	1,461
		Gaya Town	E. I.	89	89
		Gaya District		364	314

(a) Imported. (b) Three imported. (c) Imported. Occurred in the week ending 27th April 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Patna	Muzaffarpur Town	B. & N.-W.	.....	...
		Muzaffarpur District	"	262	261
		Darbhanga Town	"	24	15
		Darbhanga District	"	64	69
		Shahabad "	E. I.	343	282
		Dinapore	"	.....	...
		Patna City	"	141	141
		Patna District	"	500	420
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	3	3
		Monghyr District	"	96	104
		Darjeeling "	D. H.		...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	12	12
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	......	..
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	. ..	.
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	31	17
		Gangpur State	B. N.	.....	..
		Manbhum District	B. N.	...	1
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	. ...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	3	3
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	..	...
		Sambalpur "	"	.. ..	...
			TOTAL	3,731	3,512
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	321	317
		Meerut Cantonment	"	......	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	2,895	2,810
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	..
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	3,428	3,426
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	300	273
		Koil "		....	..
		Hathras City		17	17
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	432	160
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	43	33
		Hardwar Union	"	.....	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	1,102	773
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	486	448
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	. ...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	170	170
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	26	26
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	459	412

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Agra	Mainpuri District	E. I.	147	132
		Agra City	B., B & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	89	73
		Agra District	" " " "	34	26
		Etah "	"	389	857
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	185	135
		Muttra District	" "	683	604
	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly City	R. & K. & O. & R.	126	118
		Bareilly District	" "	273	267
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	66	50
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	108	174
		Budaun District	O. & R. & B., B. & C. I.	1,728	1,185
		Bijnor Town	"	......	...
		Bijnor District	"	1,347	1,329
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	129	127
		Moradabad District	" "	1,032	932
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	90	82
	Allahabad.	Allahabad City	E. I. & O. & R.	116	115
		Allahabad District	" "	6	6
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	33	29
		Cawnpur District	" " "	143	136
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	202	192
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & E. I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	......	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	......	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	......	1
		Jalaun "	" (")	......	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	" " "	89	87
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	55	42
		Ballia "	" " "	411	408
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	172	152
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B & N. W.	608	608
		Mirzapur City	"	95	84
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	369	98
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	E. I.	......	...
		Azamgarh District	"	569	502
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	188	183
		Gorakhpur District	"	300	250
		Basti District	"	86	22

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Kumaun	Naini Tal District . . .	O. & R.	2	1
		Garhwal „ . . .	„	23	13
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W. . .	547	573
		Lucknow City	„ „ & R. K. .	266	267
		Lucknow District . . .	„ „	170	170
		Hardoi „ . . .	„	221	178
		Rae Bareli „ . . .	„	418	350
		Sitapur „ . . .	R. K.	96	68
		Kheri „ . . .	„	66	59
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District . . .	B. & N. W	14	14
		Gonda „ . . .	„	64	41
		Partabgarh „ . . .	O. & R.	44	36
		Sultanpur „ . . .	„	213	111
		Ajodhia	„ & B. & N W.. . .	...	..
		Fyzabad City . . .	„	26	26
		Fyzabad District . . .	„	143	127
		Bara Banki Town . . .	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . .	..	...
		Bara Banki District . . .	„ „ . . .	578	596
			TOTAL .	23,242	19,982
	Delhi	Gurgaon District . . .	B., B. & C. I.	1 127	786
		Hissar „ . . .	„ & N. W. . .	561	494
		Karnal „ . .	E. I	1,549	1,534
		Simla „ . .	K. S.	......	..
		Delhi City	„	.. ..	...
		Delhi District	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G I P & B , B. & C. I.	. ...	.
		Ambala „	N. W. & E. I.	1,949	1,868
		Ludhiana „	„	970	749
		Rohtak „	„	5,301	4,106
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	413	310
		Jullundur District . . .	„	3,826	3,291
		Hoshiarpur „ . . .	„	1,206	1,065
		Ferozepur „ . . .	„	3,328	2,508
		Kangra „ . . .	„	18 (a)	18 (a)
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	176	136
		Amritsar District . . .	„	2,050	2,056
		Gurdaspur „ . . .	„	2,814	2,050
		Lahore City	„	521	305
		Lahore District . . .	„	5,406	3,690
		Gujranwala District . .	„	6,253	6,155
		Montgomery City . . .	„	......	..
		Montgomery District . .	„	946	480
		Sialkot „ . .	„	6,142	6,087

(a) Figures for the week ending 27th April 1907.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	1,475	1,436
		Gujrat "	"	3,685	2,656
		Shahpur "	"	2,693	3,181
		Jhelum "	"	1,617	1,425
		Attock "	"	538	538
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	5 (a)	4 (a)
		Lyallpur "	"	432	207
		Jhang "	"	163 (b)	124 (b)
		Muzaffargarh "	"	.	
		Multan	"	16	7
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	40	35
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	1,445	1,414
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	1,965	1,493
		Maler Kotla "	"		...
		Nalagarh	"	.	...
		Jind	"	599	296
		Kalsia State "		35	19
		Faridkot "	"	35	48
		Dujana	"	137 (b)	91 (b)
		Nabha "	"	625	623
			TOTAL	59,827	51,305
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	58	58
		Hanthawaddy District	"	3	...
		Pegu "	"	2	2
		Tharrawaddy "	"	3	3
		Prome "	"		...
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	"	1	1
		Bassein "	"	26	26
		Henzada "	"	6	7
		Pyapon "	"	1	1
		Myaungmya "	"	2	2
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	"	......	...
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	8	8
		Tavoy District	"	......	...
		Moulmein Town	"	45	38
		Thaton District	"	6	5
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	......	...
		Minbu "	"	......	...
		Magwe "	"	......	...
		Thayetmyo "	"	......	...

(a) Imported. (b) Figures for the week ending 27th April 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Mandalay	Myitkyina District	Burma	......	...
		Bhamo "	"	......	...
		Mandalay Town	"	......	...
		Mandalay District	"	......	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	......	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District.	"	......	...
		Sagaing "	"	......	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"	......	...
		Yamethin "	"	......	...
		Kyaukse "	"	......	...
		Meiktila "	"	......	...
			TOTAL	161	151
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	......	...
		Malda "	"	......	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	......	...
		Faridpur District	"	......	1 (e)
			TOTAL		1
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	1	1
		Nagpur District	"	45	29
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	4	4
		Wardha District	"	10	8
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	......	..
		Kamptee Town	"	......	...
		Chanda "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Chanda District	"	......	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	11 (a)	11 (a)
		Bhandara District	"	13	9
		Balaghat Town	"	13	13
		Balaghat District	"	12	9
	Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	3 (b)	3 (b)
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	3	3
		Jubbulpore District	" "	85	91
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	......	...
		Damoh District	" (")	6	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	......	...
		Saugor Town	" (")	......	...
		Saugor District	" (")	4 (d)	2 (c)
		Chappara Town	" (")	......	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	......	...
		Seoni District	"	29	22
		Mandla "	"	1	1

(a) Two imported. (b) One imported.
(c) Imported. (d) Three imported.
(e) Imported. Reported at Goalundo.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town . . .	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. . .	......	...
		Burhanpur " . . .	G. I. P.	......	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. . .	17 (a)	16(a)
		Pachmari	"	......	...
		Hoshangabad Town . . .	"	......	...
		Hoshangabad District . .	"	8 (a)	5 (a)
		Narsingpur Town . . .	"	......	...
		Narsingpur District . . .	"	13	14
		Betul "	"	......	...
		Chhindwara Town . . .	"	......	...
		Chhindwara District . .	B. N.	56	32
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town . . .	B. N.	......	...
		Bilaspur " . . .	"	......	...
		Bilaspur District . . .	"	......	...
		Raipur Town . . .	"	......	...
		Raipur District. . . .	"	2	1
	Berar	Akola Town . . .	G. I. P.	3	2
		Akola District	"	146	107
		Buldana Town	"	......	...
		Buldana District . . .	"	263	195
		Yeotmal Town	"	......	...
		Yeotmal District . . .	"	......	...
		Ellichpur City	"	5	3
		Amraoti Town	"	2	3
		Amraoti District . . .	"	93	78 (a)
			Total .	818	662
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station.	S. M. & Madras . . .	3	3
		Bangalore City	" " . . .	11	8
		Bangalore District . . .	" " . . .	20	12
		Mysore City	"	1	1
		Mysore District . . .	"	22	16
		Kolar " . . .	Madras	......	1
		Kolar Gold Fields . . .	"	4	3
		Tumkur District . . .	S. M.	......	...
		Shimoga " . . .	"	1	2
		Chitaldrug " . . .	"	......	...
		Kadur " . . .	"	1	...
		Hassan " . . .	"	7	5
			Total .	70	51
Hyderabad State.	...	Usmanabad District . . .	G. I. P. & Barsi . . .	7 (b)	8 (b)
		Parbhani " . . .	N. G. S.	......	...
		Gulbarga " . . .	G. I. P. & N. G. S. . . .	......	...
		Aurangabad " . . .	N. G. S.	12 (b)	8 (b)
			Total .	19	16

(a) One imported.
(b) Figures for the period from 23rd to 29th April 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Indore City	B., B & C. I.	......	.
		Indore State	" & G I P.	14 (a)	7 (a)
		Indore Residency	"		...
		Ujjain City	" & G I P	3	3
		Gwalior "	G I P	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B, B & C I & G I P.	...	..
		Dhar State	G I P (I M. Sec) & Gwalior	2	1
		Pathari "	" (")	. ..	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana Malwa	..	...
		Sundarsi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)			...
		Nagode State		7 (a)	7 (a)
		Bhopal City	G I P		
		Bhopal Agency	"	12	14
		Sipree (Gwalior)	"	.	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G I P		..
		Maksudangarh State	G I P (I M Sec)		.
		Mhow Cantonment	B B & C I (Rajputana Malwa)		
		Neemuch "	"	.	.
		Rutlam City	"	.	.
		Rutlam State	"	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Dewas Town	"		
		Dewas State	G I P	4	4
		Narsingarh State		.	..
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		23	10
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G I P	..	...
		Rewa Town	"	.. .	..
		Rewa State	"	. ...	...
		Sehore State	"	. ...	.
		Datia City	"	.. ..	..
		Datia State	"	......	...
		Sailana Town	B, B. & C I.	.....	...
		Sailana State	"	5 (a)	1 (a)
		Sitamau State	"		
		Piploda District	"	...	..
		Bagli State	"	...	
		Jhabua "	"	1	1
		Jaora Town	"		.
		Jaora State	"	.. ...	.
		Agar Military Station	G I. P.	.	...
		Manpur	B, B & C I	.. ...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	.....	...
		Kurwai "	"	..	...
		Barwani "	" & B, B & C. I	.. ..	...
		Lashkar City	"	......	...
			TOTAL	95	61

(a) Figures for the week ending the 27th April 1907.

Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
RAJPUTANA		Bharatpur State	B., B & C I	97	71
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"		.
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	.	
		Nasirabad	"	...	...
		[illegible] City	"	6	5
		[illegible]	"	..	...
		[illegible] (Udaipur) State	"	.	
		Tonk State	"	10	10
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J B	11	5
		Jaipur City	B B & C I	..	
		Jaipur State	"	41	42
		K[illegible] Town	"		...
		B[illegible] State	J B	3	3(b)
		[illegible]	G I P & B, B & C I.	(a)	(a)
		[illegible]	I, B & C I.	..	.
		[illegible] "	"	7	5
		[illegible] "	G J P	2	..
		Dholpur State	"		.
		[illegible]	B, B & C I		
		[illegible] State	"	13	29
		[illegible]	"	...	...
		[illegible] State	"	.	.
		[illegible] Town	"		...
		[illegible] State	"	4 (c)	28(a)
			TOTAL	[illegible]8	198
KASHMIR	..	[illegible] Town	N W.	[illegible]96	1[illegible]4
		K[illegible] District	"	.. ..	
			TOTAL	296	194
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	..	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	. ...	...
		Hazara District	"	5	3
		[illegible] "		1	..
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	1	...
		Kohat Town	"	2	...
		Kohat District	"	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	......	...
		[illegible]		6	1
		Peshawar Town	N. W.	15	15
		Peshawar District	"	30	24
		Khyber Agency		14	12
		Nowshera Cantonment	N. W.	... ..	...
			TOTAL	74	55
BALUCHISTAN	...	[illegible]	N. W.	......	...
		[illegible]	"	.. ...	...
		Sibi	"	......	...
		Las Bela State	"	.	..
			TOTAL	... ..	..
		Bahrein Island (in the Persian Gulf).		7(c)	4(c)
			TOTAL	7	4
			GRAND TOTAL	89,777	77,776

(a) Figures for the week ending the 27th April 1907. (b) Imported.
(c) Occurred between 21st and 27th April 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 9th May 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

A storm of considerable intensity formed in the Andaman Sea at the beginning of the week and gave heavy rain in Tenasserim, Tavoy reporting 6·70″ on the 4th and Moulmein 21·52″ on the 5th. The disturbance was however short lived and had disappeared completely by the morning of the 5th without causing rain of any importance in the interior of Burma. The past week was rainless over by far the greater portion of the country and with the exception of Tenasserim no heavy precipitation occurred anywhere. Sonemarg had a light fall of snow on the 6th and falls of rain were recorded during the week in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the interior of Burma, the Pegu coast, the Bay islands and the south of the Peninsula. The weather was unusually cool in northwest and central India especially in Baluchistan, the Frontier Province, the Punjab and Kashmir, and humidity was much below normal in Sind, Gujarat and the west of Central India.

Burma.—Rain was reported almost daily from the Bay islands and the south Burma coast and was very heavy in Tenasserim on the 4th and 5th; a few falls also occurred in the interior districts. Skies were moderately to thickly clouded in the southern half of the province; and, with the exception of the stations where heavy rain fell, temperature was almost normal.

Northeast India and Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general in eastern Bengal and Assam on the 3rd and 4th, but weather was dry on the remaining days of the week except in Assam where rain continued to fall locally. Cloud decreased with the rainfall and from the 5th to the 9th was reported only from Assam. Temperature was approximately normal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Skies were clear and temperature was below normal throughout the week.

Northwest India.—Weather was slightly disturbed in Kashmir, and on the 6th Sonemarg reported a light fall of snow, but over the greater part of the division clear dry weather prevailed, with temperature considerably lower than usual.

The Peninsula.—Thunderstorms were of daily occurrence in the south but the amounts of rain recorded were small. Skies were cloudy in the south and generally clear elsewhere, and temperature was approximately normal, except in parts of the east coast where it was slightly high on the 4th and 5th and slightly low on the last four days of the week.

A new rainfall period commences with this week. Rainfall is in defect everywhere except on the Burma coast and in the subdivision of Madras, in both of which areas it is in excess.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day :—

May 3rd. Cherra Poonjee 2·43″, Shillong 1·08″, Barisal 1·01″ and Jalpaiguri 2·60″.

" 4th. Port Blair 1·15″, Mergui 2·70″, Tavoy 6·70″, Dhubri 0·96″ and Barisal 0·96″.

" 5th. Moulmein 21·52″.

" 6th. Port Blair 0·91″, Moulmein 4·03″ and Rangoon 1·32″.

" 7th. Moulmein 0·90″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 9TH MAY 1907.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD MAY 1907 TO 9TH MAY 1907.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.		
1 (a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	4·20	2·41	+1·79	4·20	2·41	+1·79	+ 74	...
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	5·87	2·03	+3·84	5·87	2·03	+3·84	+189	...
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·33	1·21	−0·88	0·33	1·21	−0·88	− 73	...
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0·01	1·28	−1·27	0·01	1·28	−1·27	− 99	...
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·79	2·34	−1·55	0·79	2·34	−1·55	− 66	...
	Calcutta	0·11	1·23	−1·12	0·11	1·23	−1·12	− 91	...
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	1·23	3·49	−2·26	1·23	3·49	−2·26	− 65	...
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	0·78	1·33	−0·55	0·78	1·33	−0·55	− 41	...
	Darbhanga	0	0·52	−0·52	0	0·52	−0·52	−100	...
	Bahraich	0	0·17	−0·17	0	0·17	−0·17	−100	...
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	0	1·23	−1·23	0	1·23	−1·23	−100	...
	Patna	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·16	−0·16	−100	...
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla	0·05	0·49	−0·44	0·05	0·49	−0·44	− 90	...
	Ludhiana	0	0·19	−0·19	0	0·19	−0·19	−100	...
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·07	−0·07	−100	...
	Lahore	0	0·11	−0·11	0	0·11	−0·11	−100	...
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	..	0·02	0·08	−0·06	0·02	0·08	−0·06	− 75	...
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·08	−0·08	−100	...
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·23	−0·23	0	0·23	−0·23	−100	...
	Cuttack	0	0·74	−0·74	0	0·74	−0·74	−100	...
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·35	−0·35	0	0·35	−0·35	−100	...
	Raipur	0·05	0·11	−0·06	0·05	0·11	−0·06	− 55	...
	Jubbulpore	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·07	−0·07	−100	...
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·04	−0·04	−100	..
	Jaipur	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−0·06	−100	...
	Indore	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−0·06	−100	...
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·60	1·26	−0·66	0·60	1·26	−0·66	− 52	...
	Bombay	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·03	−0·03	−100	...
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·01	−0·01	−100	...
	Rajkot	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	−0·02	−100	...
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·06	−0·06	−100	...
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·24	−0·24	0	0·24	−0·24	−100	...
	Bijapur	0·02	0·11	−0·09	0·02	0·11	−0·09	− 82	...
	Hyderabad	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·10	−0·10	−100	...
19. South India	Mysore	0·08	0·96	−0·88	0·08	0·96	−0·88	− 92	...
	Madura	0·23	0·65	−0·42	0·23	0·65	−0·42	− 65	...
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·23	0·17	+0·06	0·23	0·17	+0·06	+ 35	...

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 9th May 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th May 1907.

Burma.—Rainfall :—Arakan Hill Tracts one inch 55 cents ; Bassein and Thaton about one inch ; Minbu 83 cents ; Rangoon, Amherst, Katha, Northern Shan States and Chin Hills about half-an-inch ; and lighter rain in ten districts and in the Southern Shan States. Reaping of dry weather paddy has commenced in the Shwebo township of Shwebo Sowing of hill-side paddy has commenced in Myitkyina. Plucking of tobacco and reaping of miscellaneous crops are completed in Maubin. Ploughing for cotton has commenced in Sagaing. The standing crops are on the whole in good condition The price of paddy has risen considerably in Henzada and slightly in Myaungmya, Thayetmyo and Mandalay; it has fallen slightly in Rangoon ; elsewhere it is unchanged.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is hot. Slight to moderate rain fell in all districts except the Lushai Hills. More rain is wanted for jute and paddy in Pabna and for tea in Cachar. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress, prospects are unfavourable in Kamrup but moderate to good in other places. Harvesting of early transplanted rice continues and prospects are fair. Sowing of jute and rice is in progress. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in Darrang and Sibsagar. Prices of common rice :—Manipur 12½ ; Silchar 9 to 9½ ; Chittagong and Kohima 9 , Comilla 8¾ ; Dacca 8½ ; Mymensingh, Rangamati, Tezpur and Sibsagar 8 , Bogra 7¾ ; Rampur Boalia and Dibrugarh 7¾ ; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Sylhet and Dhubri 7½ ; Faridpur 6½ to 7½ ; Pabna 7½ ; Barisal, Malda, Gauhati and Nowgong 7 ; Noakhali 6½ and Shillong and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in eleven , fallen in one ; and remained stationary in the remaining districts.

Bengal.—Light rain fell in scattered showers in most districts of the Province ; there was moderate rain in Burdwan, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Darbhanga, Darjeeling, Cuttack and Palamau. Preparation of lands for autumn crops is still in progress. Sowing of paddy and jute continues. More rain is wanted in parts of Burdwan and in Hooghly and Nadia. Sugarcane is doing well. In Darbhanga the number of persons on test works is 2,246 , on gratuitous relief 11,863 ; and on relief works 26,033. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient everywhere. The price of common rice has risen in seventeen and fallen in five districts.

United Provinces.—Light rain fell in seventeen districts. Threshing and winnowing continues. Extra crops and sugarcane are being irrigated and weeded and indigo and cotton sown. Preparation of fields for autumn crops is in progress Fodder is still dear in Sitapur and Azamgarh. Supplies are adequate and prices stationary.

Punjab—Light rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and in parts of Jullundur and Mianwali. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food-grains ; the price of wheat is rising in Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Multan; is high in Amritsar and is falling in Hissar. Harvesting of spring and sowings of cotton, sugarcane and extra spring crops continue in Rohtak. Indigo is also being sown and sugarcane weeded. The condition and prospect of the standing crops are good to average ; yield of gram and rapeseed is poor in Amritsar ; in Multan the outturn of spring crops is below average. Grass-hoppers have damaged the melon crop to some extent in tehsil Amritsar and extra spring crops in tehsils Mianwali and Isa Khel. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianwali ; green fodder is scarce in Ferozepore. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Showers have fallen all over the Province except in Kohat. The condition of the standing crops is excellent but the gram crop has withered ; wheat is also suffering from rust in Bannu. Hail fell in certain villages of Mardan and Swabi tahsils in Peshawar district and caused some damage to the crops. The destruction of locusts and their eggs continues in all districts except Hazara. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress and the outturn is average. Sowings of extra spring crops and of sugarcane are going on. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. The water-supply is ample and there has been much irrigation from hill torrents in the Daman tract in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices :—wheat 16½ to 20½ ; gram 16½ to 25 ; maize 25 to 31½ ; and *bajra* 20½ to 21 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain at Rampur and Mirpur only. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 11 to 23 and maize 11 to 46 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient except in the Kishtwar and Ramban tehsils where it is scarce. Land is being prepared for autumn sowing.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright and becoming warmer. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Showers fell in Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar and Kishengarh; the maximum average fall was 15 cents in Bikaner. Harvesting operations are in progress. Cattle are in good condition except in some places in Mewar and Merwara. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Marwar and Kotah and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—Light showers of rain fell in parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar and there was hail in Dhar. Harvesting of spring crops continues in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in other Agencies. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been damaged by hail and rust in Baghelkhand and the wheat crop by rust in parts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good. Prices are high in Baghelkhand and in parts of Malwa; and are steady elsewhere. Opium collection is finished in Gwalior.

Central Provinces.—The days are hot and the mornings and nights still cool. Local showers not exceeding 75 cents were received in three districts. Threshing and winnowing are nearing completion. The outturns of wheat and linseed range as follows:—wheat 50 to 120 and linseed 50 to 110, average for the Central Provinces and Berar—wheat 92 and linseed 86. Harvesting of second crop of rice in the Sironcha tehsil (Chanda) has commenced. Picking of *mohwa* is finished in Seoni and Bhandara. Preparation for autumn sowing and raising of field embankments in rice districts are in full swing. Fodder and water are adequate everywhere but fodder is dear in Nagpur and Yeotmal. The prices of staple food-grains are stationary in sixteen districts, the marked fluctuations are gram is cheaper by 2¾ seers per rupee in Chhindwara and rice and *juar* dearer in Akola by 3 and 4 seers, respectively; prices still exceed or are equal to the scarcity rate in seven districts but rates are generally lower than at this time last year.

Native States.—Sarangarh, Bastar, Kankar, Kawardha and Chhuikhadan had rain ranging from 57 to 6 cents. The *mohwa* crop has been slightly damaged in Kawardha and Bastar by recent rain. Threshing, winnowing and preparation of land for next autumn crops are progressing. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of wheat rose by 2 seers in Chhuikhadan and *kodon* (millet) fell by 3 seers in Kawardha.

Bombay.—There was rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion and threshing continues. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, Palanpur and Cutch. Preparation of lands for next season continues. The fodder supply is sufficient and agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Kanara, the Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan and Bijapur. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Karnatak 20 to 39 per cent, in the Deccan 21 to 31 per cent, and elsewhere 3 to 25 per cent less than the normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During the week ending 29th ultimo, 26 persons were on gratuitous relief in the Belgaum district.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall:—The late rice harvest is in progress. The standing crops have been damaged by the recent rainfall. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Prices.—wheat 7½, coarse rice 7½; and *juar* 15½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur and slight rain elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are steady. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—No rain in Madras; light in Guntur, Bellary and Chingleput and fair to good elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Godavari and Madura require more rain. Harvest continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars,

the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is procurable and the condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in twelve districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in ten; and has slightly risen in three. *Cholum* is stationary in four districts, has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in six. *Cumbu* is stationary in three districts; has fallen in six; and has slightly risen in six.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

Name of province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	28,556	12,302	40,858	28,279	11,863	40,142	—716
Total British Provinces	28,556	12,302	40,858	28,279	11,863	40,142	—716

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th May, 1907.

No. 9.—Mr. M. H. Harrison, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on duty in the Legislative Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th May, 1907.

T. W. RICHARDSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th May, 1907.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to regulate the holding of meetings in the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the Punjab; Now,

therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

ORDINANCE No. 1 OF 1907.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Ordinance may be called the Regulation of Meetings Ordinance, 1907.

(2) It extends to the Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam and of the Punjab, but shall only come into operation in such areas (hereinafter called "proclaimed areas") as the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province respectively may from time to time notify in the local official Gazette.

(3) Any notification made under sub-section (2) may in like manner from time to time be amended, added to or cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Notice to be given of certain meetings.

2. (1) No public meeting shall be held in any proclaimed area for the discussion of public or political matters unless written notice of the intention to hold such meeting and of the time and place of such meeting has been given to the District Superintendent of Police at least seven days previously.

Power of Police to take report.

(2) Any officer of Police, not below the rank of an officer in charge of a police-station, may, by order in writing, depute one or more Police-officers or other persons to attend any such meeting for the purpose of causing a report to be taken of the proceedings.

Power to prohibit certain meetings.

3. The District Magistrate may at any time, by order in writing, of which public notice shall forthwith be given, prohibit any meeting in a proclaimed area if in his opinion such meeting is likely to promote sedition or disaffection or to cause a disturbance of the public tranquillity.

Penalties.

4. (1) Any person concerned in the promotion or conduct of a meeting of which due notice has not been given as required by section 2, sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Any meeting which has been prohibited under section 3 shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code and of Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

MINTO,

Viceroy and Governor General.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 16th May, 1907.

No. 1138.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), so far as it is applicable to Berar, with effect from the 1st July 1907.

Provided that all references to "British India" and the "Local Government" shall be construed as referring to Berar and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

MEDICAL.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 413.—In supersession of the Home Department notification no. 248, dated the 18th March 1907, Major B. R. Chatterton, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second

Physician, College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G F. A. Harris, M.D., F.R C.P., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 414.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.D, F.R.C.S., I M.S. (Bengal), Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-two days with furlough out of India on medical certificate for five months and eight days in continuation, with effect from the 11th April 1907.

No. 415—Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Drury, M B., I M.S (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Howrah, is appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and First Physician, College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.D., F R C S, I.M S (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 417.—The services of Captain H H Kiddle, I.M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Chemical Examiners' Department.

The 17th May, 1907.

No. 424.—The services of Captain S. H. L. Abbott, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty.

JUDICIAL.

The 17th May, 1907.

No. 679—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R F. Rampini, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the said Court, during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt, K.C.I.E, or until further orders.

No. 683.—The services of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Kt, K.C I E, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department, with effect from the 10th June 1907.

No. 685—The following Order of His Majesty the King-Emperor in Council is published for general information

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(*Extract from the* London Gazette *of Friday, 28th December, 1906.*)

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

ESTATES OF DECEASED JAPANESE SUBJECTS ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1906.

Buckingham Palace, 21st December 1906.

At the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 21st day of *December*, 1906.

PRESENT.

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl Beauchamp.

Lord Tweedmouth.

Mr. Harcourt.

Lord Justice Buckley.

Sir Arthur Kekewich.

Sir Claude MacDonald.

Whereas by section four of the Domicile Act, 1861, it is enacted that whenever a Convention shall be made between His Majesty and any Foreign State,

whereby His Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls in such Foreign State shall receive the same or the like powers and authorities as are hereinafter expressed, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council to direct, and from and after the publication of such Order in the London Gazette it shall be and is hereby enacted, that whenever any subject of such Foreign State shall die within the dominions of His Majesty and there shall be no person present at the time of such death who shall be rightfully entitled to administer to the estate of such deceased person, it shall be lawful for the Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of such Foreign State within that part of His Majesty's Dominions where such foreign subject shall die to take possession and have the custody of the personal property of the deceased, and to apply the same in payment of his or her debts and funeral expenses, and to retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto; but such Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent shall immediately apply for and shall be entitled to obtain from the proper Court letters of administration of the effects of such deceased person, limited in such a manner and for such time as to such Court shall seem fit.

And whereas a Convention between His Majesty the King and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was made on the twenty-sixth April, one thousand nine hundred, and ratified on the twenty-fifth October, one thousand nine hundred, whereby it is provided

I. That whenever a subject of one of the High Contracting Parties shall die within the dominions of the other and there shall be no person present at the time of such death who shall be rightly entitled to administer the estate of such deceased person, the following rules shall be observed:

(1) When the deceased leaves, in the above named circumstances, heirs of his or her own nationality only, or who may be qualified to enjoy the civil status of their father or mother, as the case may be, the Consul General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the country to which the deceased belonged, on giving notice to the proper authorities, shall take possession and have custody of the property of the said deceased, shall pay the expenses of the funeral, and retain the surplus for the payment of his or her debts, and for the benefit of the heirs to whom it may rightly belong.

But the said Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent shall be bound immediately to apply to the proper Court for letters of administration of the effects left by the deceased, and these letters shall be delivered to him with such limitations and for such time as to such Court may seem right.

(2) If, however, the deceased leaves in the country of his or her decease and in the above named circumstances, any heir or universal legatee of other nationality than his or her own, or to whom the civil status of his or her father or his or her mother, as the case may be, cannot be granted, then each of the two Governments may determine whether the proper Court shall proceed according to law, or shall confide the collection and administration to the respective Consular Officers under the proper limitations. When there is no Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in the locality where the decease has occurred (in the case contemplated by the first rule of this article) upon whom devolves the custody and administration of the estate, the proper authority shall proceed in these acts until the arrival of the respective Consular Officers.

II. That the stipulations of the Convention shall be applicable so far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of His Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to India, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Cape, Natal, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand; provided always that the stipulations of the Convention shall be made applicable to any of the above named Colonies or foreign possessions, on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese Government by His Majesty's Representative at Tokyo, within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the Convention.

III. That the Convention shall remain in force until the seventeenth July, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

And whereas within the period prescribed by Article II the stipulations of the Convention have been made applicable to the Colonies of The Cape, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia, and to India :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that whenever any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall die during the currency of the Convention within any of the dominions of His Majesty the King to which the stipulations of the Convention are applicable, and there shall be no person present at the time of such death who shall be rightfully entitled to administer to the estate of such deceased person, it shall be lawful for the Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, of the Japanese Government within that part of His Majesty's Dominions where such Japanese subject shall die, to take possession and have the custody of the personal property of the deceased, and to apply the same in payment of his or her debts and funeral expenses, and to retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto; but such Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent shall immediately apply for and shall be entitled to obtain from the proper Court letters of administration of the effects of such deceased person, limited in such manner and for such time as to such Court shall seem fit.

A. W. FitzRoy.

No. 686.—In supersession of the Home Department notification no. 1123, dated the 24th July 1902, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Administrator General and Official Trustees Act, 1902 (V of 1902), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that whenever any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall die in British India, and there shall be no person, other than the Administrator General, present at the time of such death who shall be rightfully entitled to administer to the estate of such deceased person, it shall be lawful for the Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the Japanese Government within that part of British India where such Japanese subject shall die, to take possession and have the custody of the personal property of the deceased, and to apply the same in payment of his or her debts and funeral expenses, and to retain the surplus for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto, but such Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent shall immediately apply for and shall be entitled to obtain from the proper Court letters of administration of the effects of such deceased person, limited in such manner and for such time as to such Court shall seem fit.

The above directions will remain in force until the 17th July 1911.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th May, 1907.

No. 211.—The following addition is made to rule XXIX, part IV, of the ecclesiastical rules published with the Home Department notification no. 178, dated the 21st May 1897 :

Where no such fund exists the cost of maintaining the clocks will be borne by Government.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 15th May, 1907.

No. 151.—Mr. H. Cousens, Superintendent, Archæological Department, Western Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st June 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No 152.—Mr. Devadatta Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Department, Western Circle, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Western Circle, in addition to his own during the absence on leave of Mr. Cousens, or until further orders.

H H RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 14th May, 1907.

No 820—70-4.—The services of Mr. W. Harris, I C V.D, who was posted for training to Bengal in Notification No 1055, dated the 17th May 1906, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FORESTS.

The 14th May, 1907.

No 649—180 3-F.—Mr. E. G Chester, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months and five days, with effect from the 12th March 1907 From the same date the following changes are made

(i) Mr. C P. Fisher, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 2nd grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle.

(ii) Mr H Jackson, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, United Provinces, to revert to the former grade.

The 16th May, 1907.

No 664—120-4-F.—Privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year, under Articles 233 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. M C. C. Bonig, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Andamans, with effect from the 2nd May 1907, or such subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1907.

No. 77.—Mr J. G. Davis, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, Punjab, reverted to Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 25th April 1907. He is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the same date.

No. 78.—The services of Rai Sahib Tej Ram, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, whose services were lent to the Kashmir State, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 79.—Mr. W. Algie, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, is at his own request permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 30th June 1907.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1907.

No. 1489-*F*.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C Barratt, D S O, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), temporarily appointed to be Staff Officer to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General for Border Military Police and Militia Corps in the North West Frontier Province, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 25th March, 1907.

The 14th May, 1907.

No 1342-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A Kemball, C.I.E, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Loralai.

No. 1345-*G*.—Mr E. H Kealy, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.

The 15th May, 1907.

No. 1359-*G B*.—With reference to Notification No 627-G B dated the 7th March, 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Commendatore Luigi Mercatelli as Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 16th May, 1907.

No 1793-*I C*.—Colonel F. H. R Drummond, C I.E., Indian Army, is appointed to be Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the date of his assuming charge, *vice* Major-General Sir Stuart B Beatson, K C.S I, C B, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief.

No. 1382-*G B*.—With reference to Notification No 2290 G B dated the 2nd October, 1906, Mr. G M. Gordon, Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Aden, has resumed charge of his office

The 17th May, 1907

No. 1390 *G*.—Captain J R J. Tyrrell, Indian Medical Service, an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 14th March, 1907, and leave on medical certificate out of India for five months in continuation, under the provisions of note 2 to Article 606 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Pension Service—5th year commenced on 29th January, 1907

No. 1391-*G*.—Captain C I. Bitterley, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surgeon of Wana, with effect from the 19th April, 1907.

No 1395-*G*.—Captain J W Little, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 3rd April, 1907

No 1399-*G*.—Mr E B. Howell, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from leave, as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 2nd May, 1907.

No. 1798-*I.B.*—*Erratum*.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No 1090-I B, dated the 22nd March, 1907, for the number "3224" in the last line of modification number 3, *read* "3244"; and for the word and figure "rule (2)" in modification number 8, *read* the words and figures "sub-rule (2) of rule 11"

No. 1403-*G.B*.—It is notified for general information that the Vice-Consulate for Denmark at Bassein has been abolished.

L W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 14th May, 1907.

No. 2973-*E.O.*—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Accountant General, Bengal, is, with effect from the 27th of April 1907, granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days and furlough for four months and one day in continuation.

* Mr. W. S. Adie, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. E. Branson, or until further orders.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 27th of April 1907.

The 17th May, 1907.

No. 3073-*E.O.*—Mr. O. T. Barrow, Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 14th of May 1907.

Mr. J. A. Robertson, Comptroller, India Treasuries, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 14th of May 1907, and until further orders.

No. 3077-*E.O.*—Mr. H. C. King, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, is, with effect from the 6th of May 1907, granted privilege leave for sixteen days and leave on medical certificate for five months and fourteen days in continuation.

Babu Hari Das Mukherji, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in the same office during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. King, or until further orders.

No. 3079-*E.O.*—Mr. F. C. Harrison, Accountant General, Bombay, is, with effect from the 11th of May 1907, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for three months in continuation.

Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., is transferred to Bombay as Accountant General, with effect from the same date.

No. 3080-*E.O.*—Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 7th of May 1907, or until further orders.

No. 3084-*E.O.*—Mr. T H. Worgan, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 9th of May 1907, granted privilege leave for three months and special leave on urgent private affairs for three months in continuation.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 2998-*P.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

READ—

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2937-P., dated 30th May 1906.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that the orders in the Resolution cited in the preamble relating to the conditions under which an officer on leave may accept employment outside Government service, have been read as conflicting with the rule in Article 757-A of the Civil Service Regulations. The Governor General in Council accordingly issues the following revised orders on the subject.

2. In the first place the Government of India desire to repeat that inasmuch as leave is intended as a period of recreation and rest and is granted to an officer for the purpose of recruiting his health, it follows that taking up employment during leave is not permissible, save in exceptional circumstances and with special sanction. It has accordingly been ruled that a Gazetted Officer who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowances may not, without the special orders of the Government of India, take service under another employer in this country, and no such officer whose services have been lent to any other employer in India can take leave or obtain leave allowances from Government or from the employer to whom his services have been lent, unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case, however, of a non-Gazetted Officer the special permission of his departmental superior may be accepted as sufficient authority.

3. The above orders referred to the acceptance of employment of a private or casual nature and do not apply to the acceptance by officers, while on leave, of employment of the kind for which the Foreign Service rules in Part VII of the Civil Service Regulations provide. An officer who, during leave, takes up an appointment which is such as should for public reasons and not merely in his own interests be filled by a servant of Government, must be transferred thereto in the regular way by the authority empowered to authorise his transfer under the rules regulating transfers to Foreign Service. From the date on which he takes up the appointment he ceases to be on leave and is no longer entitled to draw leave allowances from Government, and becomes an officer in active service drawing from his employer pay fixed in accordance with rule.

Ordered, also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 17th May, 1907.

No. 1013-*Accts.*—The following promotions in the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the 19th February 1907, *vice* Lieutenant O. W. White, 8th Gurkha Rifles, reverted to regimental duty :

Names.	From	To
Lieutenant H. R. von D. Hardinge, 97th Deccan Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant R. Prince, 123rd Outram's Rifles	Attached officer . . .	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 16th May, 1907.

No. 4040—148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st July 1907, the following amendments shall be made in the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429C.—S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by the Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 595*c* and 990—32, dated the 15th March 1905 and 6th February 1906, respectively.

For rule 140 substitute the following:

140. The postage on a postal article shall not be deemed to be prepaid by means of a proper stamp—

(*a*) if the stamp is a stamp which has not been provided for use as a postage stamp under section 16 of the Act; or

(*b*) if the stamp has been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect; or

(*c*) if the stamp has upon it any word, letter, figure or design printed or impressed upon it, otherwise than by the authority of the Government before posting; or

(*d*) if the stamp has been cut or otherwise separated from an embossed envelope, or from a post-card or wrapper;

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the perforation of postage stamps with initials, or other identifying marks, traced in minute holes.

NOTE.—The special registration envelopes provided by the Post Office, bearing embossed stamps denoting the registration fee, cannot be used for the transmission of unregistered postal articles.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 4155—106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 298-Telegraphs, dated the 22nd September 1904, namely.

1. In Rule 135 for the words " four months " the words " three months (except in the case of offices situated on the Frontier beyond Kashmir and on the extreme limits of Burma the message drafts of which are preserved for four months) " shall be substituted.

2. In Rule 140 for the word " four " the word " three " shall be substituted.

CUSTOMS.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 4133—37.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the corresponding items of entry No. 11 in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 10123-30, dated the 22nd December 1906, the following shall be substituted with effect from the 21st May 1907, namely:

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
11	* * * * * * * * *		Rs. As.	
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb.	3 12	Five per cent.
	" partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13 lb.	"	2 12	" "
	" crude, in powder	"	2 4	" "

B. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th May 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No 427.—The following appointment is notified :

Mr. J. B. Brunyate, I.C.S., to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department (Finance).

NATIVE ARMY.

90th Punjabis.

No. 428.—Jemadar Babu Singh, appointed on probation, is confirmed in that rank ; with effect from the 13th December 1904.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 429.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Substantive Colonel.

11th May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Carleton Armstrong, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet-Colonels.

11th May 1907.

Francis Bernard Walter Richardson, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).
George Warder Mitchell, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
David Silvanus Lewis, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
Charles Le Gendre Justice, 48th Pioneers.
Herbert James, Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class.
Hugh Rose, 3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Percy Maxwell Carpendale, 21st Punjabis.
Herbert Sidney George Hall, Supply and Transport Officer, 1st class.
Montague Ernest O'Donoghue, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

15th May 1907.

Frederick Vincent Smith, 4th Cavalry.

Cyril Bertram Byers, Supply and Transport Corps.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Western Command.

No. 430.—The name of Sergeant Charles Wilman Leedam is as herein stated and not as shown in late Military Department Notification No. 764 of 1905.

No. 431.—Sub-Conductor Edward Wells to be Conductor and Sergeant Thomas Kelly to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Conductor M. W. Tyler, *seconded* for Imperial Service in China, with effect from the 2nd October 1906.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

INDIA.

No. 432.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Curley, Supervisor, 1st grade, Burma, to be Conductor ;

Sergeant Charles Duncan, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor ;

vice Conductor Charles Gibson, retired,—

with effect from the 29th April 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 433.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Henry Richard Roach to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Captain,

First class Assistant Surgeon John Fenwick to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain A. J. B. Vaz, superannuated,—with effect from the 4th February 1907.

Madras Establishment

No. 434.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Thomas Henry Bonner to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Captain,

First class Assistant Surgeon James Francis Curran *(seconded)* to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant *(seconded)*,

Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Albert William Jordon Lynsdale is absorbed in the rank of Lieutenant,

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain J. Moore, superannuated,—

with effect from the 17th March 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 435.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar Major Kalandar Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 28th Punjabis. Dated 18th May 1907.

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RESIGNATIONS.

No. 436.—No. 697, 1st class Hospital Assistant Mohan Lal Bhutty, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 16th May 1907.

No. 437.—No 989, 2nd class Hospital Assistant Daulat Ram, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 438.—The undermentioned officers have been transferred by the Secretary of State for India, to the temporary half pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:

Captain Richard William Creighton Blair, 123rd Outram's Rifles,—29th April 1907.

Lieutenant Alexander Daniel Reid, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force),—26th April 1907.

No. 439.—The retirement of Major E. C. Rowcroft, D.S.O., 35th Sikhs, has effect from the 22nd April 1907, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 298, dated 12th April 1907.

No. 440.—Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Mackinlay Morris, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 14th May 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 441.—Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as honorary Colonel. Dated 5th March 1907.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz resigned. Dated 6th March 1907.

United Provinces Light Horse.

Gorakhpur Squadron.

No. 442.—Captain John Samuel Champion Davis, V.D. (supernumerary list), resigns his commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 16th March 1907.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 443.—Captain Arthur Charles Rumboll is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 14th April 1907.

Captain George Henry Hubbard is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st April 1907.

Captain Edward Rushton Dangerfield is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st April 1907.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 444.—Henry Jepps Inman, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Christie resigned. Dated 26th March 1907.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 445.—Lieutenant Spencer Oswald Heinemann resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 446.—Second-Lieutenant Frederick Oscar Oertel resigns his commission. Dated 18th April 1907.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 447.—Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., resigns his appointment as honorary Colonel. Dated 5th March 1907.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz resigned. Dated 6th March 1907.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 448.—Charles Henry Roberts Stedman, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Jones promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 449.—Leslie Stuart Campbell, gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st February 1907.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 450.—Major George Alexander Paterson, V.D., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Piercey resigned. Dated 12th February 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th May, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 11th and 17th May 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
5th Cavalry .	Major Harry McNeale Patterson.	23rd April 1907	Saharanpur .	...	Was Superintendent of the Army Remount Depôt at Saharanpur.
102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers	Major James Fearnley Stewart.	5th May 1907 .	Netley . .	...	

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and 17th May 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
Thomas Henry Stuart Riddell.*	Lieutenant .	1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, attached to Supply and Transport Corps.	5th January 1907.	Intestate .	1,427 8 4	16th July 1907.

*Next-of-kin—Father—Colonel William Henry Riddell,
Address—C/o Messrs. Holt and Co., Whitehall, London, S. W.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 17th May, 1907.

PROMOTION.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 36.—The undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 14th September 1906:

John Francis Menezes.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 22.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 8th January 1907.

To be Sub-Lieutenant.

Norman Wood-Smith.

No. 23.—The services of Engineer C. T. Amor, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment as Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, with effect from the 8th May 1907.

LEAVE.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officer is granted an extension of leave.

Commander W Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, (p. a.) for one day.

E W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1907.

No 112—Mr. T. Ryan, Examiner of Accounts, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbander Railways, is granted, under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations combined leave for nine months, *viz*, privilege leave for two months and four days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 13th April 1907.

No 113.—The services of Mr. T. W T. Wheeler, Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Board of Control, Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbander Railways, for employment as Examiner of Accounts of those railways during Mr. Ryan's absence.

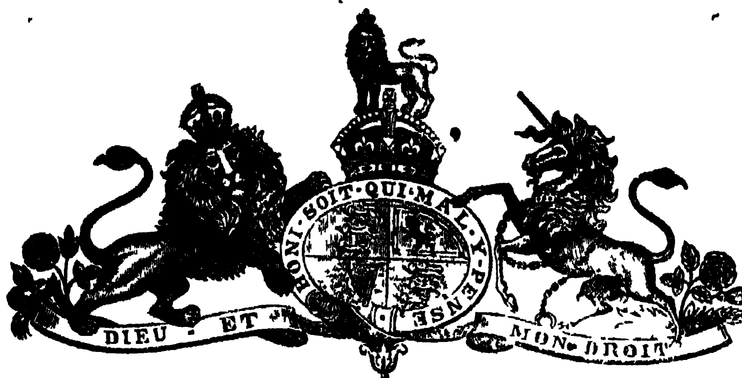
No. 114.—The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western Railway, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement.

The 16th May, 1907.

No. 115.—With reference to Railway Board Notifications Nos 44 and 56, dated the 23rd February and the 13th March 1907, respectively, Rai Sahib Milki Ram, Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class II, grade 4, officiating rank, during the privilege leave portion of Mr. McNair's combined leave and thereafter granted temporary rank in the same grade, until further orders.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 16th May 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

A fall of the barometer in the extreme northwest of India on the 11th was followed by two days of disturbed weather in Kashmir, where light falls of rain and snow occurred. On the disappearance of this disturbance temperature rose in northwest India and became more nearly normal, and at the end of the week ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed over that area, Jacobabad reporting a maximum of 115° on the 16th. Weather was dry during the week over the greater part of the country and rainfall was confined chiefly to north-east India, Burma and the south of the Peninsula, regions where rain is most frequent at this time of year. On the 12th a change in the direction and the strength of the wind at the Bay Islands showed the probable existence of disturbed weather in the south of the Bay. The disturbance apparently moved slowly northwards during the next two days, but there were no certain indications of the formation of a storm till the morning of the 15th, when a definite area of low pressure was shown to the northwest of the Andamans; this depression apparently crossed the Arakan coast during the next twenty-four hours and on the 16th was breaking up in the neighbourhood of Toungoo. The disturbed conditions produced moderately heavy rain over the southern half of Burma, Bassein recording 8" and Toungoo 6" during the forty-eight hours ending at 8 h. on the 16th.

Burma.—Rain occurred in lower Burma throughout the week and was moderately heavy during the existence of the disturbed weather in the Bay, but practically no rain fell

in the north of Burma except on the 13th. Temperature was slightly above normal in the northern half of the province till the 12th, on the 14th temperature fell everywhere and weather was cooler than usual during the remainder of the week over the whole province.

Northeast India and Orissa.—Weather was dry in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa; rainfall was fairly general in the remainder of the division on the 11th and 14th, and occurred daily in Assam. Skies were clear in the west of the division and cloudy in the east, and temperature was generally normal or in excess.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore and Raipur reported light falls of rain on the 11th. Skies were lightly clouded on the 10th and lightly to moderately clouded on the 16th, but were clear on the remaining days of the week Day temperature was approximately normal and night temperature was somewhat lower than usual.

Northwest India—Local light precipitation occurred at intervals in the northwest Himalayas, and on the 16th a light fall of rain was reported from Sambhar. Skies were generally clear except during the disturbed weather in the extreme north. Unusually cool weather prevailed during the first-half of the week; but later temperature rose and by the 15th was normal throughout the division.

The Peninsula—Local rain occurred nearly every day in the south of the Peninsula, but weather was dry elsewhere except for a light fall of rain at Belgaum on the 14th. Skies were generally clear except in the south and the coast districts, and temperature was nearly normal.

The rainfall of the past week has been largely above the average on the Burma coast and for the whole rainfall period commencing on the 3rd May it has been normal or in excess in Burma and normal in the subdivisions of Calcutta, Burdwan, Jubbulpore, Calicut and Madura; in all other parts of the country it has been in defect.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day —

May 10th. Sibsagar 0·60" and Negapatam 0·50".

" 11th. Bassein 1·02", Sibsagar 1·00", Cherra Poonjee 2·32", Burdwan 1·03" and Mysore 0·87".

" 12th. Bassein 2·65" and Sonemarg 0·52".

" 13th. Minbu 1·16", Yamethin 2·70", Dibrugarh 1·47", Sibsagar 2·54" and Trichinopoly 0·77".

" 14th. Moulmein 1·28", Rangoon 3·40", Bassein 1·30", Diamond Island 2·10", Jessore 1·90" and Darjeeling 2·26".

" 15th. Tavoy 1·76", Moulmein 2·29", Bassein 4·00", Diamond Island 2·63", Toungoo 2·20", Thayetmyo 2·05" and Kodaikanal 0·90".

" 16th. Port Blair 1·47", Tavoy 3·18", Moulmein 1·51", Bassein 4·19", Diamond Island 1·03", Toungoo 4·04", Coimbatore 1·00" and Calicut 1·75".

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 1 th May 1907.			Rainfall data from 3rd May 1907 to 16th May 1907.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	This week	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches.		
1 (a). Bay Islands	Port Blair	2·78	4·24	−1·46	6·98	6·65	+0·33	+ 5	+ 74
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	5·65	2·90	+2·75	13·67	4·93	+8·74	+177	+189
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)		2·13	1·46	+0·67	2·46	2·67	−0·21	− 8	− 73
3 Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	1·25	1·08	+0·17	1·26	2·36	−1·10	− 47	− 99
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·53	2·49	−1·96	1·32	4·83	−3·51	− 73	− 66
	Calcutta	1·03	1·23	−0·20	1·14	2·46	−1·32	− 54	− 91
5 Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	2·30	3·74	−1·44	3·53	7·23	−3·70	− 51	− 65
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur	1·02	1·66	−0·64	1·80	2·99	−1·19	− 40	− 41
	Darbhanga	0	0·60	−0·60	0	1·12	−1·12	−100	−100
	Bahraich	0	0·36	−0·36	0	0·53	−0·53	−100	−100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan	1·03	1·17	−0·14	1·03	2·40	−1·37	− 57	−100
	Patna	0	0·27	−0·27	0	0·43	−0·43	−100	−100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla	0·18	0·77	−0·59	0·23	1·26	−1·03	− 82	− 90
	Ludhiana	0	0·31	−0·31	0	0·50	−0·50	−100	−100
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·19	−0·19	−100	−100
	Lahore	0	0·26	−0·26	0	0·37	−0·37	−100	−100
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	.	0	0·16	−0·16	0·02	0·24	−0·22	− 92	− 75
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·15	−0·15	−100	−100
12. East Coast, North.	Waltair	0	0·45	−0·45	0	0·68	−0·68	−100	−100
	Cuttack	0·06	0·92	−0·86	0·06	1·66	−1·60	− 96	−100
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·41	−0·41	0	0·76	−0·76	−100	−100
	Raipur	0·06	0·18	−0·12	0·11	0·29	−0·18	− 62	− 55
	Jubbulpore	0·09	0·08	+0·01	0·09	0·15	−0·06	− 40	−100
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·10	−0·10	−100	−100
	Jaipur	0·04	0·10	−0·06	0·04	0·16	−0·12	− 75	−100
	Indore	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·14	−0·14	−100	−100
15. West Coast	Calicut	1·24	1·45	−0·21	1·84	2·71	−0·87	− 32	− 52
	Bombay	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·11	−0·11	−100	−100
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·05	−0·05	−100	−100
	Rajkot	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·04	−0·04	−100	−100
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·02	0·05	−0·03	0·02	0·11	−0·09	− 82	−100
18. Deccan	Bellary	0·01	0·36	−0·35	0·01	0·60	−0·59	− 98	−100
	Bijapur	0·07	0·16	−0·09	0·09	0·27	−0·18	− 67	− 82
	Hyderabad	0	0·24	−0·24	0	0·34	−0·34	−100	−100
19. South India	Mysore	0·35	0·75	−0·40	0·43	1·71	−1·28	− 75	− 92
	Madura	0·54	0·67	−0·13	0·77	1·32	−0·55	− 42	− 65
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·10	0·26	−0·16	0·33	0·43	−0·10	− 23	+ 35

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 16th May 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 11th May 1907.

Burma.—The rainfall of the week was very heavy in Amherst; heavy in Thaton and Tavoy, moderate in Myaungmya, Mergui, Maubin, Pyapon and Rangoon; and light in Pegu, Bassein, Prome, Toungoo, Sagaing, the Chin Hills, Tharrawaddy, Henzada and the Northern Shan States. Reaping of dry weather paddy has commenced in Katha, the Ruby Mines district and in the Myittha township of Kyaukse. Burning of hillsides for cultivation is completed in Magwe. Cultivation of early wet weather paddy has commenced in the Ruby Mines district and in the Monywa subdivision of Lower Chindwin and is completed in Mandalay. Plucking of tobacco is completed in the Arakan Hill Tracts and Minbu. Harvesting of miscellaneous crops is completed in Mandalay. Sowing of sesamum has commenced in the Northern Shan States. The standing crops are generally in good condition but early wet weather paddy in Mandalay and early sesamum in Kyaukse are in need of rain. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Amherst and Tharrawaddy and slightly in Bassein; it has fallen considerably in Mandalay and slightly in Maubin.

Eastern Bengal and Assam—The weather is hot. Slight to moderate rain fell in all districts except Bakarganj, Chittagong, Noakhali, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Dinajpur. More rain is wanted for jute and paddy in the Eastern Bengal districts and for tea in Cachar and Lakhimpur. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress and prospects are generally fair although red spider has appeared in some gardens in Cachar and Lakhimpur. Harvesting of early transplanted rice continues and prospects are fair. Sowing of jute and rice is in progress. Weeding of jute has commenced in some parts. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in Sibsagar. Gathering of potatoes in the Khasia Hills has commenced and prospects are very good. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 10½; Silchar 9 to 9½, Chittagong and Kohima 9, Comilla 8¾; Dacca and Sibsagar 8½; Mymensingh and Tezpur 8, Faridpur 6 to 8; Bogra 7¾; Rangamati, Rampur Boalia, Jalpaiguri, Sylhet, Dhubri and Dibrugarh 7½; Dinajpur 7¼, Barisal, Rangpur, Pabna, Gauhati and Nowgong 7, Tura 6 to 7; Noakhali 6½ and Shillong 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in six, fallen in four; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Bengal.—There was practically little or no rain throughout the Province during the week under review. In the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore and Darjeeling the rainfall was nominal, moderately heavy rain fell only in Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Cooch Behar. More rain is reported to be wanted in the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Champaran and Bhagalpur. The ploughing of lands for the next season's crops is still continuing in some districts. The sowing of paddy, jute and other autumn crops is still in progress. The prospects of the standing crops are fair. In Darbhanga the number of persons on test works is 1,715, on gratuitous relief 11,505; and on famine relief works 23,525. The fodder and water supply are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in ten and fallen in six districts and has remained stationary in the remaining eighteen districts of the Province.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. In some districts threshing and winnowing are nearing completion. Irrigation and weeding continue. Fields are being prepared for autumn crops and sowings have begun in places. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Markets are well stocked but fodder is dear in Sitapur, Bara Banki and Azamgarh. Prices are stationary with a tendency to rise in some districts.

Punjab—Light rain has fallen in parts of the Amritsar and Rawalpindi districts. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food-grains; wheat is falling in Hissar, Rohtak and Rawalpindi and rising in Jullundur and Sialkot. Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of cotton, sugarcane and extra spring crops continue, except in parts of Shahpur where sowings have been retarded on account of plague. Sugarcane is being weeded in Jullundur. The outturn of spring crops is good to average except in some districts where it is below average or poor. The condition of the standing crops is generally good. Locusts have damaged the standing sugarcane crop in Ambala and hoppers (locusts) have destroyed the standing crops in two tehsils of Mianwali where they are moving about in enormous masses; locusts have nearly been destroyed in Lyallpur. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Mianwali; green fodder is scanty in Ferozepore. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was no rain except slight showers in the Tank tehsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district. The standing crops are in excellent condition. The wheat crop has suffered from recent high winds in some villages of the Marwat tehsil in Bannu. The destruction of locusts still goes on in all districts except Hazara. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress; the outturn is reported good in Bannu. Extra spring crops and sugarcane are being sown. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Marwat tehsil in the Bannu district. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 14⅝ to 21¼; gram 16⅜ to 24; maize 24 1/16 to 30; and *bajra* 20 to 23¾ seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 11 to 23 and maize 11 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils where it is scarce.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright and is becoming warm, but is occasionally rainy. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Harvesting operations continue. Preparation of land for autumn sowings has commenced in many places. Cattle are in good condition except in some places in Mewar. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling in Marwar; rising in Banswara, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Bharatpur and Ajmer Merwara; and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—Light showers fell in parts of Gwalior. Harvesting of spring crops continues in Bhopal and is completed in Indore and Bundelkhand; threshing and winnowing are in progress in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar. The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair to good. The crops have been damaged by hail and rust in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in Indore and in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices have risen slightly in Malwa; are high in Baghelkhand; and are normal elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The days are very warm but the mornings and nights continue cool. Light local showers not exceeding 35 cents fell in five districts. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are still progressing in the Saugor, Narsinghpur, Bilaspur and Satpura districts. Preparation of land for next autumn sowings and raising and repairing of field embankments in rice districts are vigorously proceeding. Sugarcane is in good condition in Betul and Bilaspur. Fodder and water suffice, but the price of fodder is rising high in Nagpur, Akola and Yeotmal. Prices are generally steady or fluctuate very slightly with a tendency to rise, but are still equal to or exceed the scarcity level in seven districts.

Native States.—Chhuikhadan, Khairagarh, Kawardha, Rajnandgaon and Udaipur received light showers during the week. Threshing and winnowing and preparation of land for autumn sowings still continue. Sugarcane has been planted in Udaipur and is flourishing in Kawardha and Raigarh. Fodder and water are adequate everywhere. Prices remain stationary.

Bombay.—There was rain during the week in parts of Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by rust and blight in parts of Karachi and by locusts in parts of Belgaum and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Threshing of spring crops continues in parts of Sindh, Khandesh, Nasik and Palanpur. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, Palanpur and Cutch. Preparation of lands for autumn cultivation continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Kanara, the Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan and the Karnatak. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Karnatak 20 to 37 per cent, in the Deccan 21 to 31 per cent, and elsewhere 3 to 25 per cent less than the normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—One cent. The late rice harvest is in progress. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Prices:—wheat 7¼; coarse rice 7½; and *juar* 15¼ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good in parts of Mysore and slight in other districts. Prices of food-grains are steady. The standing crops are in good condition. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall—60 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras—The rainfall of the week was light to fair in Malabar, Coimbatore, Madura, the Nilgiris, South Canara, Tinnevelly and Tanjore; there was no rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, Bellary, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally good. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fifteen districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in three. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in seven. *Cholum* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly risen in five.

Nepal.—*Report for the quarter ending 15th April 1907.*—The rainfall for the period was 7·16 inches against 3·49 inches for the corresponding period last year.

January and February.—The second crop of potatoes and winter vegetables were sown.

March.—In the Terai the spring crop consisting of wheat, barley and gram was harvested and the outturn was fair. Sowing of Indian-corn was commenced in the hills.

April.—The wheat and barley crops are suffering from the excessive rain. The second crop of potatoes has commenced to be dug up and peas are being gathered in. Early rice is being sown and the fields are being prepared for the pepper and paddy crops.

The market is well stocked and the prices of food-grains continue normal, except wheat which is unusually cheap. The health of livestock throughout the country is reported to be good.

The weather is cool but unsettled; storms accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain being of frequent occurrence.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

Name of province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	28,279	11,863	40,142	25,240	11,505	36,745	—3,397
Total British Provinces . .	28,279	11,863	40,142	25,240	11,505	36,745	—3,397

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 16th May, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 11th May 1907, is published for general information.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I P	210	174
		Dholera Port	B G J -P		
		Ahmedabad City	B, P & C I	34	19
		Gogo Port	B G J -P.		
		Ahmedabad District	B B & C I & B G J P	96	6[illegible]
		Panch Mahals District	„	3	1
		Kaira District	„ „	140	8
		Broach Port	„		
		Broach District	„	13	9
		Mahikantha State	„ „	3	1
		Rewa Kantha State	„ „	7	3
		Surat Town and Port	„ „		
		Bulsar Port	„ „	3	
		Surat District	„ „	25	21
		Palanpur State	„ „	8	5
		Jhara Port			..
		Utan „	B, B & C I & B G J P		..
		Vesava „	„ „		
		Kolva „	B, B & C I		
		Trombay „	G. I P		
		Tarapur „	B, B & C I		
		Manori „	„ „		
		Mahim „	„ „		
		Darawi „	„ „	...	
		Dhanu „	„ „	...	...
		Bhiwndi „	G I P	3	..
		Aghashi „	B, B & C I.		—
		Shirgaon „	„ „		
		Kurla „			...
		Bassein „	B, B & C I	...	
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.	...	..
		Thana „	„	—	1
		Bandra „	B, B & C I	1	1
		Umbergaon Port	„ „		
		Kon „		...	
		Thana District	G. I P & B, B & C I.	10	9
	Central	Poona City	S. M & G I P.	...	..
		Poona District	„ „	5	1
		Satara „	S M.	186	95
		Ahmednagar District	G. I P.	... ..	..
		East Khandesh District	„	63	54
		West Khandesh „	„	5	2
		Nasik District	„	1	3
		Sholapur Town	„	......	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G I P	...	...
		Thal „		..	
		Mora „	G I P & B, B & C I.	..	...
		Panvel „	G I P	...	..
		Mahad „		..	...
		Nagothna „			
		Eshoi „		..	...
		Roha „	G I P & S M		...
		Ashtami „	„ „		...
		Revdanda „	B, B & C I		...
		Kolaba District	G I P. & B, B & C I.	9	5
		Ratnagiri Port	S M.	...	...
		Vizedrug „	„	.	...
		Harnai „	„	..	...
		Rajapur	„		...
		Vengurla „	„	1	1
		Malwan „		..	2
		Jaitapur „		...	.
		Dabhal „		..	
		Jaigad „			..
		Deogad „		..	...
		Ratnagiri District	S M	...	...
		Belgaum „	„	58	32
		Dharwar „	„	24	15
		Karwar Port	„		...
		Kumta „	„	.	...
		Kanara District	„	...	..
		Savantvadi State	„	...	
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W	115	111
		Karachi District	„	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J B	...	...
		Larkhana „		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B	...	...
		Sukkar District	N W	3	1
		Khairpur State	N W. & J. B	...	...
	Political Charges	Akalkot State	G I P.	...	...
		Aundh „	G I P. & S M	...	...
		Phaltan „	„ „	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra „	„ „	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Jukau Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Cambay State	"	......	1
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cutch State	" "	2	2
		Savanur "	S. M.	......	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	194	113
		Porbandar Port	"	......	...
		Jamnagar "	"	35	26
		Mahuwa Port	"	......	...
		Jafrabad "	"	......	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	......	...
		Verawal "	"	15	9
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	50	45
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	4	2
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	149	116
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Dharampur State	"	......	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Murud "	S. M.	......	...
		Barimandla "		......	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Majagaon "	"	......	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	......	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	......	...
		Janjira State	"	......	...
		Velan Port		......	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Dwarka Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	2	3
		Bet Port	"	......	...
		Kodinar Port	"	12	12
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	155	106
		Satara "	S. M.	7	6
		Jath "	"	......	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	5	5
		Aden		......	...
			TOTAL	1,656	1,161
Madras Presidency.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	......	...
		Anantapur District	" & S M.	......	...
		Salem District	"	3	2
		Bellary Town	S. M.	......	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	......	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras.	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Kurnool District	S. M. & Madras	......	...
		North Arcot District	S. I & „	......	...
		Cuddalore „	Madras	.....	...
		Mangalore „	„	...	...
		Tinnevelly District	S I	......	...
		Cuddapah „	Madras S. M. & S. I.	......	...
		Madura „	S I	....	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B.-N. & Madras	....	...
		Vizagapatam District	„ „	...	...
		Ganjam District	B N	....	...
		Ermalai Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S I & Madras	2	2
		Chingleput „	„ „	.....	...
		Godavari „	Madras	2 (a)	2 (a)
		Cannanore Port	„	...	...
		Tanjore District	S I.	1 (a)	...
		Trichinopoly „	„	.....	...
		Cochin State	Madras	......	...
		Bimlipatam Port	„	.....	...
		Calingapatam „	„	.....	...
		Coconada „	„	....	...
		Gopalpore „	B N.	.	...
			TOTAL	5	6
BENGAL	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I., E B S. & B. N.	310 (b)	294 (b)
		24-Parganas District	E B S	3 (c)	2
		Jessore District	B. C.	4 (c)	2 (c)
		Nadia „	E B S	....	...
		Murshidabad District	„ & E. I.	....	...
		Khulna District	„	......	...
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	......	...
		Burdwan „	E. I.	3 (a)	3 (a)
		Howrah Town	E I. & B. N.	9	8
		Howrah District	E I.	2	1
		Hooghly „	„	2 (a)	2 (a)
		Birbhum „	„	......	...
		Bankura „	B. N.	......	...
	Patna ...	Champaran District	B. & N. W.	......	...
		Chapra Town	„	.....	...
		Saran District	„	1,041	1,029
		Gaya Town	E. I.	20	20
		Gaya District		143	128

(a) Imported. (b) Three imported. (c) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Patna	Muzaffarpur Town	B. & N.-W.	......	...
		Muzaffarpur District	"	218	218
		Darbhanga Town	"	12	11
		Darbhanga District	"	50	48
		Shahabad "	E. I.	149	135
		Dinapore	"	......	...
		Patna City	"	84	84
		Patna District	"	381	346
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	......	...
		Monghyr District	"	47	56
		Darjeeling "	D. H.	......	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	5	2
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	......	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	......	...
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	23	21
		Gangpur State	B. N.	......	...
		Manbhum District	B. N.	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	......	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	5	6
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	......	...
		Sambalpur "	"	......	...
			TOTAL	2,512	2,415
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	587	574
		Meerut Cantonment	"	......	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	2,624	2,528
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	......	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	3,618	3,618
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	164	152
		Koil "		......	...
		Hathras City		29	28
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	319	74
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	10	10
		Hardwar Union	"	......	...
		Roorkee Town	"	......	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	1,706	1,010
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	323	321
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	1	1
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	......	...
		Etawah District	"	127	127
		Fatehgarh	R., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	7	7
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	510	508

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Agra	Mainpuri District	E I.	133	131
		Agra City	B, B. & C I, G I P, & E I	61	56
		Agra District	" " " "	34	25
		Etah "	"	204	179
		Muttra City	" & G I. P	97	97
		Muttra District	" "	591	591
	Rohil-khand	Bareilly City	R & K. & O & R.	125	121
		Bareilly District	" "	2?2	2?6
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	14	17
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	82	105
		Budaun District	O. & R & B, B & C I	998	755
		Bijnor Town	"	...	...
		Bijnor District	"	1,133	1,120
		Moradabad City	" & R. K	73	73
		Moradabad District	" "	853	815
		Pilibhit District	R K.	58	45
	Allaha-bad.	Allahabad City	E I & O & R.	66	65
		Allahabad District	" "	7	7
		Cawnpur City	" , B. B & C I & G I. P. (I. M Sec)	31	28
		Cawnpur District	" " "	79	78
		Fatehpur "	E I	145	131
		Banda "	G I P (I M Sec) & E I	.	..
		Jhansi City	" (")	.....	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	......	..
		Hamirpur "	" (")	.....	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N W & O & R	.	..
		Benares City	" " "	24	25
		Benares District	" " " & E I	31	27
		Ballia "	" " "	413	407
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B & N. W.	83	68
		Ghazipur "	E I. & B. & N W	574	574
		Mirzapur City	" (	32	31
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	115	23
	Gorakh-pur.	Azamgarh City	E I.	......	...
		Azamgarh District	"	269	274
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	84	84
		Gorakhpur District	"	103	98
		Basti District	"	53	35

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Kamaun	Naini Tal District	O & R.	.. ...	..
		Garhwal "	"	... ..	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R, & B & N W.	349	341
		Lucknow City	" " & R K	140	136
		Lucknow District	" "	157	157
		Hardoi "	"	129	109
		Rae Bareli "	"	255	212
		Sitapur "	R K.	113	117
		Kheri "	"	38	37
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B & N W	6	6
		Gonda "	"	18	20
		Partabgarh "	O & R.	18	18
		Sultanpur "	"	165	91
		Ajodhia	" & B & N W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	"	10	10
		Fyzabad District	"	113	100
		Bara Banki Town	B & N. W. & O & R.	.. ...	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	406	382
			TOTAL	15,8 5	17,0 7
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B, B & C I	933	712
		Hissar "	" & N W.	468	419
		Karnal "	E I	1,754	1,754
		Simla "	K S	.. ..	...
		Delhi City	"	103 (a)	97 (a)
		Delhi District	E I N-W O & R & G I P & B, B & C. I.	1,303 (a)	1,299 (a)
		Ambala "	N W. & E I.	1,711	1,668
		Ludhiana "	"	543	300
		Rohtak "	"	3,571	3 365
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	592	393
		Jullundur District	"	4,872	4,214
		Hoshiarpur "	"	1,005	918
		Ferozepur "	"	4,145	3,279
		Kangra "	"	27 (a)	25 (a)
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N W.	126	126
		Amritsar District	"	2,514	2 504
		Gurdaspur "	"	2,2 7	1 845
		Lahore City	"	898	291
		Lahore District	"	4,915	3 982
		Gujranwala District	"	5,545	5,523
		Montgomery City	"	......	...
		Montgomery District	"	1,073	636
		Sialkot "	"	6 292	6,130

(a) Figures for the two weeks ending 11th May 1907.

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Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District . . .	N. W.	1,457	1,449
		Gujrat "	"	5,153	5,135
		Shahpur "	"	4,757	4,613
		Jhelum "	"	4,983	4,893
		Attock " . .	"	603	611
	Multan	Mianwali District .	N. W.	8 (a)	6 (a)
		Lyallpur "	"	510	276
		Jhang " . .	"	791 (b)	653 (b)
		Muzaffargarh " .	"	..	
		Multan . .	"	3 (a)	1 (a)
...		Patiala City . . .	Rajpura Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	42	42
		Patiala State .	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	882	879
		Kapurthala State .	N. W.	1,1[illegible]1	1,157
		Malerkotla "	"		...
		Nalagarh " .	"	.	...
		Jind " .	"	296	201
		Kalsia State "	"	29	25
		Faridkot " . .	"	19	12
		Dujana .	" . . .	67 (c)	50 (c)
		Nabha "	"	679	673
			TOTAL .	66,4[illegible]2	60,186
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town . . .	Burma	39	37
		Hanthawaddy District	"	..	...
		Pegu " . . .	"	2 (f)	2 (f)
		Tharrawaddy " .	"	1	...
		Prome " .	"	.....	.
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District . .	"	2	1
		Bassein " . .	"	13	10
		Henzada " . .	"	6 (d)	6 (d)
		Pyapon " . . .	"	1	1
		Myaungmya " . . .	"	1	1
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District . .	"	2	2
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	....	...
		Tavoy District . . .	"	......	...
		Moulmein Town . . .	"	29 (e)	24 (e)
		Thaton District . .	"	2	3
	Minbu	Pakokku District . . .	"	......	...
		Minbu "	"	......	...
		Magwe "	"	......	...
		Thayetmyo "	"	......	...

(a) Imported.
(b) Figures for the two weeks ending 11th May 1907.
(c) Figures for the week ending 4th May 1907.
(d) Including 1 seizure and 1 death of week ending 4th May 1907.
(e) Including 4 seizures and 3 deaths of week ending 4th May 1907.
(f) Figures for week ending 1[illegible]th April 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Myitkyina District . . .	Burma	......	...
		Bhamo „	„	......	...
		Mandalay Town . . .	„	2	2
		Mandalay District . . .	„	..	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . .	„	.. ...	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District.	„	......	...
		Sagaing „ . . .	„	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District . . .	„	. ...	...
		Yamethin „ . . .	„	... ..	.
		Kyaukse „ . . .	„	... ..	.
		Meiktila „ . . .	„		..
			TOTAL .	110	89
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	.. ...	...
		Malda „	„	. . .	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	„	.....	...
		Dacca District	„	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Faridpur District . . .	„	.	.
			TOTAL .	1	1
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	. . ..	...
		Nagpur District . . .	„	11	11
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	2	2
		Wardha District . . .	„	7	6
		Kamptee Cantonment . .	B. N.	. ...	...
		Kamptee Town	„	......	...
		Chanda „	G. I. P.	.. .	..
		Chanda District . . .	„	...	...
		Bhandara Town . .	B. N.	1	1
		Bhandara District . . .	„	5	2
		Balaghat Town	„	4	4
		Balaghat District . . .	„	13	8
	Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpore Town . . .	E. I. & G. I. P.	. ...	1 (b)
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . .	„ „	2	...
		Jubbulpore District . . .	„ „	86	71
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . .	.. ...	...
		Damoh District . . .	„ („) . .	2	1
		Saugor Cantonment . . .	„ („) . .	.. ..	...
		Saugor Town	„ („) . .	......	...
		Saugor District	„ („) . .	3	1
		Chappara Town . . .	„ („) . .	......	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	.. ...	...
		Seoni District	„	44	28
		Mandla „	„	16	4

(a) Imported. The death occurred on the 23rd April 1907.
(b) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Norbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Burhanpur "	G I P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G I P. & B, B. & C. I.	13	12
		Pachmari	"	......	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	.....	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	6	8
		Narsingpur Town	"	..	...
		Narsingpur District	"	23	22
		Betul "	"	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	.....	...
		Chhindwara District	B N.	53	38
	Chhattisgarh	Drug Town	B N.	......	...
		Bilaspur "	"	......	...
		Bilaspur District	"	.. ...	...
		Raipur Town	"	.. ...	...
		Raipur District	"	4	3
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I P.	......	1
		Akola District	"	84	54
		Buldana Town	"	......	...
		Buldana District	"	139	107
		Yeotmal Town	"	......	...
		Yeotmal District	"	......	...
		Ellichpur City	"	.. ...	...
		Amraoti Town	"	.. ..	...
		Amraoti District	"	125 (a)	115 (a)
			Total	643	500
Mysore State	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S M & Madras	6	6
		Bangalore City	" "	12	12
		Bangalore District	" "	49	26
		Mysore City	"	15	7
		Mysore District	"	15	11
		Kolar "	Madras	... ..	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	4	3
		Tumkur District	S M.	......	...
		Shimoga "	"	2	2
		Chitaldrug "	"	... .	...
		Kadur "	"	.....	1
		Hassan "	"	4	4
			Total	107	72
Hyderabad State.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	......	...
		Parbhani "	N. G. S.	......	...
		Gulbarga "	G. I. P. & N. G S.	......	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	10 (b)	6 (b)
			Total	10	6

(a) Three imported.
(b) Figures for the period from 30th April to 6th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
CENTRAL INDIA		Indore City	B, B & C I.	.. ..	
		Indore State	" & G I P.	25 (a)	9 (a)
		Indore Residency	"		...
		Ujjain City	" & G I P	.. ..	..
		Gwalior "	G I P	..	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B, B & C I & G I P	..	.
		Dhar State	G I P (I M Sec) & Gwalior	.. ..	...
		Pathari "	" (")	. ..	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	.	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		..	
		Bhopal City	G I P		.
		Bhopal Agency	"	41 (a)	20 (a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)	"		...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		..	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G I P		...
		Maksudangarh State	G I P (I M Sec)	.	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B, B & C I (Rajputana Malwa)		..
		Nimach "	"	.....	..
		Rutlam City	"	.	...
		Rutlam State	"		
		Dewas Town	"		
		Dewas State	G I P	.	.
		Narsingarh State		...	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		24 (a)	28 (a)
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G I P	..	...
		Baghelkhand Agency States		8	8
		Rewa Town	"	.. ..	...
		Rewa State	"	.. .	...
		Sehore State	"	.....	...
		Datia City	"	. ...	...
		Datia State	"	......	...
		Sailana Town	B, B. & C. I	. ..	...
		Sailana State	"	10 (a)	11 (a)
		Sitamau State	"		
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagh State	"	...	
		Jhabua "	"	8	8
		Jaora Town	"	.	...
		Jaora State	"	64	45
		Agar Military Station	G I P		...
		Manpur	B, B & C I	. ..	...
		Rajgarh State	G I P.	.	...
		Kurwai "	"	.	...
		Barwani "	" & B, B & C. I	. ...	...
		Lashkar City	"	. ...	...
			TOTAL	180	129

(a) Figures for the week ending the 4th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	106	77
		Ajmer City	„	...	...
		Ajmer District	„	2(b)	2(b)
		Ajmer-Merwara District	„	.	
		Abu Road	„	...	...
		Mewar State	„	230	87
		Partabgarh State	„	..	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	„	... (a)	. (a)
		Tonk State	„	16	10
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	5	10
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur State	„	11	...
		Kishengarh Town	„		...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	15(b)	11(b)
		Jhallawar „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	.	..
		Kotah „	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Sirohi „	„	2	...
		Shahpura „	G. I. P.	2	
		Dholpur State	„	. (a)	... (a)
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	..	
		Alwar State	„	68	44
		Beawar	„	....	...
		Karauli State	„	......	..
		Banswara Town	„	.. ...	...
		Banswara State	„	4 (a)	4 (a)
			TOTAL	461	245
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	197	134
		Kathua District	„	17	17
			TOTAL	214	151
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	......	...
		Hazara District	„	2	3
		Bannu „	.	......	1
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	......	...
		Kohat Town	„	......	...
		Kohat District	„	......	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	„	30	25
		Dikhan	.	... ..	...
		Peshawar Town	N. W.	27	17
		Peshawar District	„	27	28
		Khyber Agency		10	8
		Nowshera Cantonment	N. W.	......	...
			TOTAL	96	82
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	......	...
		Hirok	„	......	...
		Sibi	„	......	...
		Las Bela State	„	......	..
			TOTAL	......	...
		Bahrein Island (in the Persian Gulf)		......	...
			TOTAL	......	.
			GRAND TOTAL	91,275	82,400

(a) Figures for the week ending the 3rd May 1907. (b) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 3026-Exc.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

EXCISE.

Simla, the 16th May 1907.

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department Nos. 2994, 2995, 2996 and 2997-Exc., dated the 16th May 1907.

Ordered, that the foregoing Resolutions be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2994-Exc.

The 16th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.

In this Resolution the Government of India propose to consider the recommendations made by the Excise Committee in Chapters III to VI of their Report, along with the relevant portions of Major Redford's Report on the "Quality, Manufacture and Excise control of alcoholic liquors in India." The portions of the Excise Committee's Report which are here brought under review are the most important of all, for they deal with the question of the consumption of country spirit and the methods by which its production and taxation should be controlled.

2. The main object underlying the reforms in Excise policy and procedure which the Committee were called on to consider is of course the regulation and restriction of consumption. The Government of India, as observed in paragraph 2 of their Resolution No. 5001-Exc., dated the 7th September 1905, appointing the Committee, have no desire to interfere with the habits of those who use alcohol in moderation, and deem it necessary to make due provision for the needs of such persons; but their settled policy is to minimise temptation to for those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those who do. Fiscal considerations in connection with the liquor traffic are important, not as an end in themselves, but simply because, as stated in the Resolution in question, the most effective method of forwarding the policy of Government in regard to consumption is "to make the tax upon liquor as high as it is possible to raise it without stimulating illicit production to a degree which would increase instead of diminishing the total consumption, and without driving people to substitute deleterious drugs for alcohol or a more for a less harmful form of liquor."

3. To deal first with the last mentioned consideration, Major Bedford has shown (pages 140 and 141 of his Report) that such injury to health as arises from alcoholic indulgence is due purely to excessive consumption, and not to any specially toxic properties of any particular kind of liquor. Fermented liquors are more wholesome than spirit simply because they contain less alcohol, an advantage which manifestly may be neutralised by their consumption in larger quantities. As between the various classes of spirit, it is clear from the result of Major Bedford's enquiries that the commonly prevailing idea that cheap imported spirit is specially pernicious, is unfounded. So too

(*vide* pages 18 and 205 to 208 of Major Bedford's Report) is the similar idea that outstill spirit, and spirit produced by the crude processes in force in central distilleries, are materially worse in quality than even the better classes of imported spirit, or than spirits made in India by European methods. Spirit produced by native processes is no doubt defective in some respects—mainly in regard to excess of acidity due to inferior methods of distillation; but these defects can be removed by concentration of the centres of production and by improvement in methods. The conclusion at which Major Bedford has arrived (pages 153 to 155 of his Report) is that it is unnecessary to lay down any tests of quality or standards in respect to spirit in general and country spirit in particular, and in this conclusion the Government of India agree.

4. This conclusion is, however, in no way inconsistent with the suggestion, made in paragraph 47 of the Excise Committee's Report, that in Contract Distillery areas the contract distiller should be bound to produce liquor of a certain quality or purity. The fact that it is found to be unnecessary for the State to interfere on hygienic grounds in the matter of quality, where liquor is subject to ordinary trade competition, does not debar it from such interference when it has, by its own action, given a particular producer the monopoly of production of country spirit in a specified area. In the latter case it is bound to see that the producer does not abuse his position, and it may and ought to require, as one of the conditions of the contract, that the liquor produced shall not be unwholesome. While, therefore, it would be unnecessary and undesirable to prescribe any general standard of quality or purity for contract distillery liquor, which will be produced in future in distilleries working under varied conditions in different parts of India, it should certainly be provided that the liquor issued from every such distillery shall be subject to periodical analysis, and that the distiller shall be bound to take steps to remedy defects in his product which the provincial Excise Commissioner may consider material.

5. As regards consumption, it was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker in his speech on the Budget of 1905-06, that there are no means of obtaining any statistics for outstill areas, and this is one of the bad features of the system. The Excise Committee have, however, found (paragraph 73 of the Report) that the system is "responsible for a great tendency to increase of drinking." The objections to a system which affords no adequate check on consumption by the imposition of quantitative duty are indeed patent, and the only defence which can be made on behalf of outstills is that they must be maintained in tracts where it is impossible, under present conditions, to exercise the adequate control which the successful working of a distillery system demands, and that in these cases it is obviously better to impose a lump tax on liquor than to have none at all.

6. As regards the distillery areas which, as shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker in his Budget speech just referred to, have been largely increased of late years at the expense of the areas under outstills, and are now in process of still further increase in the Central Provinces and in Bengal, the statistics then quoted by him and those given in paragraph 72 of the Excise Committee's Report show the very abstemious character of the population as a whole. The majority of that population is, however, composed of habitual abstainers, and no doubt in certain areas some classes of the population drink to an extent which it is desirable to check by improved distillery and preventive arrangements and by enhanced taxation.

7. The areas found by the Committee (paragraphs 77 to 91 of the Report) to be those of relatively high consumption are set forth below:

(*a*) In *Bengal* consumption is mainly confined to three distinct tracts—one comprising Calcutta and its neighbourhood; the second the Darjeeling district; and the third, and most important, the greater part of the Patna division, two districts of the Bhagalpur division and three districts of Chota Nagpur.

(*b*) In *Eastern Bengal and Assam* consumption is highest in the Dacca district. The Dacca division as a whole is also responsible for a considerable consumption of cheap imported spirits.

(c) In the *United Provinces* the area of greatest consumption adjoins Bihar and stretches up the Gogra and Jamna rivers as far north as Lucknow, the bulk of the consumption being, however, confined to large cities and cantonments. The consumption in the districts of Agra, Bareilly and Dehra Dun is also high.

(d) In the *Punjab* high consumption is confined to a tract consisting mainly of the Sikh districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Ferozepore, Jullundur and Ludhiana, and the cities and cantonments of Simla, Ambala and Rawalpindi. Illicit distillation is rife in some of the central districts, the consumption of illicit liquor being estimated to be at least equal to that of licit.

(e) In *Madras* there is a very large consumption of toddy, and consumption as a whole is more equally distributed than in other provinces.

(f) The *Bombay Presidency proper* consumes more than one-third of all the distillery liquor drunk in India. The area of highest consumption comprises the city of Bombay and the adjoining districts of Thana and Kolaba, together with those of Surat, Broach and Khandesh. Next come the cities of Ahmedabad, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Hubli; next the south coast districts of Kanara and Ratnagiri; and then the districts of Panch Mahals and Kaira.

(g) In *Sind* consumption is large in the towns of Karachi, Hyderabad, Kotri, Shikarpur, Sukkur and Rohri.

(h) In the *Central Provinces* consumption is highest in the town and cantonment of Jubbulpore, and in the districts of Bhandara, Chanda, Ellichpur and Betul, the last three of which are largely inhabited by aboriginal tribes.

(i) In *Coorg* the rate of consumption per head is higher than in any other province, and that of *Ajmer-Merwara* is only exceeded by Coorg, Bombay and the Central Provinces.

(j) In the *cantonment areas in Native States* figures of consumption are available only for Bangalore and Nowgong and in both of these the consumption is high.

8. A relatively high consumption in particular areas is of course largely determined by causes which are beyond the control of Government, *e.g.*, considerations of race, caste and religion, climate and occupation. Moreover, as regards occupation, the industrial development of India, diverting agricultural labourers to large towns, where they are employed on relatively high wages on exhausting work, and are at the same time free from the checks afforded by local public opinion in their own villages, is bound to lead to larger consumption. So also, as in all countries, will agricultural and trade prosperity. In some cases too, as in the instance of Khandesh, noted in paragraph 84 of the Committee's Report, an apparent increase in consumption is due to more efficient control of illicit practices, and the greater the reform in this direction, the larger will be the diversion of consumption from illicit to licit liqour. Lastly, the backward outstill areas contain, generally speaking, a larger proportion of drinkers than the more advanced distillery tracts, and their absorption in the latter will tend *primâ facie* to raise the average rate of recorded consumption.

9. On the other hand, consumption is in many cases higher than it need be owing to causes which it is in the power of Government to remove or lessen by more adequate preventive arrangements, better Excise systems—including greater care as regards the number and situation of shops, a matter which will be dealt with in connection with Chapter XI of the Report—and higher taxation. These considerations apply *in toto* to the areas to which it would have been possible to apply a distillery system but which have been hitherto left under outstills, and in part, as the Committee have shown, to the distillery areas also.

10. As regards the latter, the following figures will make this clear. For the year 1904-05, on which the Excise Committee base their statistics, the provincial figures as regards consumption are as follows, the provinces being arranged in inverse order of consumption, as compared with population, in distillery tracts. It must be borne in mind in considering this statement that the average provincial figures of duty and total taxation represent, as a rule, the net resultant of a number of different rates of duty applied to different districts:

PROVINCE	Consumption of country spirit per head of population in distillery areas in 1904-05 in drams per annum.	Percentage of country spirit revenue derived from distillery systems.	Percentage of country spirit revenue derived from the outstill system.	Average rate of duty per proof gallon in distillery areas in 1904-05.	Total average taxation per proof gallon in distillery areas in 1904-05.	REMARKS
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	0·1	15	85	4 0 2	8 8 10	
North-West Frontier Province.	0·4	100	Nominal	4 0 0	7 4 3	
Punjab	0·7	100	Nominal.	4 0 0	6 1 4	There is a large amount of illicit consumption in the Punjab.
Bengal	1·4	51	49	3 8 1	5 8 7	
Madras	1·7	96	4	4 1 2	5 13 2	Madras has a large consumption of fermented liquors.
United Provinces . .	1·8	88	12	2 11 7	3 13 7	
Sind	2·7	100	...	5 0 2	5 3 9	
Ajmer-Merwara . . .	4·8	100	...	2 10 5	2 10 5	
Central Provinces proper .	5·4 (a)	58	42	2 0 2	3 10 0	The consumption of opium and hemp drugs is relatively high, and there is considerable consumption of fermented liquor in parts of the province. The number of country spirit shops is also higher in proportion to population than anywhere else in India.
Berar		64	36	3 1 8	5 8 3	
Bombay proper . . .	7·4	100	Nominal.	3 3 1	3 12 1	In the area under the District Monopoly system the average total taxation is Rs. 3-2-5.
Coorg	7·7	100		5 0 6	5 5 10	

(a) The average consumption per head seems to be much the same in Berar and the Central Provinces proper.

NOTE.—It may be explained in connection with the above figures that they relate to a year antecedent to the institution of considerable Excise reforms now in course of adoption in the Central Provinces and Bengal.

11. The above figures show that, taking the major provinces, in Bombay, where taxation is lowest, the relative consumption in distillery areas is highest, a situation which may be largely attributed to the operation of the District Monopoly system. This system, apart from the fact that it is accompanied by a low rate of taxation, leaves preventive work which should properly be undertaken by Government largely in the hands of the district contractors; and, as the Committee have indicated in paragraphs 34 and 85 of their Report, this delegated function is not satisfactorily discharged.

In the Central Provinces the number of shops was formerly excessive, but this is now being reduced. Moreover, the rate of duty under the lately superseded Modified Bonded Warehouse and the Sadar Distillery systems was low.

In Ajmer-Merwara the District Monopoly system is in force and the rate of taxation is low.

In Coorg and Berar, though the rate of taxation is fairly high, the rate of consumption is much above the average for India, which the Committee estimate in paragraph 86 of their Report as 2·1 drams per head of population per annum. The reason assigned for the high consumption in Coorg is that the population contains a large proportion of drinking classes who get good wages while the preventive arrangements are defective, illicit distillation being rife. The Committee do not give any special explanation as regards Berar.

Again, in a number of the districts which the Committee have noted as areas of relatively high consumption, the existing rate of still-head duty is lower than the general average for the province to which they belong.

12. There is in fact adequate evidence to show that in many instances the duty is unduly low, and occasionally that it has been reduced in recent years, such reduction having had the effect of increasing consumption, as in the case (referred to by the Committee in paragraph 94 of their Report) of the Bengal districts noted in the margin. Similarly, in paragraphs 78 and 80 of the Report it is pointed out that in Bengal high rates of district taxation are accompanied by low consumption, and *vice versâ*, and that in the United Provinces the majority of the districts of high consumption are those which show the lowest incidence of taxation.

Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Mozuffarpore, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpore and Midnapore.

The above remarks indicate that in present circumstances an advance of taxation is in many cases feasible and desirable.

13. The measures which the Committee propose for restriction and better control of consumption will now be considered. The first and most obvious necessity is to curtail the outstill areas as far as possible. A vigorous policy towards this end had been initiated in Bengal and the Central Provinces before the Committee assembled. In Bengal the programme submitted by the Local Government in 1904-05, and approved by the Government of India, involved the ultimate extinction of most of the outstill tracts in the present province, and a beginning has already been made in this direction by the abolition of the outstill areas in Midnapur and Cuttack, and the application of the distillery system to Darjeeling, the whole of which district was formerly under outstills. In the Central Provinces, as the Excise Committee state (paragraph 21 of the Report), the outstill system formerly in force over the greater part of the province has already been restricted to the central range of the Satpuras and the hilly and backward country in the south of the Chhatisgarh division, and will ultimately be narrowed down to the zamindaris of Raipur, Bilaspur and Chanda and a part of the Mandla district.

14. In the other provinces in which the outstill areas were large in 1904-05, *viz.*, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, Baluchistan and Madras, the position is now as follows (paragraph 21 of the Report):

(1) In Eastern Bengal and Assam, a Contract Distillery system has been introduced in the Sibsagar district of Assam, and this will gradually be extended throughout the tea garden districts, while it is understood that the Local Government contemplates the eventual abolition of outstills throughout the whole of Eastern Bengal.

(2) In the United Provinces portions of the outstill areas have already been brought under distilleries, and it is hoped in course of time to reduce the former till outstills are confined to the hilly portions of Garhwal and Almora, and isolated parts of the Pilibhit, Kheri, Gonda, Bahraich, Agra, Etawah, Jhansi and Mirzapur districts.

(3) In Baluchistan (at present entirely under outstills), where the bulk of the population consists of Muhammadan abstainers and liquor consumption is confined to cantonments, trade centres, and the country along the railway lines, no steps have yet been taken. But the Committee recommend the application of a distillery system to the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi districts and to places on the railway, thus rendering the retention of outstills necessary only at a few outlying stations, such as Fort Sandeman and Loralai.

(4) In Madras, where the bulk of the outstill areas consists of the wild agency tracts of the Northern Circars, the Committee

propose the gradual extension of the Contract Distillery system as communications are improved and general development progresses, and instance certain tracts in the eastern portion of the agencies and elsewhere in which it may be possible to make this advance at no distant date.

15. To turn to tracts in which outstill areas are already a matter of relatively little importance, it is proposed in the Punjab to adopt a policy of complete abolition. The cantonments in Central India are, under orders recently conveyed to the Agent to the Governor General, to be brought under the Contract Distillery system. The Committee further propose the application of a distillery system to the Deesa cantonment and to those which exist in the Hyderabad State.

16. In the opinion of the Government of India the programme outlined above is an excellent one. If fully carried out, it will, as stated in paragraph 21 of the Committee's Report, confine the operation of the Outstill system to a large block of feverish and inaccessible country lying between Chota Nagpur and the Godavari and to certain small areas of the United Provinces, Madras, Bombay and Baluchistan, which for special reasons cannot be brought under more advanced arrangements. It may, however, be possible to reduce this area in the Madras Presidency by the elimination of the Chavakkat Deputy Tahsildar's division and of British Cochin which could be brought under a distillery system, provided that the Cochin State is willing to adopt such a system in respect to its own territory. The Governor General in Council would suggest to the Government of Madras that the Cochin Durbar should be addressed on this subject.

17. As regards the areas which it may be found necessary to retain under the Outstill system, the Committee were asked in paragraph 8 of the Resolution of the Government of India No. 5001-Exc., dated the 7th September 1905, to consider how far the evils to which the system is subject could be minimised by the following measures :

(1) By bringing the quantity of the outturn under stricter control.

(2) By making the incidence of taxation bear a more definite proportion to the outturn.

(3) By improving the quality and regulating the strength of the liquor.

(4) By preventing the smuggling of outstill liquor into distillery areas.

(5) By prohibiting the sale of liquor to children or to drunken persons.

(6) By checking the occurrence of drunkenness in the neighbourhood of shops or stills.

(7) By securing a reasonable degree of conformity with local public opinion as to the location of shops.

The Government of India accept the conclusion of the Committee that the adoption of the first three of the above suggestions is unnecessary, since if circumstances admit of the exercise by Government of a sufficient measure of control to enable it to carry out such a policy in respect of outstills, the proper method would be to introduce a distillery system. The other measures suggested are clearly desirable.

The attention of Local Governments is invited to the suggestion of the Committee that, in order to check the smuggling of outstill liquor into distillery areas, the establishment of a shop or still within a fixed limit of the outer border of an outstill area should be prohibited, and that the most effective means of obtaining the other objects specified is the appointment of a responsible staff. The main duty of such a staff would be the control of shops and it should serve to prepare the way for the introduction of the distillery system.

18. Questions relating to shops and establishments will be more fully discussed in reviewing Chapters XI—XIII of the Report. Meanwhile, it may be

noted that where outstill areas are to be retained either temporarily or permanently, the number of shops should be reduced when possible, as is proposed by the Committee in the case of the Madras Agency tracts and in the Central Provinces. In the letter province this policy has already been approved in paragraph 6 of this Department's letter No. 3947-Exc., dated the 11th July 1905. Steps should also be taken, as the Committee suggest, to put a stop to the hawking of liquor and its sale in weekly markets. Their further suggestion that liquor vendors in backward areas should be debarred from lending money or acquiring land is, in the opinion of the Government of India, impracticable and would certainly be evaded.

19. In paragraph 92 of their Report the Committee refer to the suggestion made by a local Excise Commissioner that distillery liquor should be issued to outstill areas free of duty. This course would, as the Committee evidently consider, be an ineffective *viâ media*. If it were possible to ensure that liquor so issued would become the staple of consumption, it should also be possible to introduce a regular distillery system.

20. The question of the system of Excise management to be adopted in distillery areas will now be considered.

In paragraphs 9 to 13 of their Resolution No. 1975-Exc., dated the 6th April 1905, and in paragraph 10 of their Resolution No. 5001-Exc., dated the 7th September 1905, the Government of India advocated the policy of concentrating the production of country spirit in a relatively small number of well-equipped distilleries working by European processes. The object which they had in view was two-fold, namely—

(1) Production of more wholesome liquor.

(2) Greater security to the revenue, as production in such distilleries could be more adequately controlled, and the spirit turned out therefrom could be more readily distinguished from the products of illicit distillation, or from smuggled imports from outstill areas.

The fact that the products of the crude central distilleries are, as explained in paragraph 3 of this Resolution, not at present distinctly worse than those of the regularly equipped distilleries does not affect these considerations. It is clear from the results of Major Bedford's investigations that such spirit is in the generality of cases capable of considerable improvement both as regards diminution of acidity and other defects, and in respect to economy of production. In connection with the latter point it should be explained that the object to be aimed at should be the reduction of the cost of manufacture to a point as low as is compatible with the turning out of liquor of a good quality, with a view to the imposition thereon of high taxation so as to enhance the price to the consumer. This could be effected either by a direct increase of the duty, or by obtaining a reduction of the *ex*-duty price at which contract distillers supply the retail vendors and then securing larger fees from the latter for the privilege of sale.

It has been emphatically stated by Major Bedford that improvements in the above directions can be brought about only by a greater concentration and more adequate supervision of distilleries and, where necessary, by securing the guidance of skilled distillery officers (pages 153, 164, 200, 207 and 208 of his Report). In these views the Government of India entirely agree. No material improvement can be looked for in distilleries which (as in the case of certain of those under the Bengal Central Distillery system) are mere collections of petty stills whose transactions are on a very small scale. It would also be impossible to replace the ignorant and ill-paid distillery officers at present employed over a large part of India by a more adequate and more expensive agency without effecting a corresponding decrease in their number.

21. In Chapter XV of his Report (pages 206 to 208) Major Bedford has raised the question of the relative merits of patent and pot stills and has

deprecated the substitution of large capitalist concerns working extensive patent-stills for pot-still distilleries. The Government of India had, however, no intention of prescribing or recommending the general introduction of patent-stills. In Madras, where the Excise Committee have found that the distillery arrangements have reached a stage of efficiency as yet not attained elsewhere, a number of the distilleries work with pot and goose-neck stills (*vide* pages 2 to 8 of the Appendix to Major Bedford's Report). The question of patent *versus* pot stills is really a matter of economy in production and if, as Major Bedford appears to think, pot-stills, can be improved so as to make their outturn as efficient as that of the patent-stills, they will hold their ground.

22. The Government of India observe with satisfaction that the Excise Committee are entirely in favour of a system of concentration of distillation. This involves as a necessary corollary the abolition of the present crude central distilleries where effective control of the distiller's operations is practically impossible, improvement in processes extremely difficult, and the cost of production relatively high, thus leading, as explained in paragraph 20 above to economic loss. That policy is already in course of development in Bengal and the Central Provinces and has also been accepted by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

In the United Provinces, where the central distilleries are of a more advanced pattern than in Bengal, the Committee propose (paragraph 29 of the Report) to reduce their number and, in those that remain, to confine the number of separate distillers to a select few, by insisting on the introduction and maintenance of proper plant, on a stricter system of control, and on the separation of the right of vend from the privilege of manufacture. They contemplate (paragraphs 49 and 50 of the Report) the development of the reduced and improved distilleries which will thus survive into sources of supply under the Contract Distillery system. This system, however, involves the selection of a single responsible contractor or contracting firm for a particular area; and it is presumably the intention of the Committee that where a number of separate distillers exist, these should form a syndicate to take up the contract as a whole, and then make their own arrangements as to the division of their contract district into spheres of influence. In such a case it should of course be understood that Government could recognise only the collective syndicate.

23. Central distilleries are likewise the source of supply in Sind; in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the coast districts to the south of that city; and in a portion of the Frontier Province. In these tracts of the Bombay Presidency proper the source of country spirit is two-fold, *viz.*, *mahua* spirit, produced at the central distillery at Uran, and toddy spirit, produced in the central distillery at Dadar and at other local distilleries, which the Excise Committee characterise (paragraph 31 of Report) as little better than cow-sheds. The Government of India are of opinion that toddy spirit should hereafter be treated as foreign spirit, its production in the Bombay Presidency being limited to the Dadar distillery, and that the taxation thereon should be gradually enhanced up to the full tariff rate levied on imported spirit. Separate orders on this point will be issued in connection with Chapter VII of the Committee's Report.

The question of the future supply of country spirit in Bombay and in Sind is discussed in paragraphs 31 and 32 of this Resolution, and the case of the Bannu distillery (Frontier Province) in paragraph 34.

24. To turn now to the more advanced systems, the Government of India accept the Committee's finding that, in existing circumstances, the best and most suitable is the Contract Distillery system of Madras. The advantages of this system are:

(1) It steadies prices and thus renders it easier to obtain the full rate of effective taxation both in respect of duty and in regard to the surtax raised on retail vend under the auction system. Its influence in the latter respect is particularly marked, for it

enables the shop-keeper to know exactly what price he will have to pay for his liquor, and therefore the extent to which he can bid for a license.

(2) The judicious grant of local monopolies of production in respect to country liquor prevents the undue concentration of distilling interests in the hands of a single firm or combine, for it makes it possible to maintain and encourage other agencies by giving them a certain share of the contracts.

(3) The adoption of this method of mapping the country out into local monopolies of production facilitates preventive and ware-housing arrangements.

25 On the other hand, the fact that in order to keep up a diversity of distilling interests it is necessary, in certain cases, to give local contracts otherwise than on free competition as determined by the lowest satisfactory tender, opens out the possibility of the system degenerating, if not very carefully worked, into a system of pure selection accompanied by intrigue and jobbery. The Committee suggest in paragraph 43 of their Report that, after tenders have been invited for the working of the Contract Distillery system in any province, the procedure should be "to strike a bargain on the tenders, not necessarily in terms of the original offers, in such a way as to secure the carrying on towards the next lease of as effective a body of contractors as possible." If this means that the terms of an offer by one tenderer are to be quoted to another, to whom it is desired to give the contract in preference, in order that he may reduce his terms to the same level or a little lower, the procedure would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be absolutely objectionable. The natural and inevitable result would be that tenderers would realise that they were being played off against one another, and 'would come to preliminary agreements which would make the subsequent tenders the work of a concerted 'ring.'

26. The essence of the Contract Distillery system, as properly worked, is that the contracts for the various districts should be given on the lowest terms as regards *ex*-duty price of liquor, that will be consistent with the main objects of the system, *viz.*:

(1) That the contractors should be men who have the means to carry out their contracts in a satisfactory manner.

(2) That there should be an avoidance of such allocation of the various district contracts as would place the greater part of the country spirit production of a province in the hands of a single distiller or combination of distillers.

The first condition would, in any case, involve from time to time the rejection of low tenders. The second goes a step further and requires, in some instances, the rejection of a low tender, otherwise satisfactory, in favour of a higher one, simply in order to keep up an adequate diversity of producing interests Such a step should of course be adopted only when it is absolutely necessary on this ground, and then it is no doubt legitimate and proper to ascertain whether the distiller, whom it is desired to select outside the working of the competition system, cannot be made to abate his terms. But there should be no communication of one man's tenders to another: these should always be regarded as confidential.

Accordingly, in approving the general adoption of the Contract Distillery system, the Government of India consider it essential to issue a warning as to the possibility of its abuse, and to indicate the way in which contracts should be assigned.

27. A contract should be for a period long enough to give the distiller opportunity for employing his capital to advantage, and to tide over any loss which may accrue in an abnormal year, but not so long as to permit of the growth of vested interests. The Committee suggest a term of from three to five

years. The former is that which has hitherto been generally adopted in Madras, and should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be sufficient. It must of course be understood that, as the contract relates to the supply of liqour *ex*-duty, the contractor must accept any possible reduction in consumption in consequence of enhancement of duty during the period of his contract. It must be within the province of Government to make such enhancement at any time it thinks fit.

28. In paragraph 42 of the Report the Committee refer to the diversity of practice as regards the provision of contract distilleries. In Madras, in accordance with the practice under the old Free Supply system, the contractors provide their own buildings: elsewhere the provision of buildings by Government is also recognised. The Government of India leave the matter to the discretion of the Local Governments concerned; but they consider that, generally speaking, it is more satisfactory, as laying less initial demand on the distiller, that Government should provide the building. In that case the distiller should pay adequate rent, a rent charge being the only satisfactory method of balancing the advantage which he would otherwise have in the competition for contracts over a distiller who has had to acquire his own premises. The plant should in any case be provided by the distiller, but subject to the condition that if another contractor succeeds him *qua* local distiller in the contract area, the latter may be required to take it over at a valuation.

29. The Contract Distillery system is already the sole system in Madras and in the small province of Coorg, and will eventually be equally predominant in Bengal and the Central Provinces. A beginning of it has been, made in Assam, and it is eventually contemplated to make it the distillery system of the whole province including Eastern Bengal. In the United Provinces, the Committee have, as stated in paragraph 22 above, recommended the adoption of the same system, and the Government of India will be glad to learn whether this suggestion has been accepted by the Local Government.

In Bombay the system has recently been introduced in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Satara, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Khandesh, and its further extension to the rest of the province is, as explained below, only a question of time.

30. The typical Bombay system has hitherto been that of District Monopoly, the effect of which in its relation to consumption the Committee were specially directed to consider. As has already been indicated in paragraph 11 above, the Government of India entirely concur with the Committee in their condemnation of this system as a permanent Excise arrangement. The system undoubtedly promotes consumption for the following reasons:

(1) Its essence is a low rate of taxation on liquor, the minimum guarantee being fixed with reference to the consumption of normal years, while abnormal circumstances are met, as was the case in the famine period of 1899 to 1902, by large remissions of the guarantee, as also by the course, which the Committee bring to notice, of allowing large issues to be made during one year which are really intended for consumption in the next. The monopolist thus pays in practice nothing for the right of vend; and the rate of duty is also inevitably lower than it would be otherwise, since the convenient index which auction vend prices afford is lacking as a guide to raise it, and, the contracts being given by pure selection, the same considerations which enable a man to obtain a contract and to secure its periodical renewal will probably also enable him to stave off or defer an enhancement of duty.

(2) As the Committee have found, the contractors sub-let their contracts on terms favourable to themselves, thus securing, as middlemen, profits which should be diverted to the State.

(3) As already indicated, the defective preventive arrangements which the system involves favour illicit practices.

31. It appears from their Proceedings in the Revenue (Miscellaneous) Department for October 1906 that the Government of Bombay now fully recognise the defects of this system, and that it is their intention to replace it by the Contract Distillery system as soon as circumstances permit; but that they have deferred an advance in this direction until the improvement of their preventive establishments shall place them in a position to give full effect to Excise reforms. The improved establishments applied for by the Local Government having now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the Contract Distillery system should be extended as soon as possible, it being borne in mind that it is not desirable to effect a change in too many districts at once. The central distillery tracts in Bombay proper, referred to in paragraph 23 above, should also be brought under the Contract Distillery system.

32. In the case of Sind, proposals for a joint Salt and Excise staff are under consideration, and here also similar reforms should be introduced as soon as an adequate establishment is available.

33. In Ajmer-Merwara, where the District Monopoly system has hitherto prevailed, the Government of India have already suggested to the Chief Commissioner that it should be replaced by the Contract system, and steps to this end are being taken.

34. In paragraph 36 of their Report the Committee express themselves in favour of the maintenance of the District Monopoly system as an intermediate measure "in places where the repression of crime is difficult during the period of transition from outstills to more advanced management". But the conditions with which they accompany this recommendation, *viz.*, full control by the Collector and by a satisfactory Excise staff, and the fixing of the guarantee by competition, indicate that where circumstances which admit of these precautions exist, it should be practicable to introduce a Contract Distillery system at once. Accordingly in the case of the areas in the North-West Frontier Province hitherto supplied from the Bannu central distillery, where the Committee suggest the introduction of a District Monopoly as a present alternative to the Contract Distillery system, it should be considered by the Chief Commissioner whether the immediate adoption of the latter is not possible. The Government of India are, however, prepared to leave the final decision to him.

35. The only remaining provincial areas which it is proposed to transfer from outstills and which would not come under the Contract Distillery system (outside a small tract in the Punjab) would thus be those in Baluchistan. Here the Committee, while indicating the eventual desirability of the Contract system, point out (paragraph 50 of their Report) that there may be difficulties in the matter of supply, and that the local authorities propose as an intermediate arrangement to farm out the right of manufacture and vend subject to the payment of still-head duty. In other words, the contract would apparently go to the man who tendered the largest amount to Government as a lump contract vend fee in addition to the ordinary duty incidence, instead of vend fees being realised from separate shop-keepers or farmers. The Government of India feel some doubt regarding this proposal, and they would be glad to have the opinion of the Chief Commissioner on the subject.

36. As regards outlying cantonments in Native territory, the Government of India have recently decided (paragraph 26 of their letter to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, No. 6965 Exc., dated 12th December 1906), that those in Central India shall be supplied under the Contract Distillery system and the Committee recommend the adoption of a similar policy in the case of the cantonments in Rajputana and Hyderabad. In the case of the Central India cantonments the intention is that arrangements for their supply should be made in connection with the system as it is proposed to apply it in the adjoining Native States. The same conditions do not, however, exist in Hyderabad and Rajputana, and the only method in which a Contract Distillery system could at present be introduced in the cantonments there would probably be by the importation of liquor under bond from a distillery in

British India. It is requested that the Local Administrations concerned will consider and report on the feasibility of this.

37. There remains the competition system of the Punjab, which also applies, though there are no local distilleries there, to the greater part of the North-West Frontier Province. The large amount of illicit consumption in the Punjab which has been noticed in paragraph 7 above appears to have been due mainly to want of an organised preventive establishment, and though the Committee are impressed by the possible future evils of a distillery combination which would raise prices, the Government of India are not in favour of the abolition of the present system so long as the local authorities are of opinion that it works satisfactorily. The system is, however, open to the disadvantage, pointed out in paragraphs 39 and 59 of the Report, that distillers are prone to concentrate their operations in the large centres and to neglect outlying tracts, which are thus left open to illicit supplies. It is requested that the Local Government will consider this matter and will report for the information of the Government of India the measures which it proposes to remedy this defect. The reforms in the areas under the same system in the North-West Frontier Province would naturally follow those which it is decided to adopt in the Punjab.

38. Under the Contract Distillery system, the distillery may itself be outside the contract area, and there are, in any case, large tracts to be supplied. The development of the system therefore necessitates the adoption of adequate arrangements for distribution of liquor, and these are discussed in Chapter V of the Report. Speaking generally, the Government of India accept the Committee's recommendation that the distributing centres should be bonded warehouses maintained in Government buildings at tahsil head-quarters and other important centres, and under the supervision of an officer of Government, who need not, however, except in the case of the more important warehouses, be a full time officer. But where, as in Madras, distillers have hitherto maintained their own warehouses, it is unnecessary to interfere with this system unless and until the Local Government think fit to alter it.

As the Committee point out, the warehouse system can be supplemented, where necessary, by the grant of wholesale licenses; but these agencies should be employed only in the case of liquor that has already paid duty either directly at the distillery, or on issue from the warehouses, and the revised terminology proposed in this connection in paragraph 64 of the Report may suitably be adopted.

It is also desirable, as suggested by the Committee in paragraph 63 of the Report, that the Contract Distillery system should be so applied as to make the supply at all warehouses in a contract area uniform in price.

39. While, however, the establishment of Government warehouses is suitable in respect of Contract Distillery areas, in which the contracting distiller has a monopoly of supply in his own sphere and is bound to sell to the shop-keeper at fixed prices, it would not be suitable under the Free Supply system in force in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, where, subject to certain limits of price, each distiller is at liberty to compete for supply to the shop-keepers. The Government of India have already issued instructions, in paragraph 7 of their letter No. 7115 Exc., dated the 20th December 1906, as regards wholesale vend arrangements under this system. As there stated, distillers may here be allowed to charge higher prices at outlying warehouses than at the distillery, since in the former case they have, at the option of the shop-keeper, to bear the cost of transit. But they should not be allowed to decline sales at the distillery, or to refuse supplies to any vendor wholesale or retail. These conditions must, as above remarked, be supplemented by more efficient arrangements for the adequate supply of liquor to outlying areas.

40. In regard to wastage, a stop should be put to the system prevalent in the United Provinces and the Punjab by which large wastage allowances are given in advance as a concession to wholesale vendors. As instanced in paragraph 59 of the Report, this system has led to districts in the Punjab sending liquor to one another in order that the allowance might be drawn, and

in the case of Lucknow to liquor being sent outside the district and then reintroduced. Wastage allowances should be granted, on issue of the liquor for local consumption from Government or distillers' warehouses, under the conditions indicated in paragraph 63 of the Report, actual wastages being allowed subject to a maximum scale, which should be fixed according to the distance travelled, and should not be excessive.

41. In order to ensure success in carrying out the policy of abolition of outstill areas and concentration of manufacture of country liquor, the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the production of illicit liquor will be essential. These measures will include the maintenance of an efficient preventive staff, a matter which will be discussed further in connection with Chapter XIII of the Committee's Report.

42. Moreover, the policy of distillery concentration will not attain the ends which justify it, unless the processes of manufacture in the distilleries are subject to complete and careful Government supervision, the distillery operations being controlled by an efficient and trustworthy staff. These matters are discussed in paragraphs 51 to 55 of the Committee's Report. As there pointed out, Madras is the only province in which the necessary conditions at present apply both as regards supervision and as regards establishments. The methods there in force should, as the Committee suggest, be worked up to elsewhere, though this cannot be fully done until a thoroughly competent and trained staff is available. The Rosa distillery at Shahjahanpur in the United Provinces, which appears to have been hitherto exempt from all supervision, should be brought under control without further delay.

43. As regards the distillery staff, the Government of India accept the proposals indicated in respect to the various provinces in paragraph 282 of the Report which, they understand, have the approval of the Committee. The distillery officer should, as the Committee observe, belong to the ordinary Excise establishment and should be posted to distillery duty after a suitable training.

44. The Government of India also agree with the recommendation made by the Committee, in paragraphs 283 and 284 of the Report, that the staff at distilleries should be paid directly by the State, though distillers can be fairly required to make a lump contribution in cases where the establishment charges amount (as suggested by the Committee) to more than 10 per cent of the duty on issues from the distillery. Distillery officers should be enabled to reside at a resonable rent, not exceeding 10 per cent. of their salary, in the neighbourhood of the distillery, and to this end it may be necessary in some cases to require the distiller to provide quarters. Where the Government owns the distillery premises it will naturally provide quarters also. As regards the rule referred to by the Committee as being already in force in Madras and the Central Provinces, that overtime fees should be paid when the attendance of a distillery officer is required outside the regular hours, the Government of India would prefer not to permit operations requiring such attendance outside fixed hours.

45. The proposal made in paragraph 291 of the report for the entertainment of three Excise distillery experts, such as the Madras Government already possess, for the supervision of distillery work in (*a*) Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, (*b*) the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province, and (*c*) Bombay and the Central Provinces is, in the opinion of the Government of India, eminently desirable. The head-quarters of these officers would naturally be Calcutta, Lahore (the Punjab distilleries being more advanced than those in the United Provinces), and Bombay ; and the Local Governments concerned, who are stated by the Committee to be unanimous in recommending the appointment of these officers, should now report whether they are willing to defray the cost. The pay of the Madras Excise expert is Rs. 800—1,300 and it would probably be necessary to grant similar remuneration to the officers now proposed. The distribution of cost might be in the proportion of 2 : 1 as between Bengal and Eastern Bengal and

Assam; equal as between the United Provinces and the Punjab (the North-West Frontier Province need not contribute for the present, as it will have no local distilleries except one at Bannu); and 2 : 1 in regard to Bombay and the Central Provinces.

46. The Government of India also accept as desirable the proposal that distillery schools, similar to those which now exist in Madras for the training of distillery officers, should be opened in other provinces. The establishment of such schools would necessarily be deferred till the appointment of the proposed distillery experts by whom, as in Madras, they would be conducted. Meanwhile, it will be open for any Local Government that so wishes to make special arrangements with the Madras Government for the training of some of its officers in the Madras distillery classes. As regards the Committee's suggestion in paragraph 295 of the Report, the Government of India agree that such distillers as desire to take advantage of the distillery courses might be allowed to attend them on payment of fees.

47. The Committee, in paragraph 296 of the Report, have represented the necessity for an Excise laboratory for periodical tests and Excise work, and the Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance of the existing laboratory at Kasauli for this purpose up to the end of March 1908. Local Governments have already been informed that the laboratory will be available for the work specified in paragraph 296 of the Report, including the standardisation but not the stocking of hydrometers and saccharometers, and that its continuance after the date above mentioned will depend on their practical experience of its utility.

48. The Government of India would invite the attention of Local Governments to the remarks of Major Bedford on pages 200 to 205 of his Report as to improvements required in the existing processes of manufacture of liquor. The most important of his suggestions may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) Cleanliness of the stores for holding the fermentative bases and especially of the fermentation sheds and vessels should be insisted on.

(*b*) A sound and vigorous yeast should be provided by a central Government agency at the outset and later on by the distillers themselves.

(*c*) Proper barrels or vats should be used as fermenting vessels in place of the earthenware pots now used for the purpose.

(*d*) Provision should be made for a sufficient water-supply.

(*e*) Proper mashing in every particular should be ensured.

(*f*) In the case of pot-stills, there is little if anything to choose between single and double distillation or between fire and steam heat. But spirits made from washes which contain a quantity of solid vegetable matter, such as rice, raisins, dates, toddy and *mahua*, yield the highest amounts of furfural, while *gur* and molasses spirits give markedly less. The wash should be properly strained and the heating should be fairly regular and not too violent or prolonged.

(*g*) The method of feeding the stills should be by gravitation or (less preferably) by pump, but not by hand as is at present the case in many distilleries.

(*h*) A good still-head should be provided so as to ensure a proper degree of rectification.

(*i*) Proper arrangements should be made for the condensation of the alcoholic vapours.

(*j*) The diameter of the worm should be graduated so that it may progressively diminish in calibre, and its length regulated according to the capacity of the still.

(*k*) When the condensing worm is made of copper, care should be taken to protect the liquor from serious contamination by the copper salts produced by the action of the acid spirit on the metal.

(*l*) Proper safes should be provided between the worm end and the receiver so as to prevent the illicit abstraction of spirit and the loss of alcohol by evaporation.

The above suggestions appear to the Government of India to be generally suitable, with the exception of the proposal for the supply of yeast by Government to which, as was stated in paragraph 10 (*c*) of the Resolution in this Department No. 7057 Exc., dated the 18th December 1906, they are altogether opposed.

49. In respect of the rates of the still-head duty in distillery areas, the Committee's recommendations are as follows. Duty should be the main factor in taxation, and it should, in most provinces, be feasible to increase the existing local rates of duty without giving rise to grave danger of illicit practices. As a fair *minimum* rate the Committee suggest 15 annas per proof gallon, and as a maximum rate the tariff rate on imported spirit (Rs. 7 per proof gallon) diminished by a rupee or so per gallon in areas where the vend fees on country spirit considerably exceed those on imported liquor. Within these limits they recommend that the rates should be varied according to local circumstances, and in general by steps of 10 annas per proof gallon, though in special cases a differentiation of five annas might be adopted. The fixing of the duty in multiples of 10 annas per proof gallon would, it is pointed out, have the advantage of facilitating calculation. It is also suggested that there might be differential rates between urban areas and the adjoining country, as is already the case in the United Provinces and Bombay, subject to the following precautions for the prevention of smuggling, *viz.* :—

(*a*) That the extent of the differentiation should not be so great as to induce smuggling, 10 annas per proof gallon being taken as the maximum which should ordinarily be adopted.

(*b*) That there should be no shop in the rural area within 3 miles of the town limits.

(*c*) That there should be a strict limitation of the quantity of liquor which may, as being in legitimate private possession, be transported from one duty area to another.

(*d*) That arrangements should be made for the keeping of accounts by the rural shop-keepers, for the effectual verification of the fact that liquor despatched to them actually reaches them, and to prevent the possibility of such liquor being brought back into the towns.

The Government of India approve these general principles. They would, however, remark that distinction in the matter of duty between rural and urban areas should only be made where the latter are real towns and not mere agglomerations of villages : also that high vend fees in the rural areas will generally show that such differentiation need no longer be made.

50. Working on these principles, the Committee recommend the following specific increases of duty in the various provinces :—

(1) *Bengal.*—In the large spirit-consuming tract to the west the abolition of outstills will remove the chief obstacle to the increase of duty and a rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per proof gallon may be imposed in the districts, with an addition of 10 annas in the towns, to be further raised gradually as control over illicit practices is secured. The rates may increase (as they do at present) as they go east, and the present maximum limit of Rs. 5 may safely be raised by 10 or 15 annas. In the Contract Distillery areas of Midnapore and the Orissa Division, it would be safe to advance the present

rates (which vary from Rs. 1-0-8 to Rs 3 per proof gallon) to at least Rs. 3-2-0.

(2) *Eastern Bengal and Assam.*—In the planting districts in which it is proposed to introduce still-head duties for the first time it would be safe to start with a rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per proof gallon.

(3) *United Provinces.*—When agricultural conditions improve, there will be room for a considerable advance in the rates of duty. In the areas to be newly brought under the distillery system a start might be made with a rate of 15 annas per proof gallon In the richer districts, and in particular in those within the area of high consumption referred to in paragraph 7 above, an advance to Rs. 3-2-0 or Rs. 3-12-0 will soon be possible, while in the towns an advance may be made to Rs. 4-1-0 or even more.

(4) *Punjab*—As soon as illicit distillation has been brought under control an increase of duty in the towns at any rate would be desirable as a check on the rapid growth of consumption.

(5) *North-West Frontier Province.*—An addition of 11 annas to the present duty of Rs. 4 per proof gallon is recommended.

(6) *Madras.*—There is room for a further advance of duty in the two northern districts, Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and in the two west coast districts, South Canara and Malabar. In the former, the rate might be raised to Rs. 4-6-0 per proof gallon levied in the other Telegu districts, and in the latter to Rs. 3-2-0 immediately and to Rs. 4-6-0 later on. In Bellary town a differential urban duty might be introduced if the garrison is maintained there at its present strength. The Committee indicate in paragraph 99 of the Report that in the case of the two west coast districts an increase to the general rate of duty now prevalent in Madras has not been made in deference to views formerly expressed by the Government of India as to the probable effect of certain increases in duty in checking licit consumption. As to this it may be observed that circumstances have now changed. The Contract Distillery system has proved a marked success, and the licit consumption of the province has more than recovered the temporary check which it had sustained when the observations in question were made.

It may be observed in this connection that the general rate of duty in the Madras districts was formerly Rs 4-6-0 per proof gallon; but that this has now been raised to Rs. 5 for the Southern districts, and that a similar enhancement in the Northern districts of the Presidency is now under the consideration of the Local Government.

(7) *Bombay.*—There are at present no less than 38 different rates of duty in force, this great variety being neither necessary nor desirable. The policy of enhancing the rates which the Local Government has already accepted should be steadily pursued and measures taken to accelerate progress. When the preventive establishments have been strengthened and satisfactory Excise arrangements have been made with the Native States in Gujarat, enhancements in duty should be proceeded with as rapidly as circumstances may allow. The duty in the large towns should be raised to not less than Rs. 3-12-0 per proof gallon and in the rural areas to not less than Rs. 3-2-0, except in tracts where facilities for illicit practices necessitate differentiation. In Bombay city the duty may be raised to Rs. 5 per proof gallon immediately and later on to the level of that on imported liquor, this being accompanied by a concomitant enhancement of the taxation on other kinds of intoxicants also, if their consumption should show a tendency to increase. In Khandesh and Surat too (as also in

Ratnagiri and Kanara) the enhancements of duty contemplated by the Local Government should be carried out. In the Panch Mahals the duty need not be lower than 15 annas per proof gallon. The rates in the Deccan and the Karnatik are already fairly high.

(8) *Sind.*—The duty on flavoured spirit may be raised to Rs. 6 per proof gallon for the present and to the tariff rate later on. That on plain spirit may be fixed at Rs. 5 per proof gallon for the present, and proportionately as the strength is higher or lower, and at Rs. 5-15-0 later on.

(9) *Central Provinces and Berar.*—A policy of constant advance is already in execution in these provinces both in the direction of enhancement of the duty rates in districts in which the Central Distillery system has been introduced and by the extension of that system to areas hitherto under the Sadar Distillery and outstill systems. The Committee have advised against too rapid an increase in the rates, and the local authorities have also wisely determined not to introduce changes of system into too many districts at once.

(10) *Coorg.*—The rate of consumption in this province being high and the incidence of vend fees very low, an immediate raising of the duty to Rs. 5-10-0 per proof gallon is recommended.

(11) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—An enhancement of the existing rates to Rs 3-12-0 per proof gallon for the urban area and to Rs 3-2-0 for the rural area is proposed.

(12) *Baluchistan.*—It is suggested that in the areas to be brought under the distillery system the duty might be fixed at Rs. 1-4-0 per proof gallon at the outset.

(13) *Cantonments in Native States.*—The duty in Bangalore (Rs. 5-15-0 per proof gallon) might be raised with the co-operation of the Mysore Darbar in respect of a corresponding enhancement in the duty in Bangalore city. In the cantonments in Central India the duty might well be fixed at Rs 2-8-0 per proof gallon.

51. In proposing ultimately to raise the rate of duty on country spirit in Bombay city to the level of that of imported liquor, the Committee have not taken into account the fact that the vend fees on country spirit shops, which are already sold by auction there, are considerably higher than the fixed fees on foreign spirit, and that the measure would really amount to a differential taxation against country spirit and would be in disaccord with their own general proposal that the rate of duty on country spirit should be about a rupee below the tariff rate of duty. As regards spiced spirit in Sind, the Government of India have decided, in connection with the recommendations made by the Committee in Chapter VII of their Report, that such spiced spirit should be treated as country spirit and not as foreign liquor, and the suggestion now under reference cannot therefore be approved.

52. Subject to these remarks, the Government of India commend the above proposals, which appear to have been made after due local investigation, to the favourable consideration of the Local Governments concerned. They are likely to result in a better regulated and higher duty taxation than is at present in force, and it is requested that Local Governments and Administrations will report the extent to which they are prepared to adopt them.

53. A few incidental matters remain to be dealt with. Major Bedford has pointed out (pages 164 and 165 of his Report) that under the scheme of modernised central distilleries with outlying bonded warehouses it will be necessary to adopt means to prevent loss of revenue on account of obscuration by casking. He will now be asked to undertake the preparation of the obscuration tables that he suggests, and also to enquire further into the question of the increase of alcoholic strength induced in stored spirit under certain conditions

which is discussed on pages 173 to 175 of his Report. He has already been asked to prepare tables for the blending and reduction of spirits under Indian ranges of temperature, and copies of these when completed will be communicated to Local Governments.

As regards colour dyes for the distinction of distillery liquor, referred to in paragraph 299 of the Excise Committee's Report, the Government of India agree with the Committee that there is no necessity to take any general action for their introduction.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated in continuation of Resolution No. 7057 Exc., dated the 18th December 1906, to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; to the Foreign Department with reference to paragraphs 15, 16, 36, 50 (13) and 52; and to Major C. H. Bedford, I.M.S., with reference to paragraph 53.

No. 2995-Exc.

The 16th May 1907.

THIS Resolution deals with the recommendations made by the Excise Committee in Chapter VII of their Report, which relates to foreign liquors, and also with the connected portions of Major Bedford's Report on the 'Quality, manufacture and Excise control of alcoholic liquors in India'.

2. The recommendations of the Excise Committee in regard to 'foreign liquors' may be discussed under the following main heads:—

I.—Classification of "foreign liquors" for Excise purposes.

II.—Regulation of manufacture and quality, and of duty assessments.

III.—Regulation of imports by land and of transport.

IV.—Vend arrangements.

V.—Enhancement of the existing rates of duty.

3. *I.—Classification for Excise purposes.*—In paragraph 6 of the Resolution in this Department, No. 1987 Exc., dated the 9th April 1906, the Government of India expressed the opinion that the sound line of fiscal distinction between "country" and "foreign" spirits is that which puts into one class imported spirits and spirits of Indian manufacture describing themselves by the names of imported liquors, or obviously intended to give to the consumers the impression of being identical with them in character, in the other plain Indian spirits and spirit spiced to meet a special Indian taste without any attempt at the imitation of imported liquor.

4. The differentiation which the Committee now recommend (paragraphs 30-31 and 108-110 of their Report) is that eventually only plain spirit made from materials recognised as legitimate bases for the manufacture of country spirit should be treated as "country spirit" proper and subjected to local rates of duty, while all imported spirits, sophisticated and flavoured spirits, and spirits made from special bases, such as malt and toddy, should be treated as "foreign liquor" and subjected to tariff rates of duty. A similar distinction would apply to fermented liquors also. Of these *tari* and the so-called country beers should be treated as "country liquors," while all others, for instance, wines made in Kashmir and genuine beers made in India, should be treated as "foreign liquors".

If these proposals are adopted the Committee think that the toddy distilleries on the southern coast of Bombay should, in course of time, be abolished; that the manufacture of toddy spirit should be confined to one distillery in each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the former at Chavakkat and the latter at Dadar; that the production of flavoured spirit at Uran (Bombay) and

Kotri (Sind) should be restricted ; and that liquors from Kashmir, Baroda and the Jaipur States* and the malt whisky manufactured at Simla and Rawalpindi should be subjected to duty at tariff rates.

* *Vide* paragraph 115 of Report.

5. The Government of India entirely agree with the Committee that the manufacture of spirit from toddy should be restricted as they propose, and that the toddy spirit that is left should be adequately taxed as compared with plain spirit manufactured from *mahua*, molasses, etc. ; and should further, as soon as possible, be treated as foreign spirit and taxed accordingly. This has already been done in Madras, and it is requested that the Government of Bombay will report whether they are willing to adopt similar measures, and if so, from what date they will be prepared to increase the duty on toddy spirit in that Presidency to the tariff rate. The Government of India consider it to be most desirable to eliminate, as far as possible, the recognised production of toddy spirit, since this is very easily produced by primitive methods from fermented toddy, and so long as licit toddy spirit is allowed as the standard country spirit in any area, the licensed vendors will be under the temptation to enhance their stocks by illicit manufacture. Experience in Madras shows that there is no real hardship to the country spirit consumer in altering the basis of the spirit supplied to him. At one time the country spirit consumed in that Presidency was mainly made from toddy; but with the adoption of scientific Excise methods toddy spirit was replaced by jaggery or molasses arrack. The new spirit soon took the place of the old, and it appears from the Local Government's Proceedings in the Revenue Department for the month of June 1906 that even in South Canara and Malabar, where arrack (country spirit) was till recently permitted to be distilled from toddy, molasses arrack is already preferred by the large majority of consumers.

6. The Committee also propose to treat as "foreign" ordinary plain spirit which is merely spiced to meet Indian tastes. In the opinion of the Government of India the case in regard to this class of spirit is different. It is manufactured from the same bases as ordinary country spirit, and it makes no attempt to imitate European liquors. The Committee urge in paragraph 109 of their Report that the consumption of these spirits is already diminishing and will, it is expected, shortly be confined to the richer classes; that they are liable to the same objection on the score of obscuration as imported liquors ; and that as soon as the duty on them is raised to the tariff rate their sale on the same premises as country spirit will be even more liable to give rise to substitution of the one class for the other than in the case of imported spirits. The first argument does not appear in itself to afford a sufficient justification for the enhancement of the taxation on the spirits in question; the second would be met by the levy of duty on the spirits before the obscuration of strength by the admixture of flavouring essences, as is recommended in paragraph 112 of the Committee's Report; and the third would not apply at all, if the spirits are taxed at the same rate as country spirit. For these reasons the Government of India hold that spiced spirit should continue to be treated as "country spirit".

7. They are, however, in full agreement with the recommendation made by the Committee (paragraph 110 of the Report) that a lower rate of duty than the tariff rate should not be maintained for protective purposes on locally produced malt whisky in the Punjab, and they are issuing separate orders to the Local Government on this subject.

8. *II.—Regulation of manufacture and quality, and of duty assessments*— It will be convenient first to state briefly the results of Major Bedford's enquiries that are material in this connection. These may be summarised as follows:—

(1) The alcoholic strength of cheap imported spirits is generally lower than that of the more highly priced imported liquor, and the amount of bye-products present in these spirits is also relatively small.

Report, pages 25, 26, and 155.

(2) The effects of bye-products in the small quantities in which they are found in the worst samples of liquor are unimportant and practically negligible, and the preference of consumers for European rather than for native liquors is influenced more by the relative cost of the two articles and by fashion than by anything else. No particular liquors have any special noxious quality apart from the quantity consumed and their alcoholic strength.

Report, pages 96-97, 140-141, and 144-147.

(3) In these circumstances the fixation of a quality standard in respect of the liquors in question is unnecessary, and is undesirable in view of the fact that it would give an impetus to the systematic doctoring of spirits and to attempts at evasion of the law.

Ibid, pages 154-155.

(4) To prevent loss of revenue by obscuration, sophisticated spirits of Indian manufacture should be proved for alcoholic strength before they are compounded. Supervision should also be exercised over the quality of the flavouring agents, as these are sufficiently costly to render the substitution of cheaper and often very deleterious materials for those used in good class essences a profitable business.

Ibid, pages 166 and 206.

(5) The method at present used in custom houses for determining obscuration in imported spirits is imperfect and requires modification.

Ibid, pages 166-168, and letter No. 358, dated the 30th July 1906.

9. The recommendations of the Excise Committee under this head are:—

(1) That control should be secured over the flavouring and colouring of locally produced 'foreign' liquors by requiring that the materials used for these purposes should be added to spirit only in such proportions as authorised analysis may determine, the duty being assessed before the spirit is so obscured that its strength cannot be ascertained accurately with the aid of a hydrometer. The question of applying similar restrictions in the case of the manufacture of perfumed spirit in Bombay should be considered.

Paragraphs 112 and 116 of the Report.

(2) That without prescribing any fixed standards of quality, imported liquors (spirits, wines and beer) should be periodically examined with a view to the exclusion of those that are impure or otherwise undesirable.

Paragraphs 114 and 116.

(3) That control should also be exercised over the arrangements for the compounding and bottling of imported liquors. Such bottling and licensing should not be permitted except by holders of licenses for the wholesale vend of imported liquors. These persons should, moreover, be required to carry on the operations in question in customs bonded warehouses or, in inland provinces, on authorised premises under the supervision of a responsible officer, and further to label all liquor bottled in India as so bottled.

Paragraphs 116 and 119.

(4) That, to restrict the competition of cheap imported spirits with country spirit, the minimum strength at which foreign spirit should be sold should be fixed, as in England, at 25° under-proof for whisky and brandy and at 35° under-proof for gin.

Paragraph 116.

(5) That more efficient control should be exercised on the manufacture of beer in India and on its quality, the arrangements being on the lines now followed in Madras, and improvement in quality being secured by making it a rule that breweries should not be allowed to issue beer that will not pass a standard of quality as beer for general consumption. The fixation of this standard is a matter for expert advice; but the Committee suggest that one provision should be the requirement of at least two bushels of malt to every hogshead.

Paragraph 114.

(6) That the duty on rum supplied to troops should be paid by the supply contractors to the Excise authorities on issue of the article from the distilleries, and no free allowances should be given. The same procedure should be applied in regard to beer supplied to troops in Madras.

Paragraph 110.

Subject to the following remarks, the Government of India approve these recommendations.

10. So far as cheap imported spirit is concerned, it is clear from Major Bedford's Report that there is no reason to prohibit its importation on the ground that it is unwholesome, since from a hygienic standpoint it compares quite favourably with the more highly priced imported liquors. Nor again, so long as such spirit bears due indication of the country of its origin, can it be criticised on the ground that it is a patent-still product falsely described as whisky, brandy, etc., since even the higher priced spirits are now very largely the products of patent-stills. The real objection to this class of spirit is that, owing to its extreme cheapness, it competes to an undesirable extent with country spirit; and that it promotes increase of consumption by natives of India through the position popularly assigned to it as being in essence the drink of the European classes. The recent increase of the duty on imported spirit, which has a proportionately greater effect in the case of a cheap article, should already have told against spirit of this nature; and the further proposals of the Committee that restrictions should be placed on bottling and compounding, and that the sale of imported spirit below the limits of strength stated in paragraph 9 (4) above should be prohibited will work still more strongly in the same direction, since the cheapness of the spirit in question is mainly due to the ease with which it is put on the market and the low strength at which it is sold.

11. With reference to the suggestion that there should be a periodical examination of all classes of imported liquors "with a view to the exclusion of those that are impure or otherwise undesirable", it appears to the Government of India that in the event of any particular brand of foreign liquor being found unwholesome, the simplest course would be to forbid its sale by licensed vendors.

12. The compounding and bottling of flavoured spirits and the assessment of duty thereon may be suitably carried on at the customs bonded warehouses at the seaport towns as suggested by the Committee, and in the case of inland towns at the general Excise warehouses the establishment of which is proposed in paragraph 63 of the Committee's Report. The insertion in the Excise law of Bengal of provisions to regulate the bottling of spirits has already been agreed to, and the question of their application to the provinces in which the Excise Act, 1896, is in force will be considered in dealing with Chapter XIV of the Committee's Report.

13. The Government of India entirely agree with the Committee that the lax system under which issues from breweries are at present permitted outside the Madras Presidency should be discontinued, and that the methods of supervision in force in Madras should be adopted in other provinces. Major Bedford will be asked to investigate the question of fixing a standard of

quality for beer and to suggest a suitable standard. Meanwhile, the Government of Madras has recently accepted as feasible and desirable the Committee's suggestion as to the requirement of at least two bushels of malt for the manufacture of a hogshead of beer, and the Government of India recommend the adoption of this provision in other provinces also. As suggested in paragraph 110 of the Report, the procedure in force in Northern India in regard to the levy of duty on beer supplied to troops before issue of the article from the breweries should be adopted in Madras, while the practice in force in provinces other than the Madras Presidency of granting free allowances in respect of the issues of such beer should be stopped.

14. As regards the procedure for the levy of duty on rum supplied to troops, it appears that at present the Supply and Transport Corps obtains the rum free of duty from the distilleries and eventually credits the duty to the Excise revenue after recovering it from the soldier consumer. The objections to the introduction of a system of prepayment of duty before issue of the rum from the distilleries are (*a*) that it cannot be applied to the case of rum imported by sea on account of Government, and (*b*) that, as some of the rum purchased by the Supply and Transport Corps is used for free issue, and not for sale, the system would cause complications in the accounts even in the case of rum manufactured in India. In these circumstances the Governor General in Council prefers to allow the existing procedure to continue.

15. With a view to the accurate determination of obscuration in imported spirits (*vide* paragraph 8 (5) above) the Government of India propose to instruct Major Bedford to prepare suitable working directions for use by Customs officers, and also (with reference to pages 166-168 of his Report) the necessary tables for reckoning the variations which are caused by local atmospheric conditions in the estimation of obscuration.

16. *III.—Regulation of imports by land and of transport.*—Liquors imported by land from Native States are treated generally as 'country' or 'foreign' according to the classification under which they would fall in the province of import. It is possible to tax them either at the tariff rate by a declaration that the exporting State is foreign territory under the Tariff Act, or to deal with them under the Excise law. The Committee consider the latter the better method of dealing with the import of country liquors and this is the course already adopted in the case of toddy imported into the Madras Presidency from Mysore, Hyderabad and Banganapalle. The other imports at present permitted are of whisky from the Shaikhawati Nizamat of the Jaipur State into the neighbouring provinces, of perfumed spirit from Navsari in the Baroda State into Bombay, and of wines, spirit and cider from Kashmir into different parts of India.

17. The only imports of consequence of what may be properly regarded as "foreign liquor" are the imports from Kashmir. In Northern India the taxation of Kashmir liquors is regulated under section 31 of the Excise Act, 1896, which was specially enacted with the object of dealing with them. In the Punjab, duty is levied at tariff rates on Kashmir *wines*, but at a rate of Rs. 5 only per bulk gallon on *spirits* as against a rate of Rs. 7 per *proof* gallon now leviable under the Tariff Act. Cider, again, is apparently subject to no taxation at all, at least in the Punjab. The Committee suggest (paragraph 115) that the Kashmir State should be notified to be foreign territory under section 5 of the Tariff Act, 1894; that duty on all liquors exported from that State to British India should be levied at tariff rates by a British Customs officer stationed in Kashmir; and that the liquors should then be allowed to proceed under passes granted by that officer to the place of destination, where they should be admitted, after verification, to all the privileges of foreign liquor.

The Government of India consider, however, that this course is unnecessary, and that Kashmir liquors should be dealt with in British India under the Excise law, wine and cider being taxed at the same rate as imported liquor of the same description, and similarly in regard to spirit made up so as to resemble imported liquor. Kashmir plain spirit might, if the Government of the Punjab thinks fit, be

admitted under the 'free supply' system in force in that province to compete as country spirit with the products of the local distilleries, as plain Rosa rum now does. In contract distillery areas it would of course only be admitted in case a Kashmir distillery obtained the contract.

18. The imports of whisky from the Jaipur State, which appear to be quite insignificant, should also be dealt with on the principles explained above and should be taxed at the tariff rate, if this is not already the case. Perfumed spirits imported from Navsari into Bombay are, it is understood, already so treated.

19. As regards transport, the Committee suggest (paragraphs 114 and 133 of the Report) that the free interchange between provinces of all classes of "locally produced foreign liquors" (including beer as soon as steps have been taken to ensure that this article is of a proper quality and is manufactured under proper supervision) should be encouraged by the grant of facilities for transport in bond as an alternative to prepayment of duty at the place of manufacture. The object of the proposal is to give the manufacturers of "foreign liquor" in India an advantage corresponding to that enjoyed by importers using bonded warehouses at the ports of import, and at the same time to enable Local Governments to secure a larger share of the duty on the local consumption of such liquor by the grant to the trade of facilities in the shape of bonded warehouses, though they would have no power to prohibit the import of the liquor in question once it has paid duty in another province. It is further suggested that the warehouses proposed for use in the case of country spirit (paragraph 63 of the Report) could be used for "foreign liquors" as well as for other excisable articles.

As a corollary to these proposals the Committee recommend (paragraph 110 of the Report) the abrogation of the rule now in force in Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, which requires foreign liquor in transit from a wholesale to a retail dealer to be covered by a pass. This rule, it is observed, has ceased to serve its original purpose and is now of no practical value.

20. The Government of India accept as suitable the arrangements proposed. With the introduction of the bonding system, however, the question of the allowance to be made for wastage in transit will require consideration, and it will be necessary, as suggested in paragraph 63 of the Committee's Report, to lay down for general adoption in all provinces a maximum scale of wastage according to the distance travelled by rail or road. Major Bedford will accordingly be asked to suggest a suitable scale for "foreign" as well as "country" liquors.

21. *IV.—Vend Arrangements.*—The Committee's recommendations under this head are as follows :—

Report, paragraphs 118 and 119.

(1) Wholesale licenses for the sale of foreign liquors should be granted on payment of fixed fees which should be sufficiently high to keep the business in respectable hands, but not so high as to hamper legitimate trade. Rates varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per annum according to local circumstances are suggested as suitable. Additional fees of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 should be charged for the privilege of bottling, and of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 for the privilege of compounding. The concession allowed by section 16 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, under which no licenses are required for the sale of foreign liquors in original casks or packages should be withdrawn. (This will involve an amendment of the Act—*vide* paragraph 312 of the Report.)

Paragraph 120.

(2) Retail licenses for consumption off the premises should be granted to respectable persons on payment of fixed annual fees ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 in small towns, Rs. 250 in larger ones, and Rs. 500—1,000 in the case of considerable firms trading at

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the headquarters of provinces. The Committee prefer a classification of this kind, coupled with a high tariff rate, to any attempt to assess fees with reference to the transactions of shops, though, as an exception, the fee might be assessed on the latter basis in cases where the business done at the shops is chiefly in single bottles, or in other words where such business competes with that of the holders of "on" licenses. To put a stop to the sale of flasks of one or two drams a piece, which is said to be becoming a common practice, they recommend that the minimum quantity to be sold under "off" licenses should be a full pint bottle corked and capsuled. They also suggest that a heavy penalty should be imposed if consumption on the shop premises occurs under such licenses.

(3) Licenses for consumption on the premises should be kept within the narrowest possible limits. They should be granted only in localities where there is a proved demand on the part of a class of drinkers who are accustomed to foreign liquor, and their number should be restricted by a high minimum fee which might ordinarily be fixed at, say, Rs. 100 a month. In such cases, where auctions are not retained, the shops might be disposed of either on fixed fees or on a system of settlements based on past transactions.

Paragraph 121

In pursuance of the above principles the Committee recommend the closure of all rum shops in Calcutta, a reduction in the number of beer taverns in Madras, the abrogation of the second paragraph of clause 5 of the license forms 13 and 13A in force in Bombay, and the prohibition of "on" sale under what are known as "first class" licenses in the Punjab and the Frontier Province.

(4) Licenses for the sale of beer only, for consumption on the premises, should be granted on similar principles, and special regard should be had to restriction of their numbers in localities where a country fermented liquor is available.

Paragraph 122

(5) In the case of hotel and refreshment room licenses, where sale for removal is allowed, the licensee should be required to take out a separate wholesale or retail license, or both, in respect of such sales. Provision should also be made (where it does not already exist) for the grant of separate "bar" licenses on payment of an additional fee where sale at bars is permitted. Where for special reasons the licensee desires to exceed the usual closing time for hotels and refreshment rooms, he should be required to take out a further "late closing" license (as is the case in Calcutta) on payment of a fee graduated with reference to the hour to which he is permitted to keep his premises open.

Paragraph 123

(6) Care should be taken that holders of licenses for railway refreshment rooms, dining cars, steamers, proprietary clubs and co-operative stores, etc., confine their business to legitimate limits. For instance, a railway refreshment room licensee should not (as is often the case) be allowed to establish a bar for sale to persons other than travellers, or to conduct a wholesale and retail business in his refreshment room premises, except under a license of the class requisite to cover the business done.

Paragraphs 123 and 125.

(7) Occasional licenses, that is, licenses for short periods for sale at entertainments, should not be granted as a matter of course, and should be strictly confined to the purposes for which they are granted.

Paragraph 124.

(8) The sale of "foreign" and "country" liquors on the same premises, at present allowed in certain provinces should be prohibited.

Paragraph 110

22. The Government of India agree generally with these recommendations. As stated in paragraph 13 of their letter No. 3947 Exc., dated 13th July 1905, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces a copy of which is appended to this Resolution, it is expedient that vend fees on foreign liquor should usually be assessed by fixed fee rather than by auction, though where it may be found that foreign spirit shops are really competing with country spirit the fees should be very largely raised or else the auction system should be adopted.

23. The Governor General in Council is not, however, prepared to endorse any absolute prohibition of sales to persons other than travellers in railway refreshment rooms These may sometimes be the only places at which Europeans and Eurasians can obtain locally "foreign" liquor of good quality. If, however, hotels or refreshment rooms are allowed to sell liquor to persons other than hotel residents in the one case, or to those who resort to the refreshment rooms for meals in the other, they should be charged the same fees as ordinary foreign liquor shops.

24. With reference to what is said in paragraph 6 above the sale of flavoured spirit not resembling imported liquor, which will be admitted to the market on payment of country spirit rates of duty, should be allowed under the ordinary country spirit license or under separate licenses disposed of in the same manner as country spirit licenses.

25. *V.—Enhancement of the existing rates of duty.*—Under this head the Committee recommend :

(1) That the duty on rum supplied to troops should be raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per proof gallon.

Report, paragraph 110.

(2) That the course of imports and of prices of foreign spirits imported by sea and of cheap ports and other wines should be watched in view to a further enhancement of the duty thereon when necessary.

Paragraphs 130 and 131.

(3) That the existing duty on beer (imported as well as locally produced) should be raised from 1 anna to 2 annas per gallon.

Paragraph 132.

26. The Government of India commend to the maritime Local Governments the suggestion of the Committee that the course of imports and of prices of foreign spirits and cheap wines of an unduly high strength should be watched in view to a further enhancement of the duty when necessary.

27. The proposals regarding the enhancement of the duty on rum supplied to soldiers and of the duty on beer are reserved for separate consideration.

28. As regards the proposals made in paragraph 113 of the Committee's Report with respect to denaturalised spirit, the Government of India are of opinion that there is no present necessity to exempt this spirit from the existing taxation at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The question of obtaining a more suitable denaturant for the production of such spirit is already under examination by Major Bedford.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing Resolution* be communicated, in continuation of Resolution No. 2994 Exc., dated the 16th May 1907, to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that they will report, as soon as possible, the extent to which they will be prepared to adopt the recommendations of the Committee in so far as they have been approved by the Government

* With a copy of the Reports by Major Bedford and the Excise Committee, [and of his letter No. 358, dated the 30th July 1906, and of its enclosures.]

of India, to Major C H. Bedford, I.M.S, with reference to paragraphs 13, 15 and 20; to the Foreign Department with reference to paragraphs 16 to 18; to the Army Department with reference to paragraphs 14 and 27; and to the Department of Commerce and Industry with reference to paragraphs 10 to 12, 15 and 28.

ANNEXURE TO RESOLUTION NO 2995-EXC., DATED THE 16TH MAY 1907.

Extract paragraph 13 of letter from the Government of India, Finance Department, to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 3947 Exc, dated 11th July 1905.

13. In paragraphs 20 to 24 of his Resolution Sir F. Lely discusses the question of retail arrangements for the sale of foreign liquor. I am to observe in this connection that the system under which licenses for foreign liquor shops have generally been granted on payment of fixed fees instead of by auction is purely a matter of expediency, and rests mainly on the following considerations:

(1) The duty on imported spirit was originally, and is still in large part of India, much higher than that on country spirit.

(2) While the rates of duty on country spirit must vary largely according to different localities, and the auction system is very useful as an index showing whether these may be raised or rendered more uniform, the duty on imported spirit is uniform for all India, and the statistics relating to imports and to the taxation of country spirit provide sufficient indices as to the time when the duty may be enhanced.

(3) The higher class vendors of imported spirit obtain it very largely direct from England, and would cease to do this to the disadvantage of the consumers, if they held their licenses subject to auctions at short intervals.

At the same time, in places where imported spirit of a low class has been found to compete with country spirits, the auction system has been resorted to, *e g.*, in respect to bazar shops in the Punjab, and the 'taverns' of Madras.

NO. 2996-EXC.

The 16th May 1907.

This Resolution deals with Chapter VIII of the Report of the Excise Committee, on the subject of Excise arrangements in respect to *tari* or toddy.

2. In paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 5001 Exc., dated the 7th September 1905, the following instructions were given to the Committee in regard to their inquiries on this subject:

"As regards *tari* (or toddy), the Committee should consider whether the tree-tax system, which from a revenue point of view has been very successful in Madras, or any similar system, can or should be extended to other parts of India, due regard being paid everywhere to local conditions. In this connection it should be clearly borne in mind that, so far as present information goes, *tari* is the least noxious of all the forms of alcohol in common use in India, and that it would be a great evil to discourage its use if this result should be purchased at the cost of driving the people to more deleterious intoxicants. No considerations of revenue could be permitted to justify such a course.

"Another most important consideration is whether such a change of system, if held to be desirable in itself, can be effected without inquisitorial and harassing interference with the people and the employment of a large staff of low paid preventive officers. The Government of India are disposed to regard such a result as an evil only less serious than excessive drinking, and it must be justified, if at all, by other considerations than those of revenue."

The Committee were also asked (paragraph 14 of the same Resolution) to consider whether the extraordinarily high proportion of prosecutions and departmental cases in Madras, which had attracted the attention of the Government of India, was an inevitable feature of the local system of administration, or whether it could not be remedied by suitable arrangements.

3. The areas in which the greatest consumption of *tari* takes place are (paragraph 139 of the Report) the Bihar districts of Bengal; the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions, and the Farrukhabad district of the United Provinces; the whole of the Madras Presidency except the Nilgiris; the greater part of Bombay, the Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda districts of the Central Provinces and the adjacent districts of Berar and Coorg. The estimate which the Committee have made of the consumption per head and taxation per gallon of *tari* in certain portions of the above-mentioned provinces (with the exception of Coorg) shows that the consumption per head in Bengal and the Central Provinces is relatively large, and the estimated revenue per gallon low, as compared with Madras and Bombay. As was stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker in the debate on the Budget for 1907-08, the Committee have pointed out (paragraphs 137 and 141 of the Report) that *tari* is stronger than has sometimes been imagined; that the statements as to its relative harmlessness apply only to cases in which it is drunk fairly fresh and in moderate quantities, and that if it is consumed stale or to excess it acts to the detriment of the consumer. It seems to be clear that, in Bengal and the Central Provinces in particular, the consumption of toddy requires more adequate check, by improved Excise methods and enhanced taxation, than it has yet received. Moreover, the Government of India have, in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee in Chapters III—VI of their Report, emphasised the desirability of adopting measures for the restriction of the consumption of country spirit by enhancement of taxation over large parts of the country. There will, therefore, be considerable risk of increased consumption of *tari* in such areas unless steps are taken to raise the taxation on it also.

4. The Committee hold that the best method of restricting consumption is the adoption of a tree tax system, which has the advantage of affording a tax roughly proportionate to the amount of toddy consumed. Such a system is already in force in Madras and Bombay, and that which the Committee would apply to other parts of India is described by them in paragraph 163 of the Report as "one based on the principle of tree-tax, but with less variety than the systems of Bombay and less elaboration than that of Madras. * * * The main features * * * would be the levy of as much taxation as possible upon the tree, the free grant of domestic consumption licenses to tree-owners, the grant of comparatively numerous licenses for sale in the neighbourhood of the palm groves, an appreciable reduction of shops in towns and villages, especially in the former, the enactment of simple rules to cover transport and sale, and the employment of a moderate number of well-paid officers to check drunkenness, enforce the other license conditions, and prosecute directly for illicit tapping and sale."

5. Before referring to the question of the introduction of a tree-tax system where this is not at present in force, it will be convenient to consider the observations of the Committee as to the working of the systems now existing in the various provinces. Outside Madras and Bombay these all involve the disposal by auction of the right to produce and sell fermented *tari*. In some cases the right of vend of *tari* has been conjoined with that of country spirit, a very undesirable combination, in that it obviously tempts a vendor to push his sales of

spirit to the prejudice of the less expensive and less profitable *tari*. The disadvantages of this system have recently been pointed out by the Government of India in the case of Central India, and it has, as stated by the Committee, led to the cessation of the small amount of consumption of *tari* formerly existing in the Punjab and Ajmer-Merwara. The only area in British India in which the system at present prevails is the Chavakkat Deputy Tahsildar's division of the Malabar district of Madras; but here, where the spirit drunk is toddy spirit, the consumption of toddy has increased and not diminished; and it is observed that the Government of Madras have already taken steps towards better control.

Should any future demand for *tari* arise in the Punjab, it should be supplied by separate vend arrangements.

6. Outside the areas above-mentioned—under the Bengal system (which is that of Eastern Bengal also) the right of vend of *tari* is disposed of by separate shops; whereas in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Sind, and Coorg, the farming system has hitherto prevailed. But under the orders conveyed in paragraph 17 of the letter of the Government of India, No. 3947-Exc., dated the 11th July 1905, the Excise authorities in the Central Provinces are gradually working towards much smaller contract areas which it may be possible finally to resolve into separate shops.

The defects of the Bengal system have been pointed out by the Committee in paragraph 164 of their Report and are fully admitted in the Provincial Excise Reports for 1904-05 and 1905-06, while in the other provinces the methods adopted are, as the Committee observe, analogous to the farming of country-spirit monopolies.

7. A general description of the Madras tree-tax system is given in paragraphs 152 to 155 of the Report. Its financial success is indubitable, and the Committee have found evidence that its first introduction was followed by a decrease of drunkenness. The system has, however, been accompanied by a very high proportion of prosecutions—a fact to which the attention of the Committee was specifically invited.

The Committee have fully explained the historical reasons and other circumstances to which the large number of prosecutions is due, and have justly drawn attention to the reduction of drunkenness which the strict enforcement of the law has secured. The Committee, however, practically admit that the number of prosecutions has been unnecessarily large and could be reduced. In paragraph 286 of their Report they indicate that one contributory cause has been the unsatisfactory extent to which the Collector has been dissociated from the Excise administration, a matter which will be dealt with in reviewing Chapter XIII. In paragraph 160, again, they refer with regret to the decision of the Madras Government to confine sale to licensed shops, most of them away from the palm groves; and they point out that "not only is toddy when freshly drawn much less intoxicating than that which has fermented for some hours and been mixed in the shop with the stale refuse of the previous day, but the prohibition of sale at the tree-foot has created a number of offences of a technical nature and in many cases the concentration of drinking in towns has resulted in a public nuisance."

8. The Government of India concur that the number of Excise prosecutions is unjustifiably large as compared with other provinces (*vide* paragraph 281 of the Report) and especially as compared with Bombay, where the tree-tax system is also in force. They admit the considerations which mitigate the gravity of the evil: but the evil remains a serious one, which cannot be allowed to recur in any other province.

9. The Government of India are unable to accept the Committee's view that it is too late for the Local Government to retrace their steps in the matter of confining the sale of toddy to licensed shops. They would suggest to the Government of Madras that a trial should be made of tree-foot sales, concomitantly with a reduction in the number of licensed shops, in one or two districts

and that if this experiment proves a success the system should be further extended. They consider also that landholders should, as suggested by the Committee, be encouraged to take out licenses for domestic consumption, particularly in the West Coast districts. It is further clear from the remarks made in paragraph 160 of the Report that it would be possible to reduce the number of prosecutions by the substitution of Assistant Inspectors for Sub-Inspectors on a lower rate of pay as the immediate preventive agency, and by an increase in the number of officers who are empowered to hold a preliminary enquiry into cases reported to them and to dismiss those which they think insufficiently proved, or in regard to which they consider that a warning against further malpractices would be sufficient.

10. The Government of India approve of the suggestions made by the Committee (paragraph 168 of the Report) in respect to the discrimination of sweet and fermented toddy areas, etc., save that they are not in favour of the proposal to grant shops on fixed fees. As indicated in paragraph 155 of the Report, the fixed fee system is already in force in respect of toddy shops in Madras Town and the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts; but it should not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be further extended. As in the case of country spirit shops, which will be referred to in reviewing Chapter X of the Committee's Report, an auction system is valuable as preventing the growth of vested interests in the shops, as avoiding office intrigue and chicanery in regard to their disposal, and as an index of the adequacy or otherwise of the existing rates of tree tax. The considerations adduced by the Committee, in paragraph 168 of the Report, in favour of giving the shop-keeper greater fixity of tenure could be met by extending the period of auction sale to three years, which would render cancellation of the vend license for misconduct a much more serious matter than it is now, while the suggested restriction of tapping for fermented toddy in particular areas could be made a condition of the vend license.

11. The Committee have found (paragraph 160 of the Report, *ad fin*) that the high proportion of vend fees to tree-tax, and the increase in consumption and the low price of toddy in some areas, indicate that the time has come when an increase in the tree tax should be made throughout the greater part of the Madras Presidency. The Government of India are glad to observe from paragraph 28 of the Madras Excise Administration Report for the year 1905-06 and from paragraph 10 of the Local Government's review thereof, that action in this direction is already being taken.

12. The Madras Government should consider the remarks of the Committee (paragraph 169 of the Report) as to the destructive character of the Madras system of tapping date palms. On the other hand, the Madras system of regulating the tapping of toddy trees on Government land is mentioned by the Committee with approval, and in other provinces where the matter is of importance the Local Governments concerned should consider the desirability of adopting similar restrictions.

13. In regard to Bombay the principal defects found by the Committee are the great diversity of systems and rates of tree-tax, and the want of an adequate controlling establishment. On the former subject, the Committee observe that "the general principle underlying the diverse forms appears to be that the taxation of toddy should be on the basis of its alcoholic strength as compared with spirit, and that the rate of duty (the tree-tax) should bear a direct relation to the general productiveness of the trees in particular areas. Where toddy is in use as a distilling base, the rates of tree-tax are enhanced so as to cover the greater portion of the duty on the spirit, the balance being made up by a direct still-head duty. But in all cases toddy is more lightly taxed than country spirit in proportion to the alcohol which they respectively contain." Simplification and reform in these respects are very desirable, and will be rendered much more easy by the fact that it has been decided to accept the recommendation made by the Committee in Chapter VII of their Report that toddy should no longer be recognised as a base for the distillation of country spirit, and that the production of toddy spirit in the Presidency should be confined to a single distillery at

Dadar, where it should eventually be taxed at full tariff rates. The suggestion made in paragraph 6 (5) of the Resolution in this Department, No. 7057-Exc., dated the 18th December 1906, that, as circumstances permit, the specially low rates allowed on trees tapped for domestic consumption by the backward aboriginal classes should be raised, will also assist in the simplification of the Bombay system.

The second defect, the want of an adequate controlling establishment, should be largely remedied by the increased preventive establishments for the province which have recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

14. The Government of India commend to the consideration of the Bombay Government the general suggestions for reform made in paragraph 151 of the Report, and would lay special emphasis on the desirability of increasing the tree-tax in Surat so as to diminish the high toddy consumption there, which amounts to two-fifths of that of the whole province, and is nevertheless accompanied by a very high rate of country spirit consumption (paragraph 149 of Report). It is significant in this connection that, as stated in paragraph 140 of the Report, toddy in Surat sells for 1½ annas a gallon or a little over, whereas the ordinary price in the rest of the province is between 3 and 4 annas. The Government of Bombay should also consider the desirability of allowing exemption from taxation to unfermented toddy when drawn in pots coated with lime, as is the practice in Madras. On the other hand, it would appear from paragraph 165 of the Report that there may have been some abuse of concessions allowed in the Surat district in respect of *tari* drawn for the manufacture of vinegar.

15. Where a tree-tax system is not at present in force, the Government of India desire to leave the question of its introduction to the entire discretion of the Local Governments concerned. They must, however, stipulate:

(1) That the system should only be introduced where there is a preventive establishment sufficient to render it effective, and where the superior staff can be trusted to check malpractices or over-zeal on the part of subordinates, and to make a preliminary local investigation of cases in which prosecution is contemplated. The superior staff should have full discretion to release persons brought before them on failure of adequate proof, or with a warning against repetition of the offence.

(2) That the extension of the system should be gradual, so that advantage may be taken of the experience gained in the tracts in which it has already been applied, and the new areas taken up can be largely officered by men who have gained previous knowledge of the system elsewhere.

16. In the case of the particular provinces concerned the present position is as follows:

(*a*) In Bengal, the Committee suggest (paragraph 164 of the Report) the experimental introduction of a light tree-tax system in a single district (Mozuffarpore). If His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor so desires, the system may be given a trial. But, for the reason stated in paragraph 10 above, the Government of India disapprove of the suggestion of the Committee that a system of fixed fees for shops should eventually be worked up to. It should also be borne in mind, as explained in the preceding paragraph, that an adequate and well supervised establishment is a *sine qua non* for the successful working of the system.

(*b*) The Governments of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the United Provinces are considering the question of *tari* administration in those provinces, and the results of their deliberations will be awaited. If they should be in favour of a tree-tax system, the conditions indicated in paragraph 15 must be borne in mind.

(*c*) In Sind the revenue from *tari* is insignificant, and here too the Bombay Government are inquiring into the matter.

(*d*) In the Central Provinces, the experimental introduction of the tree-tax system in the Amraoti district of Berar has already been authorised, and if it succeeds there its extension to other portions of the province will follow.

(*e*) As regards Coorg, the Chief Commissioner should consider, with reference to paragraph 164 of the Committee's Report, what reforms it is possible to introduce in the toddy administration there.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated, in continuation of Resolution No. 2995-Exc., dated the 16th May 1907, to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that they will report, as soon as possible, the extent to which they will be prepared to adopt the recommendations of the Committee in so far as they have been approved by the Government of India; also to Major C. H. Bedford, I.M.S.

No. 2997-Exc.

The 16th May 1907.

This Resolution brings under review the recommendations made by the Excise Committee in Chapter X of their Report which is mainly devoted to a discussion of the methods under which licenses for the retail vend of country liquor should generally be disposed of.

2. The disposal of similar licenses for the sale of foreign liquor has been considered in connection with Chapter VII of the Report, and, for the reasons explained in paragraph 22 of their Resolution No. 2995-Exc., dated the 16th May 1907, and the appendix thereto, the Government of India are of opinion that in that case a system of fixed fees is ordinarily expedient.

3. In the case of country liquor the general method of disposal of the right of retail vend is, as the Committee state, that of sale by auction. This is in accordance with the accepted policy of the Government of India, who have for some years past maintained the advantages of this method as against various proposals which have been made to them from time to time for the adoption of fixed fees. It will be convenient to reproduce here, as an example, the pronouncement on this subject made in paragraph 4 of this Department's letter No. 1668-Exc., dated the 24th March 1903, to the Government of the Punjab:—

"As at present advised, the Government of India are unable to agree with the Excise Commissioner in his condemnation of the auction system, and they think it possible that Major Parsons has failed to comprehend the principles on which the system is based. The system is a good and sound one, though it is possible that it is worked on wrong lines in the Punjab, and the Government of India think that it would be a retrograde step to seek to replace it generally by a system of fixed fees. The leading principle of the auction system is that as large a proportion as possible of the total revenue on country spirits should be derived from the fixed duty, but in addition to the fixed duty a subsidiary and variable revenue is drawn from the fees for licenses for retail vend which are sold by auction. The disposal of vend licenses by auction serves as a simple but sure guide to the local demand, and indicates whether the still-head duty is adequate or otherwise. In the opinion of the Government of India it is inadvisable to obtain more than a subsidiary amount of revenue from this source, and disproportionately large receipts from vend rents would indicate that the still-head duty was too small and might be raised, and not that the system should be changed. The objection to fixed vend fees is that experience has shown that it is practically impossible to fix such fees with due regard to the interests of the revenue, and that they generally tend to a level at which they yield large profits to the licensees, with the result that there are several applications for a single shop, constant and troublesome appeals from disappointed candidates, and the

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1907.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 649.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1907.

A TEMPORARY vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies consequent on the grant of leave for three months to the Honourable SIR DENZIL CHARLES JELF IBBETSON, K.C.S.I., the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to appoint the Honourable MR. THOMAS GORDON WALKER, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies during the absence of SIR DENZIL IBBETSON on the said leave.

The HONOURABLE MR. WALKER has this day assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th May 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1734 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th May 1907 :—

No. 233 of 1907.—Henri Herrenschmidt, industrial, residing at No. 10 Boulevard Magenta, Paris, in the republic of France. *Improvements in or relating to the extraction of metals and metalloids from their ores or compounds.*

No. 234 of 1907.—John Marston Goodwin, mechanical engineer, a resident of the city of Mount Vernon, county of Westchester and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in dumping vehicles.*

No. 235 of 1907.—J. Symington, medical officer, Koppa Medical Fund, Sallebile P. O., Kadur district, Mysore. *A perpetual motion or self-raising water machine.*

No. 236 of 1907.—Khursedjee Sorabjee Jussawala, merchant, of Sea View Terrace, Colaba, Bombay. *A contrivance for developing continuous and even motive power both from tide and ebb waters.*

No. 237 of 1907.—Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, electrical engineer, of 1737 Riggs Place, Washington, D. C, United States of America. *Improvements in electric signalling.*

No. 238 of 1907.—John Ashford, member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, superintendent of the Central Workshops, Public Works Department, Amritsar, Punjab, India. *Improvements in and relating to conveyors.*

No. 239 of 1907.—John Ashford, member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers superintendent of the Central Workshops, Public Works Department, Amritsar, Punjab, India. *Improvements in and relating to conveyors.*

No. 240 of 1907.—Henry Augustus Murtough, mechanic, 18 Metcalf street, Calcutta. *Murtough's patent automatic signal wire adjuster.*

No. 241 of 1907.—Alexander Whyte, a member of the firm of Burn and Company, at present residing at Raneegunge, India. *Improvements in tea pots, coffee pots and such like vessels.*

No. 242 of 1907.—Robert Dawes, manufacturer of spinning and twisting machinery, of Trenton and Erie Avenues, in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in spinning and twisting machinery*

No. 243 of 1907.—Harvey Ezra Brown, consulting engineer, of Beechcroft, London road, Norbury, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in or relating to brake mechanism for railway and other vehicles.*

No. 244 of 1907.—J. Stone and Company, Limited, and Alfred Henry Darker, engineers, residing respectively at Deptford, in the county of Kent, in England, and No. 49 Tresillian road, St. John's, in the county aforesaid. *Improvements in apparatus for purifying, treating, and attemperating air and for supply of same to railway carriages, ships, and other vehicles.*

No. 245 of 1907.—Richard Ames, engineer, of 7 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *An improved apparatus for tarring roads.*

No. 246 of 1907.—Herbert Henry Johnson, engineer, of Lachlan street, Forbes, in the state of New South Wales, and Edward Moin, saddler, of 737 George street, Sydney, in said state. *Improved apparatus for lighting and extinguishing gas lamps.*

No. 247 of 1907.—Dr. Johannes Bock, chemist, of Radebeul near Dresden, Saxony, Germany. *Improved manufacture of large crystals.*

No. 248 of 1907.—Xavier Eschalier, chemist, of Rue des Fleurs, a Villeurbanne, (Rhone) France. *Process for strengthening cellulose and albuminoid bodies.*

No. 249 of 1907.—Antoine Charles Imbert, engineer, residing at No. 18 Bungalow, in the town of Vizianagram. *Improved compressing or baling machinery.*

No. 1735 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 484 of 1906.—Robert Schaellibaum, engineer, of 288 Dyer street, Providence R. I., United States of America. *Improvements in and connected with grids for openers, scutchers, and the like machines for the preparation of cotton and other fibrous materials.* (Specification filed 29 April 1907.)

No. 489 of 1906.—Albert Piperno (known as Captain Albert Piperno), civil engineer, residing at the Continental Hotel, Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in grain driers for paddy and the like.* (Specification filed 30 April 1907.)

No. 490 of 1906.—Ernest Charleston, carriage inspector, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Shalimar, in Bengal, British India. *Improvements in the lubrication of axle boxes.* (Specification filed 24 April 1907.)

No. 506 of 1906.—John Vernon Griffin, executive engineer, Indian Public Works Department, Burma *Connecting or disconnecting a single punkah or other member of a series in motion.* (Specification filed 2 April 1907.)

No. 508 of 1906.—Robert Harben Whitelegg, locomotive engineer, of Stuart House, Upton lane, Forest Gate, in the county of Essex, England. *An improved variable blast pipe arrangement for locomotive engines.* (Specification filed 25 April 1907.)

No. 26 of 1907.—Richard Wingfield Stuart, mining engineer, of Conrad, Hunter's Hill, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, and commonwealth of Australia. *An improved gas generator.* (Specification filed 16 April 1907.)

No. 103 of 1907.—Albert John Fortescue, manufacturer, of Arncliffe, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in sectional wheel tyres.* (Specification filed 25 April 1907.)

No. 150 of 1907.—Walter Gillett, builder, of 1 Acacia Grove, West Dulwich, London, S. E., and Max David Lehmann, merchant, of 23 Croxted road, West Dulwich, London, S. E., both in England. *Carburettor for internal combustion engines.* (Specification filed 24 April 1907.)

No. 1736 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 74 of 1896.—Charles Hodgson. *A method of ensuring safety in the working of railway points and signals and apparatus for that purpose.* (From 2 June 1907 to 2 June 1908.)

No. 272 of 1896.—Hugh Jorwerth Roberts. *A baling press.* (From 12 May 1907 to 12 May 1908.)

No. 261 of 1900.—Peter Cooper Hewitt. *Improvements in electric lighting.* (From 31 October 1907 to 31 October 1908.)

No. 70 of 1901.—Arthur Hoare. *Improvements in mechanical punkahs.* (From 23 May 1907 to 23 May 1908.)

No. 334 of 1901.—Jean Vincent Emmanuel Thiollier. *Improved means for fixing bolts, screws, and similar articles in soft substances such as wood.* (From 3 May 1907 to 3 May 1908.)

No. 59 of 1902.—The American Machine Telephone Company, Limited. *Improved automatic electric exchange apparatus.* (From 7 May 1907 to 7 May 1908.)

No. 80 of 1903.—Walter Lamont and David Kinloch Michie. *Improvements in and relating to tea-drying machines.* (From 6 May 1907 to 6 May 1908.)

No. 93 of 1903.—Peter Cooper Hewitt. *Method of, and apparatus for, transforming electrical energy.* (From 8 October 1907 to 8 October 1908.)

No. 1737 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 399 of 1901.—Edward Reginald Smith. *Improved safety receptacle for oil, spirits, or other liquids.* (Specification filed 30 January 1903.)

No. 56 of 1902.—Frederick Henry Addis. *Improvements in collapsible boats.* (Specification filed 30 January 1903.)

No. 67 of 1902.—William Griffith Williams and Herbert Henry Edwards. *An electric self-registering target.* (Specification filed 28 January 1903.)

No. 231 of 1902.—The Patent Regenerative Furnace Company, Limited. *Improvements connected with boiler and other furnaces.* (Specification filed 30 January 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 259 of 1900.—Henry Lyon and John Burrell Talbot-Crosbie. *Improvements in refrigerating apparatus.* (Specification filed 1 February 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 119 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone. *An improved point lever apparatus for working coupled points on railways.* (Specification filed 31 January 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*h*) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P, on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaānī, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th May 1907.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).		Total.	
				In India.			In England.		In transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	84,50 000	20,09,29,065	20,93,79 065	4,47,98,755	*2,06,55,203	1,28,37,217	12,18,75,000	...	...	13,95,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	32,15,61,121	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad	..	1,56,70 560	1,56,70,560	97 51,829	15,37,330	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1,12,89,179	
Lahore	...	3,17,06,575	3,17,06,575	1,25,38,573	65,12,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,50,853	
Bombay	76,75 860	10,97,38,420	11,74,14,280	2,56,99,610	1,19,82,183	1,70,98,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,87,79,992	
Karachi	...	99,86,045	99 86,045	29,05,995	3 88,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,94,750	
Madras	7,18,905	4,85,57,295	4,92,76,200	1,12,46,215	28,19,235	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,40,65,450	
Calicut	...	12,36,940	12,36,940	9,31,310	1,08,495	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	10,39,805	
Rangoon	...	2,74,87,915	2,74,87,915	3,01,40,090	12,63 900	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,14,03,990	
	1,68,44,765	44,53,12,815	46,21,57,580	14,20,12,377	4,52,67,401	2,99,35,416	12,18,75,000	...	...	13,95,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	46,04,85,140	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			24,22,440	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									7,50,000	
Total Circulation R			45,97,35,140	Total Reserve R									45,97,35,140	

* There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th May 1907.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th May 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th May 1907.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . .	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .	1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 90,21,589 a. 6 p. 4; Public Deposits at Branches . 78,28,502 6 7	1,77,50,091	12	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .	14,09,02,472	5	10
Bank Post Bills, etc. .	14,34,631	10	7
Sundries	32,01,988	1	1
RUPEES .	19,82,89,183	14	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .	1,63,20,075	0	0
Other authorized Investments	45,86,330	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities.	4,91,93,386	0	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	4,21,35,494	8	7
Bills discounted and purchased	2,63,41,112	7	10
Balances with other Banks .	11,41,397	0	3
Bullion	...		
Dead Stock . . .	17,10,931	3	9
Stamps	13,744	10	0
Sundries	7,79,242	13	9
	14,22,21,714	8	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R *3,26,01,588 a. 1 p. 2; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches †2,34,65,881 5 1	5,60,67,469	6	3
RUPEES .	19,82,89,183	14	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R3,20,085 0 0
† Do do. do. R3,53,842 8 0

R6,73,927 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 9th May 1907.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 34·33.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May 1907.

No. 15—No. 284, first class Hospital Assistant Gannu, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is granted one year's furlough on private affairs, with effect from the 16th April 1907.

No. 16.—No. 601, first class Hospital Assistant Nathu Mal, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April 1907.

The 3rd May 1907.

No. 17.—Lieutenant W. D. Bartley, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in subordinate charge of the Medical Store Depôt, Madras, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 16th April 1907.

No. 18.—No. 538, first class Hospital Assistant Niyaz Husain, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is granted one year's leave on private affairs with effect from the 25th March 1907, and not from the 19th March 1907 as stated in Notification No. 14, dated the 18th April 1907.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	.....	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	.....	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	1
"	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	.....	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	.....	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hedgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	......	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	... ..	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	... ..	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	......	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co, 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde, H Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, ——, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	.. ...	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	......	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn Arty.	John (died, 11th May 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	{ William Thomas	63	9	8
			{ James John	63	9	8
April 29, 1886	Farrell, James, Sergt.	2nd Bn., Manch. Regt.	Mary	300	0	0

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Mar. 29, 1828	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt	A. L. and A	20	6	5
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn Arty	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	... ..	Harriett M. and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12	6	9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204	7	8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61	2	3
„ 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28	8	3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde, H. Arty.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde, H. Arty.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	......	Jullia B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152	0	9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	. ...	Ellen Sarah	66	10	3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde, H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	......	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant.	. ...	C. William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major.	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major	......	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	......	Mary Harriet	283	1	11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21	1	4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant.	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60	0	0
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal.	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353	14	0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558	9	8
				554	14	0
Aug. 31, 1889	Neil, Thomas, Color-Sergt.	2nd West York Regt.	Alfred William	199	9	10
Nov. 26, 1889	Foster, G., Private	2nd West York Regt.	George E. Ernest	113	13	9
Nov. 5, 1890	Loades, R. H., Sergt.	1st Bn., Suffolk Regt.	Robert Henry	1,685	2	6

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, Calcutta.

G. W. S. FRYER, Lieut.-Col.,
Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, and Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, EASTERN COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 9th May 1907.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 27th April 1907.

No. 23.—The following draft rules to regulate the possession and transport of carbide of calcium, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the Railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, and in supersession of all other rules on the subject, are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st July 1907.

Draft Rules to regulate the Possession and Transport of Carbide of Calcium in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and in the Railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government.

PART I.—OF IMPORTATION OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM

Applicable to Maritime Provinces

PART II.—OF POSSESSION OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM

Carbide of calcium to be "commercially pure."

1. No carbide of calcium shall be kept at any place, with or without a license unless it is "commercially pure." *i.e.*, unless it contains no impurities liable to generate phosphoretted or siliciuretted hydrogen so as to render the gas evolved liable to ignite spontaneously.

Conditions of possession without license

2. No license shall be required for the possession of carbide of calcium (i) in any quantity not exceeding five pounds if it is kept in separate vessels, each containing not more than one pound, of the nature described in, and labelled as required by rule 1 of Part V; (ii) in any quantity exceeding five and not exceeding twenty-eight pounds where the following conditions are observed and the vessels containing it are labelled as required by rule 1 of Part V:—

(*a*) the carbide shall be kept only in metal vessels hermetically closed at all times when the carbide is not actually being placed in or withdrawn from such vessels;

(*b*) the vessels containing carbide shall be kept in a dry and well ventilated place;

(*c*) due precautions shall be taken to prevent unauthorized person from having access to the carbide;

(*d*) notice shall be given of such keeping to the licensing authority referred to in rule 8 of this Part, and free access shall be afforded to any duly authorised inspector to inspect the portion of the premises where the carbide is kept and the generator, if any, is situated.

Where a fixed generator is used on the premises —

(*e*) full and detailed instructions as to the care and use of the generator shall be kept constantly posted up in such place as to be conveniently referred to by the generator attendant.

Where it is desired to keep a greater quantity or where the above conditions cannot be complied with, application must be made to the licensing authority for a license

Licenses for possession.

3. Carbide of calcium in any quantity exceeding twenty-eight pounds may be kept only under a license to possess carbide of calcium granted under these rules. Every application for such a license shall be in Form A in the schedule, and, where the applicant proposes to engage in the manufacture of acetylene gas, the generating apparatus to be used by the licensee must if manufactured in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and in the Railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government, have been examined by such competent authority as the Resident in Mysore may from time to time specially authorize in this behalf, and certified by it to be suitable; or, if imported, must either have been so examined and certified or be of a type approved by the Committee on Acetylene Generators appointed by the Department of His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, London.

Storage of carbide of calcium.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 3 of this Part, carbide of calcium may, with the special permission of the Resident in Mysore, and on such conditions as may be fixed by him, be stored without a license in premises provided for the purpose.

Note.—This rule is intended to be applied only in the case of Port Trust and similar premises.

Situation of storage buildings.

5. Carbide of calcium shall be stored,—

(1) if in quantities aggregating not more than four hundred and fifty pounds—in a suitable uninhabited building at least twenty feet away from any other premises: provided that quantities not exceeding two hundred and twenty-five pounds may be stored in place connected with a shop at a distance of at least ten feet from other premises;

(2) if in quantities aggregating more than four hundred and fifty pounds and not more than three thousand pounds—in a suitable uninhabited building at least forty feet away from any other premises;

(3) if in quantities aggregating more than three thousand pounds and not more than fifty tons—in an uninhabited building at least one hundred feet away from any other premises.

Not more than fifty tons of carbide of calcium shall be stored in any one building.

Construction of storage buildings.

6. Every building for the storage of carbide of calcium shall be—

(*a*) constructed with stone, brick or iron walls, with terraced, tiled or iron roofs and with tiled, paved or cemented, or iron (or steel) floors raised at least a foot above the ground level, and

(*b*) well ventilated and water-tight to the satisfaction of the licensing officer.

Arrangements in storage buildings.

7. Carbide of calcium shall be stored only on racks or trestles standing at least one foot above the level of the ground, and no articles of an inflammable or combustible nature shall be kept in the same building.

Licenses for possession.

8. Licenses to possess carbide of calcium shall be in Form B in the schedule, and may be granted by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class, or by such other officer as the Resident in Mysore may, from time to time, by an order in writing, appoint in this behalf.

Continuance of license.

9. Such licenses shall be in force for one year from the dates of issue:

Provided that the licensing officer may, at any time, for good and sufficient reasons, cancel any such license.

Fee for license.

10. The fee for a license to possess carbide of calcium shall be five rupees.

Renewal of license.

11. Every application for the renewal of a license to possess carbide of calcium shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license.

Date of, and fee for, application for renewal.

12. Every such application shall be made at a date not less than fifteen days prior to the date on which the original license expires. The fee charged for the renewal of a license shall be three rupees.

Packing and marking on sale by retail vendor.

13. Every retail vendor of carbide of calcium, selling any quantity exceeding half a pound to a purchaser, shall deliver it to him in an air-tight tin or drum, packed and marked in accordance with these rules, and bearing the name of the vendor plainly printed on the package.

Packing and opening by retail vendor.

14. Every retail vendor shall keep his carbide of calcium in a receptacle which can be easily opened and closed again so as to be air-tight, and shall open for the purposes of sale, not more than one receptacle at a time.

PART III.—TRANSPORT OF CARBIDE OF CALCIUM.

Conditions of transport without license.

1. No license shall be required for the transport of carbide of calcium in any quantity not exceeding five pounds if it is packed in separate vessels, each containing not more than one pound, of the nature described in, and labelled as required by, rule 1 of Part V.

Conditions of transport under license.

2. Carbide of calcium in any quantity exceeding five pounds may be transported only under a license to transport carbide of calcium granted under these rules, and shall not be deposited at any time during transit in any building other than a building fulfilling the requirements of rules 5 and 6 of Part II and shall not be stored in any such building except in accordance with the conditions as to storage prescribed by rule 7 of Part II.

Conditions of transport by railway.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 2 of this part, carbide of calcium, while in the possession of a railway for transport, shall not be stored in any railway goods shed, but shall be stacked in the open under waterproof sheets and so placed as to prevent its getting wet.

Special precautions.

4. All lights shall be kept away from carbide of calcium stacked as provided in rule 3 of this Part.

Method of disposal if wetted in transit.

5. If any carbide of calcium is wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport it shall be destroyed by immersion in at least twenty times its bulk of water

Note.—The fact of carbide of calcium having become wet will be indicated by the outward appearance of the drum, and probably by a disagreeable odour, showing a leakage of gas.

Condition of transport by passenger train.

6. (1) Where carbide of calcium is transported by passenger train, no quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds shall be carried by any one train and the vehicles shall be well ventilated and as far as possible water-tight.

(2) In no circumstances shall a naked lamp or other unprotected artificial light be taken into a waggon, vessel or conveyance containing carbide of calcium.

Transport licenses.

7. Licenses to transport carbide of calcium shall be either general or special in Form C or Form D in the schedule, and may be granted by the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class, or by such other officer as the Resident in Mysore may, from time to time, by an order in writing, appoint in this behalf.

Grant of general transport license

8. A general license to transport carbide of calcium may be granted only to a person who holds an annual license to possess a quantity exceeding four hundred and fifty pounds of carbide of calcium.

Grant of special transport license.

9. A special license to transport carbide of calcium may be granted to any person for a particular consignment at the discretion of the licensing officer.

Fee for general transport license.

10. The fee for a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall be three rupees.

Application for general transport license.

11. An application for a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall state—

(*a*) the number and date of the license to possess carbide of calcium held by the applicant; and

(*b*) the period of currency of that license.

Continuance of general transport license.

12. A general license to transport carbide of calcium shall be in force for not more than one year, and shall in no case remain in force after the date on which the license to possess carbide of calcium held by the applicant expires.

Application for special transport license.

13. An application for special license to transport carbide of calcium shall state—

(*a*) the place from which the carbide of calcium is to be transported;

(*b*) the place to which it is to be transported;

(*c*) the number of drums or cases;

(*d*) the quantity in each drum or case;

(*e*) the name and address of the consignee;

(*f*) whether the consignee has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount transported; and

(*g*) the date on which it is proposed to despatch the consignment

Continuance of special transport license.

14. A special license to transport carbide of calcium shall be in force for such period, not exceeding one month from the date of the grant of the license, as may be specified on the same.

Fee for special transport license.

15. The fee for a special license to transport carbide of calcium shall be one rupee.

Issue and contents of passes.

16. The holder of a general license to transport carbide of calcium shall, with each consignment conveyed under cover of his license, issue a pass in Form E in the schedule specifying—

(*a*) the places from and to which the carbide of calcium is to be transported;

(*b*) the quantity of carbide of calcium covered by the pass;

(*c*) the name and address of the consignee; and

(*d*) whether the consignee has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount transported.

17. Carbide of calcium may be transported within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Railway lands in Mysore torritory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government under cover of any license granted by the prescribed authority in any province in British India provided that the conditions of such license are observed throughout the period during which the carbide of calcium is in transit

Validity of license granted in another province.

PART IV.—OF INSPECTION

1. The District Magistrate or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate appointed by him in this behalf by order in writing, or any police officer of or above the rank of inspector appointed by the District Magistrate in this behalf by order in writing, or any other officer appointed by the Resident in Mysore in this behalf, may at any time enter any premises in respect of which a license to possess carbide of calcium has been granted, for the purpose of inspecting the same.

Powers of inspecting officers

2. Any officer so inspecting may require a sample or samples to be delivered to him from any drum or case of carbide of calcium stored in the premises inspected

Requisition of samples

3 The licensee of any premises inspected shall personally or through a representative show to the officer so inspecting every place and every vessel in which carbide of calcium in his possession is kept, deliver any samples required, and give such assistance as that officer may require.

Facilities to be afforded to inspecting officers

4. Where a license to transport carbide of calcium has been granted, any officer authorized under rule 1 of this Part may, at any time and on or before the arrival of the carbide of calcium at its destination, board any ship, or detain any conveyance, used for such transport, for the purpose of inspecting the license granted for the transport of the consignment or the pass issued by the licensee and seeing whether the provisions of these rules and the conditions of the license have been complied with

Inspection during transit

PART V.—GENERAL.

Description and marking of vessels

1 Where carbide of calcium—

(a) is imported or kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation, or

(b) is transported, or

(c) is sold or exposed for sale,

it shall be contained in substantial hermetically closed metal vessels each containing not more than two hundred and twenty-four pounds, having no copper in their construction and having attached to them labels stating in conspicuous characters the words—"Carbide of calcium—dangerous if not kept dry," together with the following caution:—

"*The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas.*"

and with the addition,—

(d) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(e) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and

(f) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor

2. A licensing officer may, for reasons to be reported to the Resident in Mysore, refuse a license in any case, the reasons for refusal being communicated to the applicant if a request to that effect is preferred by him; and the Resident in Mysore may on receipt of such report, and of any representation made to him by the applicant, pass such orders on the case as he thinks fit.

Refusal of license

3. Any explosion or accident occurring in connection with the importation, transport possession, or sale of carbide of calcium shall be reported, by the person in charge of the same for the time being without delay at the nearest police station.

Report of accident.

4. Where a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or these rules for acting under the license during such time as may reasonably be

Procedure on death or disability of licensee.

necessary to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

Loss of license

5 Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Levy of license fees.

6. The fees chargeable under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp: provided that, if the application is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license, or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(i) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and
(ii) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any Local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that Local authority may from time to time direct.

Production of license

7. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or Police officer of or above the rank of an officer in charge of a police station

THE SCHEDULE

FORM A

REGR NO

Application to the of
for a license to possess carbide of calcium.

Name in full of applicant with particulars of his residence. If a firm or company, its name or that of its Agent or Secretary.	
Situation of building for which the license is required	
Quantity to be covered by license.	
Is the carbide for use or for sale unopened in the vessels in which it is received, and, if not, what will be done with it ?	
In what vessels will the carbide be kept, what is the capacity of the same, how are they closed against moisture, and of what material are they made ?	
In what part of the building will the carbide be kept ? How are the premises constructed ? Are the premises used for other purposes, and, if so, for what purposes ?	
Is the carbide to be used for the manufacture of acetylene gas ? How is the generator constructed, and what is its capacity ? Give sketch ? Give particulars as to the building in which the generator will be placed, and state whether it is detached from other buildings, and whether it is used for other purposes. How is it proposed to dispose of the residue ? Will the generator be in the sole charge of a person competent to manage it ?	

Signature of applicant.

Dated

Postal address.

FORM B.

No.

A license to possess not more than pounds of carbide of calcium at any one time in the building described on the reverse is hereby granted to , subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon. This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the

(Description of the building referred to be on the back of this license)

Signature

Dated 190 of

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

RULES.

[Here enter rules 1, 2, 3, 5 to 14 of Part II, 1 to 3 of Part IV, and 1 to 7 of Part V.]

CONDITIONS.

This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the Railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and the above-mentioned rules for the possession and sale of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. If the licensing officer or any officer appointed under rule 1 of Part IV calls on the license-holder by notice in writing, to execute any repairs to the building licensed which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety thereof, the license-holder shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

3. Subject to the provisions of rule 2 of Part II, the licensee shall not deliver any quantity of carbide of calcium exceeding twenty-eight pounds to any one who has not a license under section 11 of the Act or any quantity of such carbide of calcium exceeding half a pound, except in accordance with the rules as to the manner in which carbide of calcium is to be packed.

4. Vessels containing carbide of calcium shall be opened only for the time necessary for the removal of any quantity of carbide of calcium or for the refilling of other vessels. During such removal or refilling every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing moisture being brought into contact with the carbide of calcium, as well as for guarding against the risk of ignition of any gas which may be liberated.

5. Every storage vessel of a greater storage capacity than two pounds shall be secured with a lock or be kept in a locked receptacle, so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access to the contents.

6. Due precaution shall at all times be taken for the prevention of accidents from fire, and no smoking, light, or fire in any form shall be permitted at any time within or near the building in which the carbide of calcium is stored.

7. If carbide of calcium is used for the manufacture of acetylene gas, the following pre cautions for ensuring safety shall be adopted:—

(a) The apparatus used must, if manufactured in the said Civil and Military Station, and Railway lands, have been examined by *—— and certified by it to be suitable, or, if imported, either have been so examined and certified or be of a type approved by the Committee on Acetylene Generators appointed by the Department of His Majesty's Inspector of Explosives, London.

* *Vide* Rule 3 of Part II.

(b) Every apparatus for generating and storing acetylene gas other than a portable apparatus holding a charge of less than two pounds of carbide of calcium shall be placed in an outbuilding which shall be separated as far as may be practicable from any inhabited building and shall be well ventilated.

(c) No fire or such artificial light as would ignite inflammable gas shall be taken into or near the building, in which a gas-making apparatus is placed.

8. Every apparatus (including generator and gas-holder) used for the manufacture of acetylene gas shall, as far as practicable, be constructed and used so as to provide against special risk, that is to say :—

(a) Copper shall not be used in any part of the apparatus.

(b) The various parts shall be of adequate strength.

(c) The escape of gas from the apparatus shall be carefully guarded against.

(*d*) Satisfactory provision shall be made against the dangerous development of heat.

(*e*) Satisfactory provision against undue pressure shall be made by the employment of an adequate safety valve connected with a pipe discharging into the open air, and a suitable pressure gauge shall be attached to the apparatus

(*f*) Provision shall be made for the residue of the carbide of calcium being mixed with at least ten times its bulk of water on being removed from the apparatus.

(*g*) No person shall have charge of an apparatus unless he has been properly instructed in its management.

FORM C.

No.

A general license to transport pounds of carbide of calcium by rail, by road or by water, , is hereby granted to , subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon.

This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the

Signature

Dated the 190 . of

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C

RULES.

[Here enter rules 1, 2, 6 to 8, 10 to 12 and 16 of Part III, rule 4 of Part IV, and rules 1 to 7 of Part V]

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the Railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and the above-mentioned rules for the transport of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by steamer, it shall be stowed in any such part of the steamer and in such manner as may be approved by the licensing officer.

3. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the railway authority of the line over which it is conveyed.

FORM D.

No.

A special license to transport pounds of carbide of calcium from to is hereby granted to , subject to the rules and conditions endorsed hereon, and by the following route, namely :—

The weight of carbide of calcium in each package shall not exceed

This license shall continue in force till, and become void after, the day of 190 .

Signature

Dated the 190 . of

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

RULES.

[Here enter rules 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, and 13 to 15 of Part III, rule 4 of Part IV, and rules 1 to 7 of Part V.]

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and to the Railway lands in Mysore territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the British Government and the above mentioned rules for the transport of carbide of calcium made thereunder.

2. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by steamer, it shall be stowed in any such part of the steamer and in such manner as may be approved by the licensing officer.

3. Where the carbide of calcium is conveyed by rail, it shall be subject to all the regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the railway authority of the line over which it is conveyed.

FORM E.

No.

This pass covers packages containing pounds of carbide of calcium being the property of (*consignee's name*) while in transport from to

The said (*consignee's name*) has a license to possess carbide of calcium sufficient to cover the amount above-mentioned.

Dated the 190 .

Holder of General license No.

F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant Resident.

Catalogue of books published in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 31st March, 1907.

Serial No.	Author and title: number of pages publisher and place of publication · date of publication : date . size and price	Printer.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Arabic with translation into Hindustani (Religion).				
1	Imam Shaik Abu Sayeed Sulmi Hanifi (Moulana Moulvi Khazi Syed Shah Abdul Gaffar Khadri, Translator), تصريح الا وثق في ترجمة شرح البرزخ (Tasrihul Ausuq Fi Turjumai Sharhul Burzag—A compilation containing the tenets of the Muhammadan Law regarding burials, graves and visiting graves and graveyards, etc.), pp. 400 including index containing 12 pages; Haji Abdulla Bin Haji Abu Bakur Sait; Bangalore; 11th January, 1907; Demy Quarto: R1-8-0.	Razvi Press, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	500	1	Moulana Moulvi Khazi Syed Shah Abdul Gaffar Khadri, C. & M. Station, Bangalore.

F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant Resident.

THE RESIDENT'S OFFICE;
29th April, 1907.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 6th May 1907.

No. 5.—Mr. R. McLean, Assistant Engineer, grade 3, is granted, under para. 191, Chapter II of the P. W. D. Code, Volume I, Language leave for one month with effect from 1st June 1907 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

C. H. COWIE, *Col.*,
Offg. Manager.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th April 1907.

No. 219.—Captain W. M. Coldstream, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having, on return from leave, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th April 1907, the following reversions are made with effect from the same date :—

Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Offg. Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain M. O'C. Tandy, R.E., Offg Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Lieutenant F. F. Hunter, I.A., Offg. Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 220.—Lieutenant H. S. May, R.E., Offg. Assistant Superiutendent, 1st grade, having died on 14th April 1907, the following temporary promot on is made with effect from the 15th April 1907 :—

Lieutenant F. F. Hunter, I.A., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

The 2nd May 1907.

No. 221.—Lieutenant O. H. B. Trenchard, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th June 1907 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 22nd May 1907.

No. 524—621-A.—In letter No. 1112-1120, dated the 8th November 1905, from the Government of India in the Home Department to the address of Local Governments and Administrations, the Government of India have adopted the terms Prosecuting Inspector and Prosecuting Sub-Inspector in place of Court Inspector and Court Sub-Inspector. It is, therefore, directed that Court Inspectors and Court Sub-Inspectors shall in future be styled Prosecuting Inspectors and Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors and that all rules and orders relating to Court Inspectors and Court Sub-Inspectors shall be construed as applying to Prosecuting Inspectors and Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors.

No. 525—621-A.—With reference to Notification No. $\frac{524}{621}$-A, dated the 2nd May 1907 the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara is pleased under the provisions of section 492 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to appoint as Public Prosecutors in the districts to which they are posted all Prosecuting Inspectors and Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors of the District Police Force for all cases tried to or inquired into by Magistrates after investigation by the Police.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th May 1907.

No. 6.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 4th of May 1907.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Badin	Sind	18th April	Opened.

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified with effect from 1st of April 1907 :—

" Bengal Government Camp " instead of { " Darjeeling, Shrubbery," and " Calcutta, Belvedere ".

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Asifabad	East Indian Railway	1st May	Opened.
Bulandsahr	Ditto	1st May	Ditto.
Gulaothi	Ditto	1st May	Ditto.
Hafizpur	Ditto	1st May	Ditto.
Khurja City	Ditto	1st May	Ditto.
Maman	Ditto	1st May	Ditto.

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

Simla, the 6th May 1907.

No. 52.—Mr. G. T. W. Olver, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted combined leave for six months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *i.e.*, privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough for the remaining period under Article 308 (*b*) of the same, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th of April 1907.

No. 53.—Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted combined leave for eighteen months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *i.e.*, privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough for the remaining period under Article 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd May 1907.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 2nd May 1907.

No. 8.—Mr. Robert Tyrrell Mathews, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted combined leave for 6 months under Articles 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations (*viz.*, privilege leave for 3 months, and leave on medical certificate for 3 months in continuation thereof) with effect from 20th April 1907 or any subsequent date.

R. W. EGERTON,
Offg. Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 3rd May 1907.

No. 16.—Mr. J. H. Chase, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class III, grade 2, and Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 22 days and leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period with effect from 7th May 1907 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W-11 of 07-08	R. A.-44—97739	100	Sampat Lal Das, Malcutchery, Rangeli, P. O. Koari, Purneah.
	R. A.-45—30640	100	

T. H. WORGAN,
Assistant Comptroller General, in charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 3rd May 1907.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W./726 of 1906-07	Pa.-94—97804	100	Dr. Anukul Chandra Sen, C/o Babu Nani Lal Sen Gupta, No. 31 Scott's Lane, Calcutta.
	Pa.-90—55064	100	

T. H. WORGAN,
Assistant Comptroller-General, in charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;
The 6th May 1907.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 30th April 1907.

No. 13.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Engineer A. Mitchell, for 12 months.

The 1st May 1907.

No. 14.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Engineer C. B. Wilson, for six months.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Sealed tenders for the supply of tin ingot during 1907-08 will be received by the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, up to 4 P.M., 18th May 1907.

2. Forms of "Tender" and "Schedule" of the stores, for the supply of which tenders are invited, are obtainable on payment of R1 per set on application in writing and sample of the article to be supplied can be inspected at the Factory any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

3. Preference will be given to articles of local produce or manufacture.

4. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on the 20th May 1907.

5. The Inspector General of Ordnance Factories in India does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Further particulars as to conditions of tender will be found in I. A. Form Z-2137 which will be furnished with the tender form.

7. Deposit as earnest money at 2 per cent on value of stores tendered for must accompany tenders.

8. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and on Saturdays between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

M. WALKER, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent.

AMMUNITION FACTORY OFFICE,
Dum-Dum, 6th May 1907.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 8th day of May 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—No. 9917, Private Charles Patrick Cardiff.
Age—28 $\frac{8}{12}$ years.
Height—5 feet 7½ inches
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, auburn; eyes, brown.
Trade—Farm Labourer.
Date of enlistment—9th November 1903.
Place of enlistment—Alnwick, Northumberland.
Parish and County in which born—Gesela, Bangor, County Mayo.
Date of desertion or absence—4th May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks—Scar back of head, birth mark right buttock.

C. H. L. JAMES, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 6th day of May 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 1396, Gunner Thos. E. Smith.
Age—26 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—3rd November 1899.
Place of enlistment—Basingstoke.
Parish and County in which born—Bedford.
Date of desertion or absence—30th April 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Tattooed cross swords outside left forearm
On furlough (Darjeeling).
Under 8 years' service.

H. H. RICH, Major,
Commanding 62nd Company, R. G. A.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May 1907.

No. 501 *S-Ap.*—Mr. F. L. C. Heysham is appointed to act as superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of the N. Division, Railway Mail Service, and until further orders.

The 7th May 1907.

No. 515-*S-Ap.*—Munshi Shaikh Umar is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 3rd May 1907 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Willaitrai, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Deputy Postmaster-General, Central Provinces, or until further orders.

2. This is in modification of this office Notification No. 308-S-Ap., dated the 20th April 1907.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 2nd May 1907.

No. 61.—The undermentioned officer is declared to have passed the prescribed test at an examination in the Khowar dialect held at Chitral on the 18th April 1907 :—

Captain C. A. Smith, Assistant Political Agent, Chitral.

By order, etc.,

J. L. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 2nd May 1907.

No. 62.—Lieutenant O. L. Ruck, I.A., Reserve Officer and officiating Adjutant and Quarter Master, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, was permitted to return to Military duty, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th April 1907.

No. 63.—Lieutenant E. G. Hume, I.A., 7th Lancers, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for employment with the Militia, is appointed Reserve Officer and officiating Adjutant and Quarter Master, 2nd Battalion, Khyber Rifles, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th April 1907, *vice* Lieutenant Ruck, permitted to return to Military duty.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Col.,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 3rd May 1907.

No. 64.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 61 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, III of 1905, as extended to the North-West Frontier Province by the Notification by the Chief Commissioner, No. 780, dated the 19th February 1907, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Bannu, to perform all the functions and exercise all the powers conferred on and vested in a Collector under the said Act, or rules made thereunder, with respect to the canals situate within the limits of the Bannu District.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 6th May 1907.

No. 65.—Second Lieutenant Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan of the Native Indian Land Forces, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is appointed Orderly Officer to the Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner for Border Military Police and Militia Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 2nd May 1907.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Staff Officer to Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 13th April 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	31	31	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	...	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	25	38	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	3	3	6	8	4	4	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	45	59	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	19	4
5	Peshávar	Peshávar	73,343	19	18	37	42	26	16	...	...	6	18	...	13	...	5	7	3	10	26	30	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	3	5	8	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	23	14	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	1	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	4	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	4	4	8	12	4	8	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	2	...	5	5	15	22	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	...	2	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	6	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	..	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	3	...	59	11
		TOTAL	168,653	37	40	77	86	44	42	...	...	6	43	4	19	...	14	11	11	22	24	27	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 13th April 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 77 births were registered (37 males and 40 females), giving a birth-rate of 24 *per mille* of population; 86 deaths were registered (44 males and 42 females), giving a death-rate of 27 *per mille* of population.

During the week there were 6 deaths from Plague reported to have occurred in the Municipal town of Peshawar.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshávar, the 30th April 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 20th April 1907.

Number.	Districts.*	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Cause of Death. Small-pox.	Cause of Death. Plague.	Cause of Death. Fever.	Cause of Death. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cause of Death. Respiratory disease.	Cause of Death. Injuries.	Cause of Death. All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants under one year of age. Females.	Infants under one year of age. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	2	...	2	4	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	1	..	...	.	31	61	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	3	1	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	..	.	...	...	51	38	2
3		Buffa	7,029	3	3	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	..	2	45	30	3
4		Haripur	5,578	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	47	19	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	15	13	28	42	26	16	...	...	4	19	...	11	...	8	5	2	7	20	30	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	5	7	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	35	17	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	3	6	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	47	5	7
8		Lakki	5,218	1	1	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	20	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	8	7	15	15	7	8	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	2	1	3	28	28	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	17	10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402	3	2	5	4	2	2	..	...	...	2	1	...	..	1	...	1	1	59	47	11
		Total	168,653	46	42	88	88	55	33	...	...	5	39	2	24	...	18	11	7	18	27	27	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 20th April 1907.

*Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 88 births were registered (46 males and 42 females), giving a birth-rate of 27 *per mille* of population; 88 deaths were registered (55 males and 33 females), giving a death-rate of 27 *per mille* of population.

During the week there were 11 deaths reported from plague as follows:—1 in Abottabad town, 4 in Peshawar town, 5 in Peshawar Rural Circle and 1 in Plague Inspection Camp of Dera Ismail Khan.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 3rd May 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of March 1907.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	20	28	48	928	784	1,712	6	3	9	954	815	1,769	37	1
2	Pesháwar	...	...	...	35	31	66	1,508	1,191	2,699	9	6	15	1,552	1,228	2,780	43	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	7	16	23	345	319	664	...	1	1	352	336	688	39	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	55	31	86	460	403	863	...	...	...	515	434	949	49	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	.	...	...	34	29	63	276	243	519	2	2	4	312	274	586	28	5
	TOTAL	...		...	151	135	256	3,517	2,940	6,457	17	12	29	3,685	3,087	6,772	40	

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar;
Dated the 4th May 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1907.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of March 1907.

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATHS. Cholera.			Small-pox. Children under one year.		Small-pox. One to under ten years.		Small-pox. Ten and over ten years.		Total of small-pox.	Plague.			Fever.			Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Respiratory Disease.			Injuries. Suicide.			Injuries. Wounding.			Injuries. Accidents.			Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.		
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Hazara	555,919	1,769	1,449	37	31	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	545	496	1,041	1	1	2	18	21	39	...	..	...	...	1	1	7	5	12	..	...	...	189	160	349	763	686	1,449
Peshâwar	753,437	2,780	2,096	43	33	...	...	...	...	1	13	3	1	1	19	..	.	..	1,002	801	1,803	6	1	7	30	32	62	1	...	1	7	3	10	7	3	10	..	1	1	111	72	183	1,178	918	2,096
Kohât	205,195	688	478	39	27	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		213	194	407	...	...	..	11	10	21	...		...	3	...	3	5	1	6	...	..	.	21	20	41	253	225	478
Bannu	227,264	949	1,616	49	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..		432	374	806	9	11	20	9	10	19		1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	91	77	168	542	474	1,016
Dera Ismail Khan	248,029	586	880	28	43	...	.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	.	1	394	340	734	6	3	9	20	12	32	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	..	...	...	53	46	99	475	405	880
TOTAL	1,990,744	6,772	5,919	40	35	...	...	...	...	2	15	5	1	1	24	2	1	3	2,556	2,205	4,791	22	16	38	88	85	173	1	1	2	11	4	15	20	12	32	...	1	1	465	375	840	3,211	2,708	5,919
Total in previous month	...	5,781	6,646	38	44	...	...	...	8	6	27	25	2	...	68	...	...	...	2,887	2,004	5,491	25	19	44	68	60	128	...	...	..	6	1	7	18	6	24	...	1	1	485	398	683	3,526	3,120	6,646
Total in same month of past year	...	7,172	4,431	42	26	...	...	...	12	8	50	41	...	2	113	19	20	39	1,615	1,532	3,147	27	11	38	65	60	125	...	...	...	22	7	29	18	5	23	1	1	2	495	420	915	2,324	2,107	4,431

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Six thousand seven hundred and seventy-two births were registered in the Province during the month of March 1907, giving a birth-rate of 40 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,685 were boys and 3,087 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of March 1907 was 5,919 against 6,646 in the previous month, and 4,431 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 35, 44 and 26 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 24 deaths were registered against 68 in the previous month and 113 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There were 3 deaths registered from plague, 2 in Hazara and 1 Dera Ismail Khan Districts.

From fevers 4,791 deaths were registered against 5,491 in the previous month and 3,147 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 38 against 44; respiratory disease 173 against 128; suicide 2 against *nil*; wounding 15 against 7; accidents 32 against 24; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 1 against 1; and from all other causes 840 against 883 in the past month and 915 in the corresponding month of the last year.

PESHÂWAR;

The 4th May 1907.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 30TH APRIL 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	14	4	...	18	17	...	17	2	200	112*	16	3	333	...	...	...
Bombay	27	2	...	29	50	...	50	8	400	214†	19	2	643	..	...	...

* Exclusive of 78 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.
† Do. 45 do. do do.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 3rd May 1907.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH MAY 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased Silver.	Withdrawn and un-current coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native States.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold Standard Reserve.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.
Calcutta	8	...	...	8	17	...	17	2	200	99*	22	1	324	...	...	...
Bombay	47	1	...	48	44	...	44	7	400	218	19	2	646	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 70 of purchased silver brought on th; Mint premises but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 10th May 1907.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1910.

BENGALI.

Iswarchandra Vidyasagar—Sakuntala.
Rajkrishna Banerjee—Translation of the first six books of Telemachus.
Chandranath Basu—Vartaman Bangala Sahityer Prakriti, Second Edition.
Akshaykumar Datta—Charupatha, Part II.
Chandranath Basu—Tridhara.
Dineschandra Sen—Behula.

PERSIAN.

University Selections to be compiled and edited by Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad and Shams-ul-ulama Mirza Ashraf Ali.

Persian Grammar.

The following books are recommended :—

Dastur-i-Parsi-Amoz, Part I,
or
Miftah-ul-Qawaid.

ARABIC.

University Selections to be compiled and edited by Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad and Shams-ul-ulama Mirza Ashraf Ali.

Arabic Grammar.

A book on Arabic Grammar to be published by the University for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1909.

LOGIC.

THE subject of Logic is to be studied as defined by the syllabus. Students are recommended to use one or more of the following books, or select portions thereof, with special reference to the course laid down in the syllabus:—

Carveth Read—Logic, Deductive and Inductive.
Bain—Logic (Deduction and Induction).
Keynes—Formal Logic.
Venn—Empirical Logic.

Preparatory Reading—Students are advised to read—
Jevons—Elementary Lessons in Logic
or
Jevons—Primer of Logic
before joining the regular class.

The following books are recommended for the guidance of teachers :—

Hamilton—Lectures on Logic.
Mill—System of Logic.
Jevons—Principles of Science.
Bradley—Principles of Logic.
Bosanquet—Logic.
Sigwart—Logic.
Ueberweg—System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.

PHYSICS.

Same as for the Intermediate Examination in Science.

PERSIAN.

University Selections to be compiled and edited by Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad and Shams-ul-ulama Mirza Ashraf Ali.

ARABIC.

University Selections to be compiled and edited by Shams-ul-ulama Ahmad and Shams-ul-ulama Mirza Ashraf Ali.

ARABIC GRAMMAR.

A book on Arabic Grammar to be published by the University for the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1909.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE subjects of Psychology, Ethics, General Philosophy and Natural Theology are to be studied as defined by the Syllabus. Students are recommended to use one or more of the following books, or select portions thereof, with special reference to the course laid down in the Syllabus:—

PSYCHOLOGY (PASS AND HONOURS).

Höffding—Outlines of Psychology.
Wundt—Human and Animal Psychology.
Stout—Manual of Psychology.

Preparatory Reading.—Students are advised to read—
Stout—Ground-work of Psychology
before joining the regular class.

ETHICS (PASS AND HONOURS).

Seth—Study of Ethical Principles.
Martineau—Types of Ethical Theory.
Mackenzie—Manual of Ethics.

Preparatory Reading.—Students are advised to read—
Gizycki—Introduction to the Study of Ethics
before joining the regular class.

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY (PASS AND HONOURS).

Külpe—Introduction to Philosophy.
Marvin—Introduction to Philosophy.

NATURAL THEOLOGY (HONOURS).

Martineau—Study of Religion.
Flint—Theism, and Antitheistic Theories.
Tiele—Science of Religion.

Preparatory Reading.—Students are advised to read—
Knight—Aspects of Theism
or
Armstrong—God and the Soul
before joining the regular class.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY (HONOURS).

The following books are recommended:—
Hoffding—History of Modern Philosophy.
Erdmann—History of Philosophy.
Knight—Hume (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics).
Wallace—Kant (Ditto ditto).

Preparatory Reading.—Schwegler—History of Philosophy.

SPECIAL TEXT (HONOURS).

Descartes—Discourse on Method—and Meditations (Veitch).

The following books are recommended for the guidance of teachers:—

PSYCHOLOGY.

James—Principles of Psychology.
Ward—Psychology (Art. in the Encyclopædia Britannica).
Ladd—Elements of Physiological Psychology.
Herbert Spencer—Principles of Psychology.
Bain—Senses and the Intellect.
Bain—Emotions and the Will.
Sully—Human Mind.
Wundt—Outlines of Psychology.

ETHICS.

Green—Prolegomena to Ethics.
Sidgwick—Methods of Ethics.
Wundt—Ethics.
Leslie Stephen—Science of Ethics.
Janet—Theory of Morals.
Paulsen—System of Ethics
Abbott—Kant's Theory of Ethics.
Sidgwick—History of Ethics.

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY AND NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Green—Prolegomena to Ethics.
Bradley—Appearance and Reality.
E. Caird—Critical Philosophy of Kant.
Sidgwick—Philosophy of Kant and other Lectures.
Sidgwick—Philosophy, its Scope and Relations.
Herbert Spencer—First Principles
Hegel—Philosophy of Mind (Wallace).
Hegel—Philosophy of Right (Dyde).
Lotze—Metaphysics.
Pfleiderer—Philosophy of Religion.
Caird—Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
W. G. Ward—Philosophy of Theism.
Janet—Final causes
Hegel—Philosophy of Religion (Spiers and Sanderson).
Lotze—Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion.
E. Caird—Evolution of Religion
James—Varieties of Religious Experience.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Ueberweg—History of Philosophy.
Falckenberg—History of Modern Philosophy.
Leslie Stephen—English Thought in the Eighteenth Century.

MATHEMATICS.

Same as for the B.Sc. Examination.

PHYSICS.

Same as for the B.Sc. Examination.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1909.

MATHEMATICS.

Pure Mathematics.

1. Higher Algebra—
Hall and Knight—Higher Algebra.
C. Smith—A Treatise on Algebra.
2. Higher Plane Trigonometry—
Hobson—Plane Trigonometry.
3. Spherical Trigonometry—
Casey—Spherical Trigonometry.
Todhunter—Spherical Trigonometry (Ed. Leathem)
4. Theory of Equations and Algebra of Quantics—
Burnside and Panton—Theory of Equations.
Grace and Young—Algebra of Invariants.
Elliott—Introduction to the Algebra of Quantics.
5. Plane Analytical Geometry, including Higher Plane Curves—
Salmon—Conic Sections.
Salmon—Higher Plane Curves.
Basset—Treatise on Cubics and Quartics.
6. Geometry of Surfaces—
Salmon—Geometry of Three Dimensions.
Frost—Solid Geometry.
7. Differential Calculus—
Edwards—Differential Calculus.
8. Integral Calculus—
Williamson—Integral Calculus.

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9. Differential Equations—
Forsyth—Differential Equations.
10. Calculus of Variations.
Bolza—Lectures on the Calculus of Variations.
11. (a) Theory of Functions—
Forsyth—Theory of Functions, 2nd edition.
(b) Theory of Groups—
Burnside—Theory of Groups.
Campbell—Theory of Continuous Groups.
(c) Finite Differences and Calculus of Functions—
Boole—Finite Differences.
Carmichael—Calculus of Operations.
Herschel—Examples of Calculus of Finite Differences.
Babbage—Examples of Functional Equations.
Whittaker—Modern Analysis.
(d) Vector Analysis and Quaternions—
Joly—Quaternions.
Tait—Quaternions.
Gibbs and Wilson—Vector Analysis.
(e) Projective Geometry—
Cremona—Projective Geometry.
Scott—Modern Analytical Geometry.
Reye—Geometry of Position. Tr. Holgate.
Jessop—Line Complex.
Russell—Foundations of Geometry.
(f) Theory of Numbers—
Matthews—Theory of Numbers.
Smith—Reports on the Theory of Numbers (Collected papers, Vol. I, pp. 38—364).

Mixed Mathematics.

1. Advanced Statics, including Theory of Potential—
Minchin—Statics.
2. Dynamics of a Particle—
Routh—Dynamics of a Particle.
3. Rigid Dynamics—
Routh—Elementary Rigid Dynamics.
4. Hydrostatics, including Capillarity—
Besant and Ramsey—Hydrodynamics, P. 1 (Hydrostatics).
5. Hydrodynamics—
Lamb—Hydrodynamics, 3rd edition.
6. Spherical Astronomy—
Newcomb—Spherical Astronomy.
7. (a) Theory of Elasticity—
Love—Theory of Elasticity, 2nd edition.
Todhunter and Pearson—History of Theory of Elasticity.
(b) Advanced Dynamics—
Whittaker—Analytical Dynamics.
A. G. Webster—Dynamics.
Routh—Advanced Rigid Dynamics.
Hertz—Principles of Mechanics.
(c) Higher Parts of Spherical Astronomy—
Chauvenet—Spherical Astronomy.
(d) Lunar and Planetary Theories—
Adams—Lectures on Lunar Theory.
Airy—Mathematical Tracts.
Cheyne—Earth's Motion of Rotation.
Brown—Lunar Theory.
Cheyne—Planetary Theory.
Moulton—Celestial Mechanics.
(e) Figure of the Planets—
Todhunter—History of the Theory of Attraction and the figure of the Earth.
Thomson and Tait—Natural Philosophy.
Airy—Mathematical Tracts.
Airy—Figure of the Earth. (Enc. Metr.)
Clarke and Radau—Figure of the Earth. (Enc. Britt., Vols. VII and XXVII.)
Pratt—Figure of the Earth.
(f) Theory of Tides—
Basset—Hydrodynamics.
Darwin—Tides and Kindred Phenomena. (Murray, 1898.)
Darwin—Tides. (Enc. Britt., Vols. XXIII and XXXIII.)
Airy—Tides and Waves. (Enc. Metr.)

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

History of European Philosophy, Ancient, Mediæval and Modern. The following books are recommended:—

Ueberweg—History of Philosophy.
Erdmann—History of Philosophy.
Zeller—Plato and the older Academy.
Zeller—Aristotle and the earlier Peripatetics.
Zeller—Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptics.
Höffding—History of Modern Philosophy.
Falckenberg—History of Modern Philosophy.
Hegel—History of Philosophy.
Janet and Seailles—History of the Problems of Philosophy.

The following works should be studied as illustrating the history of philosophical speculation or as landmarks in that history:—

Plato—Phædo, Theætetus, Philebus, Politicus.
Aristotle—Metaphysics (omitting Bk. IV).
Descartes—Meditations and Discourse on Method.
Kant—Critique of the Pure Reason—(Transcendental Æsthetic and Transcendental Logic only) as in 1908.

Outlines of Indian Philosophy.

The following books are recommended:—

Colebrooke—Essays on the Religion and Philosophy of the Hindus (account of the philosophical systems).
Max Müller—Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.
Deussen—Philosophy of the Upanishads.
Rhys Davids—Hibbert Lectures on Indian Buddhism.
Mrs. Caroline Rhys Davids—Psychological Ethics (Dhamma Sangani).
Madhavacharyya—Sarvadarsana Sangraha (Cowell and Gough).
[Charvaka, Bauddha, Arhata, Vaiseshika, Nyaya, Saukhya, and Patanjali Systems.]
Sankara—Commentary on the Vedanta Sutras, Second Adhyaya, Padas I and II only (Thibaut).
Annam Bhatta—Tarkasangraha (Ballantyne and Bodas).
Kusumanjali (Cowell).

(i) PSYCHOLOGY.

General Psychology, Physiological Psychology, Comparative Psychology and Child Psychology.

The following books are recommended:—

James—Principles of Psychology.
Ward—Psychology (Art. in the Encyclopædia Britannica.
Sully—Human Mind.
Wundt—Outlines of Psychology.
Herbert Spencer—Principles of Psychology.
Bain—Senses and the Intellect.
Bain—Emotions and the Will.
Ribot—German Psychology of Today.
Wundt—Outlines of Physiological Psychology. (Vol. I)
Ladd—Elements of Physiological Psychology.
Romanes—Mental Evolution in Man.
Romanes—Mental Evolution in Animals.
Lloyd Morgan—Comparative Psychology.
Sully—Studies of Childhood.
Preyer—Mind of the Child.
Baldwin—Mental Development in the Child and the Race.

(ii) LOGIC.

Formal Logic, Epistemological Logic, Ontological Logic, Empirical Logic, Methodology of Science, Logic of Chance, Symbolic Logic.

The following books are recommended:—

Hamilton—Lectures on Logic.
Kant—Transcendental Logic (Critique of the Pure Reason).
Ueberweg—System of Logic.
Lotze—Logic.
Wallace—Logic of Hegel.
Bradley—Principles of Logic.
Sigwart—Logic.

Mill—System of Logic.
Bain—Logic (Deduction and Induction).
Venn—Empirical Logic.
Jevons—Principles of Science.
Pearson—Grammar of Science.
Venn—Logic of Chance.
Venn—Symbolic Logic.

(iii) ETHICS AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Principles and Methods of Ethics, Psychology of Ethics, Metaphysics of Ethics, Sociological basis of Ethics, Philosophy of Right and of Law, Principles of Sociology.

The following books are recommended:—

Green—Prolegomena to Ethics.
Martineau—Types of Ethical Theory.
Sidgwick—Methods of Ethics.
Wundt—Ethics.
Paulsen—System of Ethics.
Herbert Spencer—Principles of Ethics.
Kant—Theory of Ethics (Abbott).
Kant—Philosophy of Law (Hastie).
Hegel—Philosophy of Right (Dyde).
Jeremy Bentham—Principles of Morals and Legislation.
Comte—Positive Polity—Social Statics and Social Dynamics.
Herbert Spencer—Principles of Sociology (Vols. I and II).
Giddings—Principles of Sociology.

(iv) PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

Metaphysics of Religion, Theology and its Evolution, Science of Religion, Evolution Religion, Psychology of Religion.

The following books are recommended:—

Lotze—Outlines of the Philosophy of Religion.
Hegel—Philosophy of Religion (Spiers and Sanderson).
Bradley—Appearance and Reality.
Herbert Spencer—First Principles—the Unknowable.
Stirling—Philosophy and Theology.
Martineau—Study of Religion.
Ward—Agnosticism and Naturalism.
Pfleiderer—Philosophy of Religion.
Pfleiderer—Development of Theology since Kant (Part I).
E. Caird—Development of Theology in the Greek Philosophers.
Flint—Agnosticism.
Paul Janet—Final Causes.
Tiele—Science of Religion.
E. Caird—Evolution of Religion.
Seeley—Natural Religion.
James—Will to Believe.
James—Varieties of Religious Experience.
Upton—Bases of Religious Belief.

(v) SOME SPECIAL BRANCH OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY.

Any one of the three following groups:—

(1) The Nyaya Sutras of Gotama with Bhashya of Vatsyayana.
Vartika of Udyotkara and Vritti of Visvanatha.
The Bhasha-Parichchheda with Siddhanta Muktavali.
The Kusumanjali of Udayana with commentary.

(2) The Sankhya Karika of Isvarakrishna with Sankhya Tattvakaumudi of Vachaspat Misra
The Sankhya Sutras with Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya of Vijnanabhikshu.
The Vedanta Paribhasha.
The Hastamalaka with commentary.
The Advaita Brahma Siddhi.
Sankara's commentary on the Vedanta Sutras (the first four Sutras and Adhyaya II, Padas I and II).
Ramanuja's commentary on the Vedanta Sutras (Introduction and the first four Sutras).

(3) The Sutras of Kanada with Bhashya of Prasastapada and Nyayakandali of Sridhara.
The Bhasha Parichchheda with Siddhanta Muktavali.
Nagarjuna's Madhyamika Karika with commentary.
The Nyayavindu with commentary.

SANSKRIT.

The course shall include the following :—

The books prescribed for the first four papers are common to all the groups.

Paper I.—(*a*) Ashtaka I of the Rigveda, with Sayana's commentary thereon.

(*b*) Sayana's Introduction to his commentary on the Rigveda.

Paper II.—Siddhanta-Kaumudi (whole).

Paper III.—(*a*) The general principles and methods of Comparative Philology, including the elements of Phonetics.

(*b*) The history of the Indo-European family of languages, with special reference to Sanskrit (Vedic and Classical), and Prakrit.

(*c*) Sabda-saktiprakasika (with annotations edited by Mahamahopadhyay Kamakhyanath Tarkabagis and Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur, M.A., to be shortly published by the University), and its bearing on the science of language.

Paper IV.—Two Essays, (*a*) dealing with some subject connected with the history of Sanskrit literature generally; (*b*) dealing with some subject connected with the history of the special Department covered by the group taken up.

Papers V, VI, VII and VIII.—One of the following groups to be selected by the candidate :—

A. (*Literature.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Poetry texts :—

Naishadha Charita	Cantos 15, 16 and 17, with Mallinatha's commentary.
Kamandakiya Nitisar ...	(Jibananda's edition) Chapters 8, 9, 10 and 11 pages 37—62).
Sukra Nitisara ...	(Jibananda's edition) Chapter 4 (pages 507—610)
Mahabharata ...	Rajdharma, Santiparva, Chapters 56—60, 68, 69 and 86—88, Pratap Ray's edition.
Magh	Cantos 14 and 15, with Mallinatha's commentary.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VI—(*a*) Drama texts :—

Vikramorvasi, Malati Madhava, Mrichhakatika, Venisanhara, Balaramayana.

Vararuchi's Prakrit Prakasa as is necessary for the appreciation of the Prakrit passages.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Prose texts :—Kadamvari ... Part I.
Harshacharita ... Chapters 5, 6 and 7.

(*b*) Unseen passages in Sanskrit Prose for translation into English.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Rhetoric and Prosody, namely, Kavyaprakasa, Ekavali, Sarasvati Kanthabharana, Sahitya-darpana and Pingala's Chhanda Sutras with Halayudha's Vritti.

(*b*) Unseen passages in Sanskrit Poetry for translation into English.

B. (*Vedas.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Yaska's Nirukta and Pingala's Chhandasutras, with Halayudha's Vritti.

Pratisakhya of the Rig-Veda, with the commentary of Uvata.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Aitareya Brahmana with Sayana's commentary.

(*b*) Simple unseen passages in Vedic Sanskrit for translation into Classical Sanskrit. [The interpretations of any recognised Indian School will be accepted.]

Paper VII.—(*a*) Vrihadaranyaka.. Chapters III and IV.
Chhandogya... Chapters V, VI, VII, VIII.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any Upanishad for translation into English.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Grihya Sutra—Gobhila with commentary.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

C. (*Mimansa and Smriti.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Mimansa Sutras with Sabara Bhashya, first six chapters.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or Commentary on the Mimansa Philosophy, such as the Sloka-Vartika and the Tantra-Vartika, for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Jaiminiya Nyaya Mala Vistara and Mimansa-Nyaya-prakasa.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Mimansa Philosophy, such as the Mimansa-Balaprakasa, and the Tupteeka, for translation into English.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Manu Samhita with Kulluka's commentary.

Dharma Sutras of Apastamba and Gautama with Haradatta's commentaries.

(*b*) Grihya-Sutra—Gobhila.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Yajnavalkya Sanhita—with Vijnanesvara's Mitakshara.

Parasara's Institutes with Madhava's commentary.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

D. (*Vedanta.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Vedantasara (Jacob's Edition), Panchadasi, Vedanta Paribhasha, Hastamalaka (with commentary), and Siddhantalesa.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on Vedanta Philosophy such as the Vivaranaprameya-Sangraha for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Vedantasutras with Sankar Bhashya.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Sribhashya—Chapter I, Pt. I.

(*b*) Advaita-Brahma-Siddhi.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Bhagavadgita and Chhandogya as in Group B.
Munda, Mandukya.
Svetasvataropanishad with Sankara's commentary.

(*b*) Passages for translation into English from the Anubhashya and the Saivabhashya.

E. (*Sankhya and Yoga.*)

Paper V—(*a*) Sankhyasutras of Kapila, with Vritti of Aniruddha.
Sankhya-Karika of Iswarakrishna, with Bhashya of Gaurapada.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Sankhya Philosophy, for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya.
Sankhya-Sara and Sankhya-Tattva-Kaumudi.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, with Bhashya of Vyasa and Vritti of Bhoja. Yoga-Vartika of Vijnana-Bhikshu.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Yoga Philosophy, for translation into English.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Yoga Vasishtha—Chapter on Nirvana, Part II.
Sarbadarsana-Sangraha.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

F. (*Nyaya and Vaiseshika.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Nyayasutras of Gautama, with the Bhashya of Vatsyayana, Vartika of Udyotkara, and Vritti of Visvanatha.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise] or commentary on the Nyaya Philosophy, for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Nyayamanjari of Jayanta Bhatta.
Khandana Khanda Khadya of Sriharsha—Chapter I.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Bhasha Parichheda Siddhanta-muktavali, Kusumanjali of Udayana charyya with commentary of Ruchidatta and gloss of Vardhamana.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Vaiseshika Sutras of Kanada, with Bhashya of Prasastapada, Nyayakandali of Sridhara, and Vritti of Jaynarain.
Saptapadarthi of Sivaditya with commentary of Yatindramadhava.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any treatise or commentary on the Vaiseshika Philosophy, for translation into English.

G. (*General Philosophy.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Sankhyasutras of Kapila with Vritti of Aniruddha.
Sankhya Tattva-Kaumudi.
Yogasutras of Patanjali, with the Bhashya of Vyasa and Vritti of Bhoja.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on Philosophy for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Nyayasutras of Gautama with Bhashya of Vatsyayana and Vritti of Visvanatha Vaiseshikasutras of Kanada, with Bhashya of Prasastapada, and Nyayakandali of Sridhara.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Vedantasara (Jacob's Edition), Bhagavadgita, Vedantasutras, with Sankara's commentary, Chapter I; Parts I and IV; Chapter II, Part II.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Nyayaratnamala of Parthasarathi Misra; Mimansa Nyaya Prakasa of Apadeva. Upanishads—Isa, Kena, Katha, Prasna, Munda, Mandukya and Svetasvatara with Sankara's commentary.

(*b*) Simple unseen Sanskrit passages from any work on Philosophy for translation into English.

H. (*Prakrit.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Prasna Vyakarana and Vipakasutra.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit (or Prakrit, at the option of the candidate).

Paper VI.—(*a*) Prakrit portions of the following dramas:—

Sakuntala, Vikramorvasi, Malavikagnimitra, Uttaracharita, Malatimadhava, Mahavira Charita, Mrichhakatika, Mudrarakshasa, Ratnavali, Karpuramanjari, Venisanhara

(*b*) Translation from Sanskrit into Prakrit.

Paper VII.—(*a*) Setubandha; Gaudavaho; Kumarapalacharita together with a general knowledge of Prakrita Paingalam.

(*b*) Simple unseen passages in Prakrit for translation into English.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Prakrit Grammar, as in Vararuchi's Prakrita Prakas (Cowell), Chhandah's Prakrita Lakshanam (Hoernle), Hemchandra (Pischel).

Candidates are also expected to be familiar with the substance of Hoernle's Grammar of the Gaudian languages.

(*b*) Simple unseen passages in Prakrit for translation into Sanskrit.

I. (*Epigraphy and History.*)

Paper V.—(*a*) Rajatarangini and its continuations with Stein's Introduction and commentary.

(*b*) Unseen passages in Sanskrit for translation into English.

Paper VI.—(*a*) Inscriptions of Asoka.

(*b*) Early Indian Alphabets.

Paper VII.—*Epigraphia Indica*...Vol. I., Inscriptions, Nos. 1, 8, 11, 13, 35.
Vol. III, Nos. 8 and 17.
Vol. V, Nos. 2 and 19.
Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 14.
Vol. VII, No. 6.

Fleet's Corpus Inscriptionum.—Nos 1—18, 33—37.

Prachina Lekha mala.—The first fifty Lekhas as published in the Kavyamala Journal.

Paper VIII.—(*a*) Ancient Geography of India.

(*b*) Translation from English into Sanskrit.

ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE, 1909.

Physics.

THE scope of the subject is sufficiently indicated by the Syllabus, and no special text-books are prescribed The books mentioned below, however, are recommended as showing the standard to which students will be expected to attain in the Examination:—

Aldous—Elementary Course in Physics.
Schuster and Lees—Intermediate Course in Practical Physics.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1909.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The subject is to be studied as defined by the Syllabus. Students are recommended to use one or more of the following books or select portions thereof, with special reference to the course laid down in the Syllabus:—

Pass Course.

I.—General Psychology—

Hoffding—Outlines of Psychology.
Wundt—Human and Animal Psychology.
Stout—Manual of Psychology.

Preparatory Reading—Students are advised to read Stout's Groundwork of Psychology before joining the regular class.

II.—Experimental Psychology—

Titchener—Outlines of Psychology.
Külpe—Outlines of Psychology.
Scripture—New Psychology.

Laboratory Course—Titchener's Experimental Psychology, Volume I, Part I, and Volume II, Part I.

Honours Course.

I.—General Psychology—Same as in the Pass Course.

II.—Physiological and Comparative Psychology—

Wundt—Outlines of Physiological Psychology (Volume I).
Ladd—Elements of Physiological Psychology.
Romanes—Mental Evolution in Man.
Romanes—Mental Evolution in Animals.
Lloyd Morgan—Comparative Psychology.
Herbert Spencer—Principles of Psychology (Volume I).

III.—Experimental Psychology—

In addition to the books recommended for the Pass Course, the following:—
Wundt—Outlines of Psychology
Ladd—Elements of Physiological Psychology (select portions).

The following books are recommended for the guidance of teachers:—

General Psychology—

James—Principles of Psychology.
Ward—Psychology (Art. in the Encyclopædia Britannica).
Ladd—Elements of Physiological Psychology.
Herbert Spencer Principles of Psychology.
Bain—Senses and the Intellect.
Bain—Emotions and the Will.
Sully—Human Mind.
Wundt—Outlines of Psychology.

Physiological and Comparative Psychology—

Loeb—Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Psychology.
Foster—Text-book of Physiology.
Helmholtz—Sensations of Tone.

Experimental Psychology—

Titchener—Experimental Psychology:
Volume I, Part II ... } Instructor's Manual.
Volume II, Part II ... }

MATHEMATICS

Pass Course.

The following books are recommended—

1. Higher Plane Trigonometry—
Todhunter—Plane Trigonometry, edited by Hogg.

2. Plane Analytical Geometry—
Loney—Elements of Co-ordinate Geometry.
C. Smith—Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections.

3. Differential Calculus—
Edwards—Differential Calculus for Beginners.

4. Integral Calculus and Differential Equations—
Edwards—Integral Calculus for Beginners.
Taylor—The Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.

5. Hydrostatics—
Besant—Elementary Hydrostatics.
Loney—Elements of Hydrostatics.

6. Astronomy—
Parker—Elements of Astronomy.

Honours Course.

1. Higher Algebra—
Hall and Knight—Higher Algebra.
C. Smith—A Treatise on Algebra.

2. Elementary Theory of Equations—
Hall and Knight—Higher Algebra.
Cajori—Introduction to Theory of Equations.

3. Higher Plane Trigonometry—
Todhunter—Plane Trigonometry, edited by Hogg.

4. Plane Analytical Geometry—
   Loney—Elements of Co-ordinate Geometry.
   C. Smith—Elementary Treatise on Conic Sections.
5. Elementary Solid Geometry—
   C. Smith—Elementary Treatise on Solid Geometry.
6. Elementary Principles of Vectors—
   Kelland and Tait—Introduction to Quaternions, 3rd Edition, edited by Knott.
   Henrici and Turner - Vectors and Rotors.
7. Differential Calculus—
   Williamson—Differential Calculus.
8. Integral Calculus and Differential Equations—
   Williamson—Integral Calculus.
   Murray—Introductory Course in Differential Equations.
9. Statics—
   Minchin—Statics, Volume I.
10. Dynamics of a Particle—
    Williamson and Tarleton—Dynamics
11. Hydrostatics—
    Besant—Elementary Hydrostatics
    Loney—Elements of Hydrostatics.
12. Astronomy—
    Parker—Elements of Astronomy.

N.B.—Candidates who take up Mathematics at the B A. or B Sc Examination are recommended to refer to Saxelby's Practical Mathematics Candidates who take up Honours in Mathematics at the B A. or B Sc Examination are recommended to refer to Cox's Mechanics

PHYSICS.

The scope of the subject is sufficiently indicated by the Syllabus, and no special text-books are prescribed. The books mentioned below, however, are recommended as showing the standard to which the students will be expected to attain in the examination :—

Pass Course.

Watson ... ... Text-book of Physics.

or

Deschanel and Everett ... Treatise on Natural Philosophy.

Schuster and Lees ... Advanced Exercises in Practical Physics.

or

Stewart and Gee ... Elementary Practical Physics, Volumes I and II.

or

Watson ... ... Text-book of Practical Physics.

Honour Course.

[In addition to the books recommended for the Pass Course]

Poynting and Thomson ... Text-book of Physics.
Edser ... .. Heat for Advanced Students
Edser .. ... Light for Advanced Students.
Foster and Porter ... Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.

N.B.—Candidates who take up Physics or Chemistry at the B A or B Sc. Examination are recommended to refer to Saxelby's Practical Mathematics.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

M. Sc. EXAMINATION, 1909.

Mathematics.

Same as for the M.A. Examination.

Physics.

The standard required in each branch should be higher than that of the Honour B.Sc. Examination. Students are required to consult their Professors as to a suitable course of reading which should include the study of original papers.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE following *Leading cases* to be studied in the original judgments as expositions of important legal principles have been prescribed for the Preliminary Examination in Law in 1908 and 1909 and for the Final Examination in Law in 1909:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN LAW, 1908 AND 1909.

Hindu Law.

1. Hunooman Pershad Panday *v.* Babooi Munraj Kunwar, 6 M.I.A., 393; 18 W.R., 81.
2. Bhubanmayi *v* Ramkishore Acharya, 10 M I.A., 279; 3 W.R., P.C., 15.
3. Gurugovind *v.* Anand Lal, 13 W.R., F.B, 49.
4. Tagore *v.* Tagore, 9 B.L R., 377; 18 W.R., 359.
5. Surajbansi Koer *v.* Sheo Pershad, 6 I.A., 88; I.L.R., 5 Cal., 148.
6. Bhagwan Singh *v.* Bhagwan Singh, 26, I.A., 153; I.L.R., 21 All., 412.
7. Kattama Nachiar *v.* Raja of Shivagunga, 9 M.I.A., 539; 2 W.R., P.C., 31.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN LAW, 1909.

(*i*) *Muhammadan Law.*

1. Ashrufuddowla *v.* Hyder Hossain, 11 M.I.A., 98.
2. Abul Fata *v.* Russomoy Dhurchowdhry, L.R., 22 I.A., 76.
3. Khajooroonnissa *v.* Rowshan Jehan, I.L R., 2 Cal., 184.

(*ii*) *Law Relating to Persons.*

1. Udny *v.* Udny, L.R., 1 H.L., Sc., 441.
2. Manneville, *v.* Manneville, 10 Ves., 52.
3. Abraham *v.* Abraham, 9 M.I.A., 195.

Land Tenures, Land Revenue and Prescription.

1. Lopez *v.* Muddunmohan Thakur, 13 M.I.A., 467; 14 W.R., P.C., 11.
2. Mohesh Narain *v.* Nawbut Pathak, I.L.R., 32 Cal., 837.
3. Sonet Kooer *v* Himmut Bahadur, I.L.R., 1 Cal., 391.
4. Shamchand Koondoo *v.* Brojonath Pal Chowdhry, 21 W.R., 94.
5. Narendronarain Roy *v.* Ishan Chunder Sen, 22 W.R., 22.
6. Maharanee Rajrup Koer *v.* Syod Abul Hosain, 7 I.A., 240; I.L.R., 6 Cal., 394.

Law of Transfer—Inter vivos.

1. Bellamy *v.* Sabine, 1 DeG. and J., 566.
2. Ishanchunder *v.* Bishu Sardar, I.L.R., 24 Cal., 825.
3. Raja Kishen Dutt *v.* Raja Mumtaz, I.L.R., 5 Cal., 198.
4. Gokuldas *v.* Puran Mal, I.L.R., 10 Cal., 1035.
5. Noakes *v.* Rice, 1902, A C., 24.
6. Lala Achal Ram *v.* Kazim Hosain, I.L.R., 27 All. 271; 32 I.A., 113.
7. Beni Ram *v.* Kundan Lal, I.L.R., 21 All. 496.

English Law of Real Property and the Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession.

1. Van Grutten *v.* Foxwell, 1897, A.C., 668.
2. Morley *v.* Bird, 3 Ves., 628.
3. *In re* Rosher, 26 Ch. D., 801.
4. Alangamonjoree *v.* Sonamoni, I.L.R., 8 Cal., 637.
5. Bhagabati Barmania *v* Kalicharan Singh, I.L.R., 32 Cal. 992.
6. Bai Mativahoo *v.* Mamoobai, I.L.R., 21 Bom., 709.

Equity and Trust.

1. Mussoorie Bank *v.* Raynor, 7 App. Cas., 821; I.L.R., 4 All., 500.
2. Gopee Kristo *v.* Gunga Pershad, 6 M.I.A., 53.
3. Fox *v.* Mackreth, 2 Wh. and T.L.C., 709.
4. *In re* Hallet's Trust, 13 Ch. D., 696.
5. Le Neve, *v.* Le Neve, 2 Wh. and T.L.C., 175.
6. Allcard *v.* Skinner, 36 Ch. D., 181.
7. Aylesford *v.* Morris, L.R., 8 Ch., 484.

Contract and Tort.

1. Mohori Bibi v. Dhurmodas, L. R, 30 I.A., 114.
2. Keightly & Co. v. Durant, 1901, A.C., 240.
3. Smith v. Hughes, L.R., 6 Q.B., 597.
4. Ashby v. White (Judgment of Holt C. J.). 1 Sm. L. C, 231.
5. Barwick v. English Joint Stock Bank, L. R., 2 Ex., 259.
6. Smith v. Baker, 1891, A.C., 325.
7. Quinn v. Leathem, 1901, A.C., 495.
8. Derry v. Peek (Judgment of Lord Herschell), 14 App. Cas., 337.

(i) Evidence.

1. Gujju Lal v. Futteh Lal (Judgment of Mitter J.), I.L.R., 6 Cal., 171.
2. Sarat Chandra Dey v. Gopal Chandra Laha, I.L.R., 20 Cal., 296.
3. Balkishen v Legge, I.L.R., 22 All., 149.

(ii)

4. Run Bahadur v. Lucho Koer, I.L.R., 11 Cal., 301.
5. Ishanchandra Sarkar v. Benimadhub Sarkar, I.L.R., 24 Cal., 62.
6. Zainulabdin v. Asghar Ali, I.L.R., 10, All., 166.

(iii) Limitation.

7. Rudrakant v. Nobo Kishore, I.L.R., 9 Cal., 663.

Law of Crimes and the General Principles of Criminal Procedure.

1. Reg. v. Gangadhar Tilak, I.L.R., 22 Bom., pp. 112-152.
2. Ganouri Lal Das v. Reg, I.L.R., 16 Cal, pp. 206-222.
3. Reg. v. Sricharan Chungo, I.L.R., 22 Cal., pp. 1017-1026.
4. Reg. v Haradhan, I.L R., 19 Cal., pp. 380-392
5. Reg. v. Soshibhusan, I.L R., 15 All., pp. 210-219.
6. Reg. v. Abbas Ali, I.L.R., 25 Cal., pp. 512-522.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 29th April 1907* — G. THIBAUT, *Registrar, Calcutta University*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following dates have been fixed for holding the M A., Preliminary Examination in Law and the Final Examination in Law in accordance with the new Regulations:—

M.A. Examination ... .. First Monday in July 1909.

Preliminary Examination in Law... First Monday in July 1908, first Monday in January 1909 and First Monday in July 1909.

Final Examination in Law ... First Monday in July 1909 and first Monday in January 1910.

2. The B.L. Examination under the old Regulations will be held for the last time in November 1908.

3. The Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination for 1907 will be held on the 2nd December, 1907, instead of on the 25th November as previously announced.

SENATE HOUSE, *The 6th May 1907.* — G. THIBAUT, *Registrar, Calcutta University.*

Calcutta University.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited from Graduates of this University for having their names registered under section 7 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (Act VIII of 1904), and in accordance with the provisions made in Chapter XIV of the new Regulations.

Any graduate who—

(a) has taken the degree of Doctor or Master in any Faculty, or

(b) has graduated in any Faculty not less than ten years before registration,

will be entitled to have his name entered in a register maintained for the purpose in the University office.

Applications for registration must be accompanied by the initial fee of Rs. 10, and must contain the following particulars:—

Name of applicant.
Address.
Degree or degrees taken, with dates thereof.
College or Colleges from which degree or degrees were taken.
Present occupation.
Amount of fee paid.
Date of application.

The following Chapter from the New Regulations of the University dealing with Register of graduates is annexed to this Notice for general information:—

CHAPTER XIV.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

1. The Register of Graduates to be kept under section 7 (2) of the Indian Universities Act shall be in such form as the Syndicate may from time to time prescribe.

2. The initial fee payable by a Graduate for having his name entered on the Register shall be Rs. 10.

3. The fee payable by a Graduate for having his name retained on the Register shall be Rs. 10 a year. The annual fee shall cover the period from the 1st of April in the year in which it is paid till the 31st of March in the year following. Till such fee has been paid no Graduate shall be entitled to take part in any election or to enjoy any of the privileges conferred by these Regulations.

4. When a graduate applies to have his name entered on the Register after the expiry of the limited time prescribed under section 7, sub-section (2) of the Indian Universities Act, he shall be liable to pay, in addition to the initial fee, a further sum of Rs. 10.

5. A Graduate whose name has been already entered on the Register may at any time compound for all subsequent payments of the annual fee by paying the sum of Rs 150.

Act VIII of 1904, section 7 (4).

6. The name of any Graduate entered on the Register shall, if the amount of the annual fee is not paid by the 30th of June, be removed therefrom, but shall at any time be re-entered on payment of all arrears.

Act VIII of 1904, section 7 (3)

7. The day of the Convocation on which a person is entitled to be admitted to his degree, shall be deemed the day on which he has graduated or taken his degree.

8. Registered Graduates shall have, besides the right of electing ordinary Fellows, the following privileges:—

Act VIII of 1904, section 7 (5)

(a) They shall be entitled to the use of the University Library on such special terms as may from time to time be prescribed by the Syndicate.

(b) They shall be supplied with a copy of the University Calendar or such portions of it as the Syndicate may from time to time decide.

(c) They shall be admitted free to all lectures delivered by University Professors and Readers.

(d) They shall have priority of admission to the Convocation over unregistered Graduates.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 6th May 1907.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd July 1907, at 10-30 A.M. both days :—

SUBJECTS.	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) (the whole)	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (mercantile)	100	50
TOTAL	600	...

Minimum required in all papers collectively, 400.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chamber's Educational Course).

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in July. The examination will be conducted, either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed; but the officer who will conduct the examination, may make his own arrangements, in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination, with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination, even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it; but he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies, if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct his examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth) not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ.

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's hand-writing.

NOTE.—A candidate already in Government service should, in like manner, submit his application, through his immediate official superior, to an Examiner of Accounts qualified to hold the particular examination, and should state whether he desires to be examined at the office of the Examiner of Accounts concerned or at the College.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, to decide, on a consideration of the certificates submitted, whether the candidate should be allowed to appear for the examination, or whether his application should be rejected. The Examiner of Accounts will then forward to the Principal for registration the names of the accepted candidates. The names of these candidates should be entered in a statement showing their ages and their addresses, and also showing where each candidate is to be examined, whether at the College or at the office of the Examiner of Accounts. This statement, together with the fees, should be transmitted to the Principal not later than 15 days after the dates fixed in paragraph 2 for the submission of applications of candidates.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. If from any cause a candidate fails to appear for the examination, the fee paid will not be refunded.

6. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

7. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

8. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

9. Candidates for the 4th grade Accountantship examination, who are not Government servants and over 25 years of age, are allowed to appear at the examination, at the Sibpur College centre only, but, even if successful, they are debarred from employment in the service of Government, and their names will be excluded from the list of passed candidates which is furnished to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

10. Candidates over 25 years of age should apply in writing to the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, not later than 30 days previous to the examination; the application to be accompanied by the fee of Rupees ten.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

SIBPUR;
The 1st May 1907.

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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907.

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

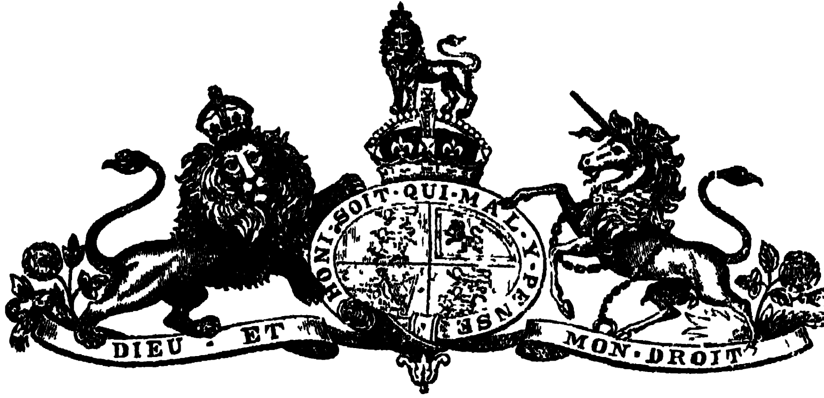
Climatological Atlas of India. By Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36s. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Memoirs o[illegible] logical Department, Vol XVIII. Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Q[illegible] Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Wea[illegible] Review, September 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R[illegible]

Return corrected [illegible]



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. B 040605 of the 3½% loan of 1865 for R500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay, and last endorsed to Lieutenant W. B. Benton, the Proprictor, by whom it was never endoised to any other person, having been lost, Notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the Proprietor.

The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned security.

Name of the advertiser—LIEUTENANT W. B. BENTON,
Residence,—105th Mahratta L. I., Karachi.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 150990 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees 100 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Dina Bandhu Bhaumik, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

DINA BANDHU BHAUMIK,
Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge Hugli.

Re James Edward Evans deceased.

PURSUANT TO STATUTE 22 AND 23 VIC., C. 35.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and persons having claims against the estate of James Edward Evans, late of 36, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol, England, Retired Engineer, formerly of E. I. Ry., Jamalpore (who died on the 4th January 1907 and whose Will was proved at Bristol on 8th March 1907 by Amelia Emily Sumsion and Philip Wathen Bush, the Executors), are required to send in particulars of their claim to us as solicitors for such executors on or before the 31st May 1907, after which date the Executors will distribute the assets amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

G. BUSH AND BUSH,

9, Bridge St., Bristol.

Dated this 8th day of April 1907.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1907

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF RIL 1907 OF:

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1907	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, husked 1907	Rice, husked 1906	Wheat 1907	Wheat 1906	Flour (wheat) 1907	Flour (wheat) 1906	Barley 1907	Barley 1906	Jawar 1907	Jawar 1906
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	42 11	37·21		...		...	...	.	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	32 99	28·[illegible]	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	.
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon		.	24 62	25·81	28 57	28 57		...	..	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36 16	32·99	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	.	14 14	35 16				..	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	..	...	38·32	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	..	31·22	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	...	37 21	31·53	34 97	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	36·73	37·65	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	..			36·36		...	...	...	.	...	.	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	43 75	36 25	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	..	50	41·25	38·75	37·5	..	...	22·5	26·25	..	...
Central—												
Pabna	..	..	45	48·59	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	47·5	41·56	46·87	35	...		...	..	.	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	23·75	55	40	.	.		...	...	...	..	..
Gauhati	32 5	20	47·5	35	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	42·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	.		45	43·75	36·25	37·5	..	...	27·5	26 25	...	32·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...		45	37·97	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	38·12	30·47	28·79	33·33		...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna			41·25	30·62	32·5	36·25	...	...	24 37	25	22 5	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur			43 75	36·87	35·16	33 75	...	...	25·63	20·94		...
Muzaffarpur		.	46 87	38 12	40	38 12	.	...	..	30 78	..	
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	22·24	22 24	44·43	38·50	30·57	34·95	39·68	39·68	20·36	27·71	22·24	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	22·86	23·54	40	39·01	31·98	31·98	36·35	36·35	19·06	24·63	17·76	...
Jhánsi	..	...	50	42·29	28·91	35·73	...	...	15·78	30	15·62	30·16
Western—												
Meerut	...	.	50	50	26·56	28 44	31·87	33 75	16·25	..	...	...
Agra	30·21	28·59	68·07	58·33	31·98	34·06	38·07	40	19·58	26·67	17·97	30·78
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	23·54	22·24	...	..	27·03	29·63	...	...	16·67	20·52	23·54	26·67
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·5	22·66	44·37	40	28·59	30·94	37·81	40	19·06	22·24	20	28·23
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	23·91	55	45	33·33	32·66	..	...	21·09	21·37	20·63	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	.	..		...	...	.	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	..	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
..	..	...	...	...	...	22·86	22·22	28·07	28 07	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...		..		...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 65	37·43	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...		...	..	..	42·11	53·78	46·72	45·71	...	...	Henzada
...	...	.	..		..	.	36 99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·97	22·22	50 79	46 04	...	...	Mandalay
..	...	...	...		...	25·7	24·9	35·36	50	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
	.	.	...	...	...	46·38	38·1	66·67	57·14	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...		37 5	50	60	55	...		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	27 5	40	60	50	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	33·12	...	...	13·75	13·75	Pabna
												Northern—
..	...	..	...	...	...	38·75	30·37	62·5	51·25	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	..	...	...	...	...	35	30 to 35	52 5	45	48 12	48·75	Midnapur
...	42·5	...	...	25	30	30	37·5	55	47 5	52·5	58·75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	33·75	50	48·75	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33 75	26·67	33·75	30·47	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
..	...	...	...	25	30	26·25	28·75	43·75	45	49 37	56·25	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	28·12		30	31·25	52·5	52 5	49·37	55	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	26·56	27·5	30·78	30·78	36·25	...	44·37	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
22·92	...	...	...	...		21·35	26·67	...	39 63	48·91	..	Benares
												Central—
18·59	...	...	...	21·04	..	20·52	29·11	39·01	28 50	47·08	47·08	Cawnpore
16 56	32 66	...	...	16·56	28·12	20·21	32·81	...	...	48 44	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	.	...		21·67	25 62	...	...	...	...	Meerut
18·6	33·33	...	...	20·78	29 63	20·78	29·68	55·16	41·43	57·18	57·18	Agra
												Submontane, west—
..	...	..	...	...	25	21·22	28·54	...	...	...	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
20 94	30·73		...	22·66	26 09	28·38	27·6	...	26·25	42·08	50	Lucknow
												Northern—
24·21	...	...	...	22·81	...	24·22	26·25	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, Raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·56	18·56	...	...
Tavoy	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	17·89	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21·61	21·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	21·99	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·61	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		22·86	22·7	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	22·61	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	65	62·5	...	...	450	400	50	80	18·75	21·87	·45	45
Dacca	...	.	...	...	450	450	60	66·25	27·5	25	60	87·5
Central—												
Pabna	53·12	57·5	...	..	580	520	42·5	50	30	30	75	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	57·5	...	..	430	3°5	55	50	27·5	27·5	72·5	32·5
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	53·75	50	...	...	...	...	70	75	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	51·25	47·5	...	...	...	...	60	80	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	52·5 and 57·5	45 and 60	...	...	420 to 440	390	45 to 50	52·5	18·75 and 20	22·5 and 23·75	85	65 and 90
Calcutta	50	52·5	55	47·5	440	390	50	62·5	18·75	25	80	80
Central—												
Burdwan	55	55	...	...	425	380	42·5	67·5	17·5	22·5	...	..
Orissa—												
Cuttack	65	54·69	50·78	50·78	400	380·94	35	47·66	16·25	23·12	60·94	60·94
Bihár, south—												
Patna	49·37	52·5	56·37	61·25	390	320	35	40	22·5	26·25	20	18·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	45·31 and 48·75	42·5 and 51·5	...	...	410	380	33·75	43·91	20·62	24·37	79·06	72·5
Musaffarpur	...	...	...	..	373·75	320	36·25	36·25	24·22	28·59	160	80
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	43·12	47·34	50·57	52·4	426·72	396·04	34·95	43·12	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	50	44·43	...	..	400	336·82	38·07	47·08	...	...	65	70
Jhánsi	50	...	...	...	387·5	365·78	44·53	57·13	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	47·03	42·03	...	...	441·25	365·78	...	61·72	..	...	..	..
Agra	54·22	50	...	...	424·17	355·52	47·76	57·18	...	...	100	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	50	...	...	380	375	...	...	...	..	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	53·38	53·38	...	...	415	360	45	45	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	..	...	380	370	37·5	50	...	...	..	..

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	Tavoy
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	Rangoon
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	4·37	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12·5	10	...	...	..	...	...	..	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	2·5	8·75	8·75	...	..	..	..	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	4·37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	12·5	12·5	8·75	7·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6·56	8·75	...	...	...	...		...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	4·69	5·62	5·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	2·5	...	3·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	..	...	Meerut
130	125	...	...	8·75	10	...	...	..	...	30	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
120 and 130	100 and 120	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	6·25	7·5	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	26·67	.	..	33·33	38·28	...	...	20·31	32·45	19·69	31·56
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	28·12	21·25	40	40	25	26·72	30·62	31·25	17·84	20	...	...
Central— Lahore	27·5	28·59	56·09	57 13	22·08	29 68	29·68	32·66	15	15·1	19·58	27·08
South-eastern— Delhi	25	...	36·41	47·03	29 69	29·37	35	35	19·03	24·22	19·06	...
Submontane— Amritsar	27 6	26·67	48·49	48·23	21·35	25·42	24·22	29·63	...	...	...	30·78
Northern— Ráwalpindi	25	20	58·33	50	23·18	27·08	23 75	31·35	14·79	16 3	15·99	21·56
Western— Multan	21·09	21·87	33·12	37·61	25·78	31·25	...	37·5	15 94	15·62	17·19	25·62
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	40·31	39 37	30	.	...	...	...	...	20 62	26 56
Shikárpur	...	...	39 37	38·12	26 56	29·37	...	...	19·53	23·12	15·16	19·37
Quetta	...	...	...	...	29·37 to 30 62	36·87 to 39·37	57·19	58·75	23·75	2-·75	19·37	28·28
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	..	..	41·82	35·52	48·44	...	...	...	...	..	26·67
Sholapur	...	...	42 08		...	...	...	...	...	...	20·57	29·84
Poona	...	...	...	48·02	...	43·18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	39·06	...	...	...	...	...	34·11
Dhulia	...	...	...	50	41·67	38·07	...	...	...	...	26 25	32·08
Gujarat—												
Surat	33·96	31·67	..	50 83	41·09	46·15	...	...	...	...	29·58	31·72
Ahmadabad	...	...	42·5	47·5	...	36·35	...	...	21·25	27·81	...	29·06
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	..	...	37·5	36	25·5	31	40	44·37	...	...	25	30·37
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	38	34 75	35·75	29	32	...	...	...	20	25·75
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	31	34·5	25	30	30	33	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	49·25	47·87	38·75	39·5	...	46	...	...	20·75	22·27
Amraoti	...	...	37	46·25	27·5	43·75	48	46	...	...	21	24·37
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·8	28·7
Salem	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·9	28·3
Cuddapah	31·7	29·1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	28·5	26·4
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	29·7	25·0	51 9	48·7	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..
Tanjore	26·8	24	44·2	42·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	31·9
Mysore—												
Mysore	26·62	27·3	48·71	48·89	47·02	58·77	61·67	52·61	...	...	24·49	27 89
Bangalore	21	23·51	52	44·72	48	36·66	59·69	56·98	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
21·04	34 01	...	...	19·58	31·56	20·57	31 82	...	...	66·67	61·56	*Eastern*—Ajmer
												Panjab—
...	...	...	...	17 34	21·09	19·06	22·19	...	...	...	...	*Southern*—Ferozpur
15 62	28·65	...	...	14·34	23·18	18·12	21·61	57·13	47 03	59·27	43 85	*Central*—Lahore
20	...	...	..	21·61	22 19	22 19	26 67	47 03	50	66 67	53 33	*South-eastern*—Delhi
19·06	...	...	...	...	...	19·53	22·24	...	..	...	...	*Submontane*—Amritsar
16·35	25·78	...	...	15·36	21·04	21·98	24 22	72·71	44·43	50	50	*Northern*—Ráwalpindi
...	27·5	...	...	...	22·19	20·78	26·25	...	...	...	...	*Western*—Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
21·87	30 62	...	...	...	...	23·91	30 62	...	..	...	...	Karáchi
16·72	26 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·25	...	...	Shikárpur
...	..	...	...	21·25	37·5	..	...	65	52·34	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·77	36 87	.	45 21	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 95	...	...	..	45	51 61	Sholapur
26·25	...	...	...	...	...	29·84	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	36·46	...	...	...	...	29 74	39·01	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
24 58	36·77	...	...	...	...	...	41·35	...	46·15	...	58·33	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
26·67	36 04	...	...	..	...	36·04	43·23	47·55	74 22	..	...	Surat
22 19	33 33	...	..	...	...	24 58	31 04	40	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	..	...	...	...	32·62	34	41 87	39	51·12	50·37	*Western*—Nagpur
...	...	...	..	...	...	24·25	29·62	44·5	40	44·5	47	*Central*—Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	40	36	...	47	*Eastern*—Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	39·5	45·75	39 5	53 25	51 62	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	40	36	35	57	45	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
34·1	31·6	...	...	...	...	51·5	47·3	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	25·2	24·9	...	...	...	...	28 2	26 9	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	22	...	...	...	Bellary
26·6	28·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	29	22·3	...	...	...	...	34·8	27·2	...	..	*East Coast, central*—Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	40·9	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	29·5	26·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
36·6	35·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·9	29·6	...	...	*Southern*—Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	23·51	25·96	...	...	22·67	25·61	51·65	52·11	...	...	Mysore
...	...	27·5	21 66	...	...	32	25·61	52	45·71	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	76·15	71·25	426·67	855·52	50	61·56	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	..	...	420	380	44·37	61·56	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	...	39 06	68·07	59·27	412·92	388·12	47·08	65·31	...	...	66·67	66·67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	51 72	44·37	66·67	...	474 06	400	47·03	64·01	...	...	80	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	53·33	44 43	70	60	...	397·5	42·08	53·75	...	...	85	40
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	55·16	44·43	61·56	57·18	376·46	355·47	50	66·67	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	53·28	43·75	72·66	60	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	142·5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	430	400	75	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	50·78	...	...	...	417·5	378·12	145	58·75	...	...	...	68·44
Quetta	...	..	...	...	370 to 450	360 to 420	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	.	...	46·96	50	...	...	...	167·97
Sholapur	...	..	...	...	...	...	56·51	58·59	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·15	...	..	...	91·25	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	68·7	..	150	..	71·67	...	...	...	92·5
Gujarat—												
Surat	...		69·17	64·84	405·42	367·55	59·48	55·42	...	...	108·12	86·51
Ahmadabad	...	..	...	...	410	355	56 25	62·5	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	..	...	75·25	66 62	450	433 25	...	...	23·25	..	116 62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	47	47	59·25	50	395	360	...	...	23·5	29	100	80
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	45	410	340	...	...	22·5	27·5	100	200
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	64·25	54	419	400	...	...	20·5	22·87	142·75	142·87
Amráoti	..	56·25	80	50·25	410	400	...	...	23	25	120	142
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	85·3	457·3	396·4	48	41·6		...		...
Salem	...	...	...	...	365·1	385·2	...	...	...	...	119·9	128·8
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	46·4	66·2	412·7	380·9	51·6	68·6	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	312·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	65·8	57·6	427·3	362·1	46·1	54·3	...	...	85·6	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	110·6	131·1
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	75·4	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	69·29	70·58	420	390·78	38·28	49·37	...	...	205·68*	280·21*
Bangalore	...	...	56	72·34	445·68	420	51·41	49·27	...	...	205·68*	291·41*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1907	Turmeric 1906	Grass 1907	Grass 1906	Straw 1907	Straw 1906	Jawar stalks 1907	Jawar stalks 1906	Sheep, per score 1907	Sheep, per score 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Districts
												Rajputana— *Eastern—*
...	...	6·67	9·32	4·22	7·66	5	8·91	140	130	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern—*
...	...	3·28	3·28	5	5	...	6·25	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
145·47	123·07	10	12·5	4·22	7·76	...	...	150	170	100	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
128·12	133·33	7·34	13·33	5·62	7·97	6·67	16·67	80	75	120	110	Delhi
												Submontane—
112·5	115	...	...	5	8·91	...	...	125	105	120	130	Amritsar
												Northern—
100	114·27	10	13·33	5·73	6·67	6·67	10	80	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	10·42	...	4·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	6·25*	12·5*	...	.	100 to 200	60 to 200	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak—*
...	80	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	120	...	5·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	94·58	...	9·58	...	...	7·19	4·32	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western—*
133·25	...	10	...	...	...	13·25	...	50	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	100	5	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	50	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
100	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	25	Raipur
												Berar—
128·75	114·25	6·25	4·5	...	...	8·25	7	60	75	75	100	Akola
124	124	8	7	...	...	10	10·5	55	55	90	80	Amráoti
												Madras— *South, central—*
89·6	80	..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
96	60	...	...	10·3	8·9	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
64·2	64·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Cuddapah
65·6	65·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	85·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·31†	58·44†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·81	109·06	8·54	11·41	10·68	6·51	6·25	5·99	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·41	111·41	4·43	9·11	5·88	8·54	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 10, 1907

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1907 [The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 4	13 4	...	...	14 4	14 8	15 6	15 10	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	8 7	9 5	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 7	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 8	12 —	...	...	9 5	9 10	10 6	10 12	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 14	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 —	13 4	13 —	21 1	21 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 2	10 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	7 6	6 2	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 6	9 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 6	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	10 —	17 8	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 —	12 —	20 —	15 —	...	...	7 6	7 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	9 6	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	10 4	12 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	12 —
Bogra	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 10	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 14	8 6	...	...	7 11	7 7	9 4	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	18 —	14 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10 —	10 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 12	8 4	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	9 13	8 8	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	11 8	9 14	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 1	9 12	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	13 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	17 —	17 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 8	11 1	11 1	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	12 13	9 9	...	...	10 7	10 7	14 8	14 8	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 15	29 —	28 10	9 4	9 —	16 3	16 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 14	8 —	...	...	5 15	5 —	17 6	13 14	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Tippera
...	...	...	...	14 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 12	13 12	13 12	Dacca
...	...	...	...	12 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 5	9 12	...	...	6 12	6 8	16 —	13 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 5	...	...	6 12	6 —	15 12	14 4	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	11 —	8 —	9 —	14 —	14 8	Malda
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	12 —	18 —	15 —	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	13 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	15 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 5	...	...	6 6	6 10	16 13	15 10	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	10 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hill
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	18 —	18 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	Kámrup
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 4	18 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	...	...	6 4	6 6	13 —	12 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 5	10 5	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 6	8 14	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 13	13 —	16 —	13 —	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	..	..	...	...	9 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 10	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 —	5 8	5 8	6 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 12½	13 2	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	.	...	...
Sambalpur	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	.	...	...	9 —	9 —	...		...	...
Mánbhum	12 —	11 8	11 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	9 8 to 10 8	9 8 to 10 8	.	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	11 4	11 4	13 8	16 14	...	...	9 8	9 9	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 4	14 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	9 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	11 8	10 8	14 8	16 12	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 13	12 5	17 6	16 6	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 13	13 13	...	...
Patna	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 4	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	16 8	...	18 —
Shahabad	11 —	11 12	15 8	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 6	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 6	15 4	15 2	...	..	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	11 8	15 6	15 14	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	11 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	8 6	9 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	12 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	11 —	10 — to 12 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	11 —	11 8	16 8	19 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Benares	12 11	12 11	17 14	18 7	6 —	6 —	8 6	8 6	17 14½	17 14	17 8½	17 8½
Ghazipur	10 8	10 6	16 12	14 2	5 12	6 4	8 7	8 13	14 10	15 10	14 10	14 10
Jaunpur	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —
Allahabad	11 4	12 8	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Bánda	12 —	12 8	15 —	15 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 4	26 —	25 8	19 —	19 —
Fatehpur	11 —	11 4	17 —	17 —	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 8	21 —	22 —	18 —	20 —
Hamirpur	11 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	25 4	24 —	23 —	23 —
Jalaun	11 12	12 4	16 —	12 —	6 8	6 —½	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Cawnpore	12 —	13 8	20 8	22 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Jhansi	11 8	14 —	26 —	21 —	5 4	5 7	7 12	7 14	25 9	25 2	24 —	24 —
Etáwah	10 8	12 8	17 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	11 —	21 —	23 —	20 —	22 —
Farukhabad	12 —	13 —	20 —	22 —	5 4	5 4	9 8	9 8	18 8	20 8	19 —	20 8
Mainpuri	13 —	13 8	22 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	20 —	...	20 —
Etah	14 4	14 —	20 —	22 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	18 —	20 —	18 —	20 —
Western—												
Meerut	14 —	13 8	24 8	19 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	17 —	19 8
Agra	12 —	12 13	19 4	20 4	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 12	21 4	21 4	19 4	20 4
Muttra	13 e	13 —	22 —	20 13	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	19 —
Aligarh	13 —	13 8	23 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	20 8	19 8	17 —	17 —
Bulandshahr	14 —	15 —	22 —	19 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	20 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 —	11 —	16 4	17 —	6 —	6 4	7 8	8 —	16 8	16 8	15 —	16 8
Azamgarh	10 14	10 14	16 —	15 12	6 12	6 2	9 —	9 —	15 12	15 12	16 —	16 —
Gorakhpur	12 2	12 12	16 8	15 4	s7 8	7 8	9 —	9 6	18 —	18 6	16 8	16 8
Basti	11 12	11 12	16 4	16 —	7 4	7 4	9 2	8 12	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 10	7 8	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	..	7 —	6 8	18 8 to 19 —	20 — to 21 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	7 10	7 10	12 4	11 6	14 8	14 8	6 14	6 14	17 12	16 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	..	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 2	8 —	17 12	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 4	13 —	20 —	20 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	8 12	9 —	20 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	19 11	23 —	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	7 8	14 —	13 8	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	13 —	13 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
10 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	5 4	5 4	18 —	11 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 6	...	...	7 14	6 9	22 8	21 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	12 7½*	12 7½*	...	...	12 7½	12 7½	22 —	16 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Mánbhum
32 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	10 8 to 11 —	..	...	7 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	Ránchi
...	15 12	...	...	13 8	12 6	11 13	13 8	9 —	7 14	18 13	16 14	Palámau
17 —	17 12	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	7 8	6 12	15 8	16 —	Hazáribágh
												Behár, south—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 8	18 12	18 12	Monghyr
...	...	11 4	9 3	14 5	14 5	13 13	14 1	7 11	7 11	19 15	19 7	Gaya
...	...	12 8	11 —	15 —	15 —	15 8	14 12	9 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	..	15 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 —	Shahabad
												Behár, north—
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	11 8	13 —	6 8	6 8	14 —	12 13	Purnea
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 14	13 14	13 14	7 9	7 9	17 14	18 15	Bhágalpur
14 4	14 4	...	...	13 3	14 4	15 6	15 14	6 9	6 9	17 9	15 6	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	16 4	14 —	Muzaffarpur
...	...	8 9	8 —	14 —	14 12	14 8	13 12	8 —	8 —	20 —	15 —	Sáran
12 —	12 —	...	...	13 8	12 8	12 12	14 —	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...	18 —	14 8	17 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	10 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	Mirzapur
...	..	14 1½	14 1½	16 12	17 5½	...	...	9 8	8 6	18 3½	12 15	Benares
...	...	...	...	15 4	18 4	...	...	9 —	7 14	13 12	13 4	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	18 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	7 8	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —	...	...	10 8	9 8	15 4	15 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	20 8	19 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	16 —	15 8	Jalaun
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	17 8	18 8	17 8	10 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	19 12	14 12	24 —	24 —	6 12	7 1	18 4	15 8	Jhansi
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	22 —	24 —	8 8	9 —	18 8	15 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	16 12	14 12		21 —	7 8	6 —	18 —	18 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	17 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 4	16 12	19 —	18 8	10 8	7 8	20 —	10 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 8	17 4	18 12	18 12	6 4	7 4	20 4	17 12	Agra
...	...	...	...	19 8	16 5	...	...	10 8	10 —	19 5	17 —	Muttra
...	...	11 —	12 8	16 8	16 —	20 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	17 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	18 8	17 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 4	15 12	15 12	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	14 2	13 14	15 12	15 12	9 6	8 10	13 —	13 —	Azamgarh
...	..	14 6	14 6	16 8	16 8	...	15 4	10 —	7 4	14 6	14 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	15 4	12 12	15 —	14 8	8 12	7 12	11 —	14 —	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	14 12	13 —	24 —	21 —	...	7 —	8 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	. .	16 —
Budaun	13 6	14 —	23 4	25 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	21 8	18 —	21 —
Pilibhit	14 7	15 —	21 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 8	17 8	17 8	17 —	17 —
Bareli	12 2	13 —	21 —	17 8	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 4	17 8	18 12	17 8	17 —
Moradabad	13 4	13 8	28 10	20 —	5 —	5 —	7 14	9 12	19 4	19 4	...	19 6
Bijnor	12 8	13 8	26 —	22 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	..	...	...	...
Musaffarnagar	15 6	14 14	23 2	20 14	7 11	7 11	8 4	8 4	19 13	19 4	17 10	17 10
Saháranpur	15 1	15 1	21 8	21 8	8 11	8 11	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	16 2	16 2
Dehra-Dún	13 2	13 —	17 —	17 8	5 —	5 8	7 —	7 2	14 —	16 —	15 —	16 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	10 —	9 8	13 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 —	10 —
Almora	8 12	9 4	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	.	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 4	13 —	19 —	21 —	5 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Sultanpur	12 8	12 —	18 —	20 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	...	..	...	...
Rae-Bareli	13 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	18 —	16 —
Unao	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 4	19 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Lucknow	13 8	18 —	21 —	20 —	4 —	4 8	9 —	9 —	20 —	18 8	19 —	18 8
Hardoi	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	13 12	6 12	6 12	19 —	20 —	16 8	16 8
Barabanki	13 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	15 —
Gonda	12 12	13 4	17 4	13 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 4	15 4	14 4	14 4
Bahraich	13 8	14 —	21 —	19 —	6 —	6 8	8 —	9 —	18 —	17 8	15 —	15 —
Sitapur	13 —	13 8	19 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	18 —	17 —	18 —
Kheri	14 —	13 —	18 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	14 4	14 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	22 8	22 8	...	...
Bánswara	13 —	12 4	16 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 15	10 15	17 3	16 6	7 —	7 —	7 13	7 13	21 1	20 5	14 1	14 1
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	12 4	12 12	22 8	21 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	. .	..	...	...
Ajmer	12 —	11 —	19 11	18 5	6 8	6 8	8 3	8 3	20 5	21 —	19 —	20 —
Kishangarh	13 —	13 8 to 14 —	18 —	18 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	21 12	19 —	18 8
Bundi	17 5	15 —	33 8	25 7	5 8	5 12	9 8	9 4	34 11	32 6	23 2	33 2
Kotah	15 10	13 4	23 8	16 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	29 —	29 —	16 —	16 —
Jhalawar	14 8	12 8	18 8	15 —	6 10	6 10	9 12	8 8	23 13	22 9	15 —	15 —
Tonk	13 4	11 9	18 10	17 6	4 9	4 8	5 11	5 10	21 5	21 6	23 10	23 9
Jaipur	12 1	13 1	19 15	20 14	5 7	5 9	6 4	6 6	24 2	24 7	21 14	22 4
Karauli	12 8	12 4	23 4	22 4	7 8	7 2	8 12	8 6	25 —	25 15	22 12	23 14
Dholpur	12 10	12 7	22 8	21 12	6 8	6 8	7 8	8 —	22 8	23 8	24 1	24 8
Bharatpur	12 12	12 10	20 8	19 9	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	20 5	21 14	21 1	21 6
Alwar	13 7	13 8	20 1	20 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	24 8	24 12	24 6	24 4
Deoli	13 12	13 3	23 12	20 —	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	25 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Shahpura	10 8	10 8	16 12	16 —	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	30 —	30 —	19 —	19 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 8	11 8	19 —	13 —	3 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	15 —	15 —
Jaisalmer	10 10	10 7	..	...	5 7	5 7	7 10	7 8	15 7	15 8	12 4	14 6
Jodhpur	10 2 and 13 1	10 2 and 13 8	18 14	19 1	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	22 6	20 2	16 4 and 17 11	16 11 and 17 15
Bálmer	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	17 10	17 10
Erinpura	11 8	10 9	16 —	16 7	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 8
Sirohi	9 12 and 10 12	10 — and 11 —	16 8	16 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Anádra	10 4 and 12 1	10 8 and 12 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	15 8	15 6
Abu	9 11 and 11 —	10 4 and 11 12	14 7	14 9	5 —	5 1	7 8	7 4	16 15½	16 11	14 5	14 5
Central India—												
Indore	12 8	12 8	13 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —
Nimach	18 —	12 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	22 8	22 8	15 —	15 —
Gwalior	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	18 12	14 8	21 8	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 8	17 12	18 —
Ferozpur	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 4	17 4	27 8	26 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 4	20 4	20 12	20 12
Gujranwála	17 8	17 —	30 8	27 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —
Gujrat	18 8	18 8	28 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	25 —	24 —	25 —
Jhelam	21 —	22 —	24 —	28 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	30 —	30 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 8	15 8	...	...	11 —	8 —	16 —	15 8	Shahjahánpur
...	...	16 8	12 —	15 8	15 4	20 —	20 —	9 14	9 14	13 4	18 14	Budaun
...	...	...	...	17 1	16 —	21 —	17 8	7 11	6 8	19 11	15 —	Pilibit
...	...	12 8	13 —	16 4	16 8	19 —	18 —	10 —	8 —	17 6	17 8	Bareli
...	...	11 2	12 4	16 2	14 14	...	...	10 12	9 —	19 —	19 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	16 4	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	16 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	17 1	16 8	18 11	20 6	6 9	6 1	19 4	15 6	Muzaffarnagar
17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	16 2	16 2	18 4	18 4	5 14	5 14	16 2	16 2	Sahâranpur
16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	16 8	17 —	7 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 —	...	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
11 8	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 4	11 8	Almora
18 8	18 8	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	16 —	17 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	Sultanpur
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	17 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	8 —	18 —	15 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	9 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	...	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 —	16 8	16 —	11 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Lucknow
20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	7 —	18 —	15 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	6 8	7 —	17 8	14 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	18 —	18 8	11 —	6 —	18 —	16 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	15 12	14 12	16 4	16 4	8 12	7 —	15 12	14 8	Gonda
...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	15 8	15 8	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	Bahraich
20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Sitapur
16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	13 8	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	30 —	30 —	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	22 —	24 —	27 —	28 8	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 8	Bánswara
...	...	14 13	14 —	15 10	17 9	21 1	20 5	7 —	6 10	15 10	15 1	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	23 12	24 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	10 8	10 8	19 7	16 8	21 —	21 3	...	...	21 —	19 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	18 8	15 12	20 — to 22 —	21 8	...	...	23 —	22 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 10	34 11	34 11	...	...	18 —	18 —	Bundi
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	32 —	30 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	14 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	15 9	13 12	32 —	32 —	8 —	7 —	16 —	14 12	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	17 13	16 —	22 8	21 10	...	...	20 13	18 6	Tonk
...	...	14 3	14 7	19 2 and 23 —	19 12 and 23 6	24 2	24 7	13 2	13 5	24 2	22 4	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	18 12	17 7	...	...	...	...	18 8	16 14	Karauli
...	...	14 —	14 —	21 8	20 6	...	...	11 6	21 8	21 —	17 —	Dholpur
...	...	12 8	12 2	19 8	16 1	19 8	19 8	6 4	6 4	17 8	16 8	Bharatpur
...	...	17 4	17 4	21 1	18 13	22 7	22 11	18 8	17 —	22 8	21 7	Alwar
...	...	...	...	20 —	15 —	27 12	26 12	9 —	6 8	21 4	21 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	16 8	14 12	24 12	24 12	...	...	17 12	17 4	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 8	16 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	11 14	13 7	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	16 13	15 15	18 7	18 14	6 9	5 10	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 15	...	...	...	...	24 —	19 —	Erinpura
...	...	20 —	19 —	11 8	11 4	16 —	16 —	12 —	11 —	18 8	17 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 —	15 8	...	...	20 12	17 —	Anádra
...	...	...	...	13 15	12 7	15 9	15 12	6 10 and 6 12	6 10 and 6 13	20 14	17 7	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	7 8	7 8	19 —	16 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	22 —	17 8	Nimach
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	14 12	16 8	19 8	21 2	25 8	26 —	6 12	6 12	20 —	18 —	Lahore
...	...	13 4	20 8	20 8	20 8	26 8	26 8	...	...	24 —	20 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	27 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	18 8	21 —	26 —	27 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	24 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1907—*continued* [*The figure*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	13 14	14 6	22 8	22 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 8	22 8	21 8	21 8
Delhi	13 8	13 8	20 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Rohtak	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	21 —	22 —	22 —
Karnál	15 -	15 8	28 —	24 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	22 —	16 —	16 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 2	15 8	19 8	19 8	..	...	8 8	9 8	29 —	24 —	19 8	21 —
Ludhiána	17 8	16 8	26 —	23 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 —	22 8	20 —	19 8
Jalandhar	16 —	16 4	21 8	21 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	17 4	16 12	20 —	20 —		...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Gurdáspur	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 4	18 —	28 —	28 —	..	...	8 —	8 4	20 8	20 8	20 —	18 —
Siálkot	18 8	18 8	26 —	26 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 8	14 —	18 —	12 8
Kángra	18 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 12	18 —	26 —	26 8	...	...	7 12	6 —	24 8	24 8	24 —	23 8
Attock	18 12	19 —	27 —	26 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	21 8	21 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 8	18 8	26 —	26 —	..	...	7 8	6 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Jhang	16 8	16 8	28 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	29 —	31 —	21 —	21 —
Lyallpur	17 —	18 —	26 —	24 —	..	...	8 4	8 4	26 —	26 -	28 —	27 —
Multan	15 4	14 12	24 8	24 8	..	...	9 8	9 8	22 12	22 12	22 —	21 —
Montgomery	16 8	15 14	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Muzaffargarh	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	...	..	8 4	8 4	19 —	19 —	19 —	18 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 10	25 —	*23 12	...	...	10 10	10 10	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 —
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	15 —	15 —	21 —	22 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	23 12	23 12	25 —	25 —
Peshávar	18 —	18 —	31 —	31 —	5 9	5 9	8 2	8 4	19 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Kohát	18 10	19 12	30 —	29 2	6 1	5 5	10 14	11 8	..	...	26 12	26 12
Bannu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 8	12 8	13 2	13 2	32 8	35 —	27 8	26 4
Dera Ismael Khan	16 5	16 5½	24 4	25 8	6 —	5 —	6 13	7 4	28 7	27 —	20 15	21 4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	11 8	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	14 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	20 —	18 8
Shikárpur	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	23 —	21 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —
Quetta	13 — to 13 8	12 12 to 13 4	16 8	16 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 11	8 11	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 2	9 2	13 13	13 13	12 13	12 13
Ratnagiri	9 7	8 12	...	..	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 9	11 11	12 6	12 9	12 9
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 2	8 9	9 —	9 7	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 2	9 2	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	13 10	13 10	12 10	12 10
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	11 5	11 5	...	...	8 12	10 4	9 12	10 11	15 5	17 1	16 8	16 8
Belgaum	9 10	9 10	..	...	8 6	8 6	9 7	9 7	15 9	15 9	16 9	16 9
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 10	7 10	16 4	17 5	15 15	16 10
Sholapur	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 8	8 8	18 15	18 8	20 6	20 6
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	15 12	16 10	20 —	20 —
Poona	8 5	8 5	.	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	14 2	14 2	15 4	15 4
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	19 4	19 4	17 9	17 9
Násik	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	16 15	16 15
Dhulia	9 3	10 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	10 5	10 5	...	.	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	15 12	15 12	15 —	15 —
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 4	9 11	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	12 15	13 7	14 13	14 13
Broach	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	14 —	13 8	14 —
Kaira	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Baroda	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8
Ahmadabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 2	9 —	9 4	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Godhra	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 8	6 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	14 —	14 —
Disa	10 —	10 —	..	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	19 —	19 8	15 —	15 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 8	18 8	18 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 15	12 9	...	...	5 10	5 13	8 —	8 2	16 8	16 13	...	...
Hoshangabad	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	19 7	19 7	...	...
Betul	15 10	16 5	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 12	...	...
Chhindwara	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	15 5	15 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 7	10 7	15 —	15 —	...	...
Wardha	11 4	11 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	15 —	13 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	19 12	18 12	16 —	16 —	7 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	19 —	18 —	8 —	6 —	20 —	17 8	Delhi
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	16 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	20 4	18 8	20 —	21 8	7 —	7 —	19 —	17 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
28 —	28 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	17 4	20 8	22 —	8 8	9 —	25 —	24 —	Ambala
...	...	15 8	15 —	20 8	19 8	23 8	23 8	8 —	8 —	25 8	25 8	Ludhiána
...	...	13 8	14 —	19 8	19 4	22 —	21 —	...	...	25 8	24 8	Jalandhar
..	...	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 8	20 —	19 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	14 8	14 8	20 —	20 8	23 —	24 —	...	.	25 —	24 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	28 —	25 —	...	...	28 —	23 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 1	14 1	14 1	13 10	6 —	6 —	15 15	15 —	Simla
..	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	24 —	26 —		...	20 —	20 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	14 8	17 4	18 8	25 8	25 8	5 8	5 —	28 —	27 4	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	21 8	21 8	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Sháhpur
24 —	23 8	25 8	26 —	20 —	21 8	25 —	25 —	15 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	25 —	27 —	..	...	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 8	24 4	25 8	...	...	23 —	22 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	21 —	19 8	24 —	22 8	...	...	18 —	19 —	Montgomery
...	20 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	17 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	17 3	17 8	...	.	6 4	6 4	23 2	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	10 —	12 —	14 8	15 —	21 8	21 —	8 2	8 —	18 -	17 —	Hazára
...	...	19 —	18 —	17 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	..	18 —	19 10	24 14	26 3	...	...	29 4	30 10	Kohát
...	...	...	...	20 10	23 15	31 9	33 7	11 4	11 4	26 4	26 4	Bannu
...	...	...	...	21 7	21 14	26 2	22 8	8 2	8 —	24 15	19 14	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	29 —	21 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	25 —	19 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	19 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	..	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 10	18 —	16 —	6 —	5 8	12 8	12 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	11 11	11 3	...	..	8 2	8 2	18 10	18 10	Karwar
11 12	12 5	...	...	12 6	11 —	..	...	8 2	8 2	23 7	21 7	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	10 3	11 4	..	...	7 —	7 —	25 8	22 8	Alibág
12 6	12 6	.	...	11 4	11 4	...	..	8 5	8 5	17 14	16 13	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 3	8 3	24 8	24 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 12	9 5	19 2	19 2	Dharwar
16 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	18 2	18 3	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 2	10 8	15 15	15 15	Satara
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 15	9 15	15 12	15 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 —	16 6	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	9 3	8 10	24 2	23 —	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	22 —	17 14	Ahmadnagar
17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 14	7 3	20 10	20 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 12	...	...	8 4	7 13	18 10	18 10	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 —	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 3	...	...	8 5	8 5	27 12	27 12	Surat
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	26 10	26 10	Broach
18 —	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	21 —	17 8	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 12	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 8	24 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 8	25 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 3	...	...	8 —	8 12	16 —	16 9	Nimar
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 5	9 —	16 —	16 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	..	7 11	7 —	14 4	14 4	Betul
...	...	...	...	12 10	15 —	...	...	10 8	8 11	12 13	12 13	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 9	8 9	14 —	13 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 8	...	...	8 5	9 —	18 13	18 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1907—concluded [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 13	14 13	...	...	7 —	7 13	10	10 —	21 6	21 6	...	...
Saugor	15 6	15 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 2	8 —	24 —	24 —	...	...
Damoh	13 12	15 6	...	...	8 —	7 9	8 8	8 12	24 —	25 10	...	..
Jubbulpore	15 —	13 8	...	...	6	6 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Mandla	14 13	15 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	..
Seoni	16 —	16 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	17 8	17 8	...	...
Bálághát	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 7	10 4	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	11 —	...	..	...	...
Chánda	11 7	11 7	..	...	8 15	8 —	10 —	8 15	16 —	16 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 2	10 11	10 11		...	..	...
Raipur	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	12 8	12 8	..	...	...	...
Drug	17 15	18 15	...	...	12 7	12 13	12 14	13 3	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	12 —	12 —	...	.	.	...	8 8	8 8	16 —	18 —	..	...
Akola	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 3	8 3	18 5	18 5	...	...
Amraoti	14 7	10 —	...	...	6 12	5 —	10 13	8 12	18 9	15 —	...	...
Yeotmal	12 —	12 —	..	.	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad *	7 7	7 5	11 7	11 4	5 1	5 2	7 1	6 12	12 6	12 7	16 9	17 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...		8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 4	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore		...		..	...	..	8 4	8 4	12 9	12 9	11 10½	13 —½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...		6 10	7 7	...	...	...	...
Salem	..	...	...	...	..	...	8 4	7 —	13 6	11 12½	12 5½	10 15½
Central—												
Bellary	..	..	...	...	...		7 —½	7 —½	17 14	17 13¾	...	...
Anantapur	...	.	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 13	17 2¾	17 2¾	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	.	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 8½	18 12	15 10½	15 10½
Karnul	...	...	..	...	...	.	8 10½	8 10¾	18 13½	18 15½	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..	...	..	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	..	..		..	..	..	8 11	9 2	...	...	14 14	14 14
Godávari	...	.	...	..	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	14 4½	14 4½	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	..	...	...	...	...	9 5½	9 1	12 8	12 8	...	.
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	14 2	14 10	16 —	16 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 7	14 —½	14 9	14 —	15 —
East coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —½	8 —½	...	..	...	...
N. Arcot	...	.	..	...	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	...	...	11 10½	11 10½
Tanjore	...	...	...	..	...	.	8 14	9 1½	...	...	10 4½	10 4½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10½	8 7	15 5	13 6	15 1	14 7½
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	.	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 5½	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 9	14 2	10 15½	12 5½
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 12	8 5	...	8 —	7 8	6 10	9 —	8 —	16 2	13 7	...	17 8
Bangalore	8 —	8 —	...	..	6 14	6 14	9 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Tumkur	6 14	7 —	7 —	7 4	6 12	6 8	8 —	7 12	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hassan	7	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 4	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	8 —	8 9	9 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	20 —	20 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	14 —	13 3	13 7	13 7

* Including Bolaram

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	...	...	8 13	8 13	16 —	12 13	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 5	17 7	Saugor
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 6	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	12 13	Damoh
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	14 7	12 10	...	...	8 3	8 3	18 —	13 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	6 4	5 —	12 8	12 8	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 8	.	..	7 8	6 12	16 —	16 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	11 7	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 13	10 11	..	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	Raipur
..	...	...	..	15 7	16 13	..	...	10 10	15 12	15 10	15 10	Drug
												Berar—
..	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	15 —	12 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 9	8 9	18 7	18 7	Akola
...	...	...	...	13 12	11 —	...	...	11 2	8 —	17 8	14 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
18 8	0 7	...	...	10 14	10 11	.	...	13 10	13 7	12 13	12 [illegible]	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 14	17 8	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 3	21 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	14 14	Coimbatore
13 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2¾	14 6¼	Salem
												Central—
15 9	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10½	15 10	Bellary
17 7½	17 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	24 5½	18 4	Anantapur
15 13½	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	19 10½	17 8	Cuddapah
15 14½	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —½	13 —½	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
...		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25 9	24 11	Ganjam
14 4	14 4	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	22 2½	22 2½	Vizagapatam
15 10½	15 10½	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	24 —	19 3	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
14 9	15 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		27 —	27 —	Kistna
13 14½	13 14½	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	24 —	18 —	Guntur
13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	26 6½	26 10¾	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	25 11¼	Madras
12 8½	12 8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	Chingleput
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	20 6¼	N. Arcot
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		23 2½	25 11½	S. Arcot
12 9½	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 —½	26 —½	Tanjore
12 9½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	21 12	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
13 5	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	Tinnevelly
12 9½	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4½	22 4½	Madura
12 9½	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...			
												Mysore—
17 8	15 —	...	15 —	10 11	9 4	...	...	7 8	6 4	17 8	15 6	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 7	9 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 1	15 8	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	15 —	Kolar
13 4	13 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	8 4	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Hassan
22 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	16	14 —	Kadur
23 —	23 —	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Shimoga
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
18 —	17 —	...	...	16 8	15 8	...	..	6 12	7 —	17 —	17 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta. May 10, 1907

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the month of April									
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	19	17	19	19	28	32	32	27	35	45
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	14	21	17	18	22	17	20	24	21	24
Spirits and liqueurs	5,33	5,87	5,32	5,80	6,30	6,01	6,17	6,73	5,58	8,38
Wines	28	28	28	27	39	28	26	30	30	39
Opium	..	...	...	...	1		..	...	...	...
Petroleum	3,30	3,82	3,33	5,35	6,01	5,53	3,53	3,11	2,25	4,38
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—		1,07	3,32	6,57	36	...	...	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	...	...	...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	81	1,07	1,03	90	1,05	98	1,12	1,33	1,34	1,82
Sugar (ordinary duties)	1,64	95	1,07	2,65	2,59	1,78	2,60	1,40	4,76	2,62
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	8[illegible]	[illegible]2	74	91	1,11	1,04	1,11	1,17	1,08	1,70
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	3,98	4,09	3,76	4,29	5,39	5,30	3,60	5,05	5,85	6,27
" white	1,70	2,05	1,40	2,65	2,09	1,97	2,24	2,34	2,17	3,09
" coloured	1,52	[illegible],13	1,44	1,55	1,90	2,24	2,18	2,29	2,46	2,96
Other goods	9	13	10	9	11	11	18	20	22	21
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	4,48	3,14	1,[illegible]9	1,07	3,69	2,09	4,40	3,09	2,76	2,42
Other metals and manufactures of metals	1,60	1,50	1,97	1,96	2,95	2,86	3,74	2,16	2,28	3,16
Oils (excluding petroleum)	16	8	6	8	16	7	7	7	17	18
Manufactured articles	3,38	3,84	3,47	4,27	4,78	4,99	5,75	5,41	5,67	7,10
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	46	53	51	74	75	79	93	77	64	86
TOTAL IMPORTS	29,91	31,38	27,80	36,27	46,41	37,58	38,41	35,93	38,09	46,23
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	96	1,[illegible]2	62	61	91	1,08	1,05	85	57	97
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice and Rice-flour	11,13	10,21	9,77	10,30	15,65	16,26	14,19	15,86	18,17	16,66
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	62	68	61	74	93	74	78	61	71	85
GRAND TOTAL	42,62	43,49	38,80	47,92	63,90	55,66	54,43	53,25	57,54	64,71
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	11,[illegible]	12,03	10,92	12,74	13,38	13,24	12,02	12,31	13,64	19,34
Bengal — Exports	2,06	1,78	1,95	1,27	1,44	1,61	1,56	2,09	1,53	1,13
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...
Bombay — Imports	12,48	11,78	9,39	13,77	20,35	13,90	17,00	14,03	13,68	14,89
Bombay — Exports	48	17	41	36	59	18	35	24	20	19
Sind — Imports	1,99	2,24	2,95	4,61	6,50	3,81	3,25	3,50	4,27	4,05
Sind — Exports	26	13	8	21	16	13	19	16	23	43
Madras — Imports	1,91	2,63	1,83	2,56	3,26	3,13	2,79	2,56	2,78	3,53
Madras — Exports	[illegible]6	62	29	54	67	76	52	39	65	1,17
Burma — Imports	2,31	2,70	2,71	2,59	2,92	3,50	3,35	3,53	3,70	4,34
Burma — Exports	7,95	7,51	7,04	7,92	12,79	13,58	11,57	12,98	15,56	13,74

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 6, 1907



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th May 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1810 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th May 1907:—

No. 250 of 1907.—Wilbert Wesley Lamb, mechanic, of No. 26 North 2nd street, San Jose, state of California, United States of America. *Device for burning vegetation, melting snow, et cetera.*

No. 251 of 1907.—Vincent Litchfield Raven, engineer, of Alpine Cottage, Darlington, in the county of Durham, England. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.*

No. 252 of 1907.—Vincent Litchfield Raven, engineer, of Alpine Cottage, Darlington, in the county of Durham, England. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.*

No. 253 of 1907.—Vincent Litchfield Raven, engineer, of Alpine Cottage, Darlington, in the county of Durham, England. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.*

No. 254 of 1907.—Edward Brice Killen, engineer, formerly of 2 Kensington Villas, Bangor, Ireland, but now of 52 Queen Victoria street, London, England. *Improved method and means for securely binding and locking in proper position the ends of steel rails of the permanent-way of railways and tramways.*

No. 255 of 1907.—Tozaburo Suzuki, gentleman, of No. 401 Jibeishinden, Sunamura, in the county of Minami-Katsushika, province of Tokio, empire of Japan. *Apparatus for brewing soy.*

No. 256 of 1907.—Charles Walke, Inspector of Steam Boiler, The Town Customs House, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in the feed water softeners of steam boilers.*

No. 257 of 1907.—Richard Edwin Davis, engineer, of 23 Solon New road, Bedford road, Clapham, London, England. *Improved method of and means for locking nuts to bolts or studs.*

No 258 of 1907.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82 York road, King's Cross, London, England. *Improvements in brakes for railway and other vehicles.*

No. 259 of 1907.—Benjamin Augustus Chew, inventor, of Augusta, state of Georgia, United States of America. *Improvements in cotton pickers.*

No 260 of 1907.—Henry Stafford Golland, merchant, 10 Park road, Eccles Old Road, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in spinning mules.*

No. 261 of 1907.—Jorgen Georg Maardt, engineer, of 25 A. N. Hansens Alle, Hellerup, near Copenhagen, Denmark. *A process for the manufacture of beer wort in a dry or nearly dry state.*

No. 1811 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 372 of 1906.—James Temple Clark, of 189 St. James street, city of Montreal, province of Quebec, and dominion of Canada. *Improvements in or relating to lock nuts.* (Specification filed 4 May 1907.)

No. 434 of 1906.—Lucas Eustratio Ralli and Pandely Leonidas Argenti, of 25 Finsbury Circus, London, carrying on business as merchants among other places at Bombay under the name and firm of Ralli Brothers, Bombay. *An expansion ring eccentric to be fitted to Platt's Macarthy double roller cotton gins in place of oscillating levers V dies, cams, conical bearings, etc.* (Specification filed 27 April 1907.)

No. 437 of 1906.—Lucas Eustratio Ralli and Pandely Leonidas Argenti, of 25 Finsbury Circus, London, carrying on business as merchants among other places at Bombay under the name and firm of Ralli Brothers, Bombay. *A roller die to be fitted to Platt's Macarthy double roller cotton gins in place of the present so called V die.* (Specification filed 27 April 1907.)

No. 466 of 1906.—Harold Irwin, gardener, of Gwavas, Tikokino, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand. *Improvements in alarms particularly adapted for scaring birds and the like.* (Specification filed 2 May 1907.)

No. 470 of 1906.—John Gill, gentleman, of Beechwood Mains, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, Scotland. *Improvements in rotary motive power engines applicable also to rotary pumps, air or gas blowers, compressors or exhausters, meters, and the like.* (Specification filed 8 May 1907.)

No. 500 of 1906.—Fernando Staud Y Ximenez, civil engineer, of Chicago, Cook county, state of Illinois, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for raising sunken vessels* (Specification filed 8 May 1907.)

No. 513 of 1906.—Thomas Henry Glasscoe, gas engineer, of Ivydale, Herongate road, Wanstead, Essex. *Improvements in the arrangements and construction of carburetted air gas apparatus relating to automatically and thermostatically controlled mixing valves.* (Specification filed 8 May 1907.)

No. 517 of 1906.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18 Finch lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to wireless telegraphy.* (Specification filed 8 May 1907.)

No. 160 of 1907.—George Edward Bunning, pastoralist, of Dalveen, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in and relating to fence droppers and wire retaining means.* (Specification filed 1 May 1907.)

No. 96 of 1907.—Tracy French Gavin Jones, managing partner in the firm of Gavin Jones and Son, engineers, Cawnpore, British India. *Improvements in wheels.* (Specification filed 1 May 1907.)

No. 1812 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 401 of 1897.—Tito Livio Carbone. *An improvement in sheet metal boxes.* (From 16 May 1907 to 16 May 1908.)

No. 353 of 1898.—C. F. G. Dobson. *An army filtering water bottle.* (From 10 May 1907 to 10 May 1908.)

No. 41 of 1899.—Edward Tyer. *Improvements in railway signals.* (From 7 June 1907 to 7 June 1908.)

No. 371 of 1899.—Khasherao Bhagawantrao Jadhava. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewage and in apparatus therefor.* (From 9 May 1907 to 9 May 1908.)

No. 379 of 1899.—Henry James Kimman and Edward Nash Hurley. *Improvements in portable pneumatic drills and like tools.* (From 16 May 1907 to 16 May 1908.)

No. 108 of 1901.—John William Kincaid. *A mechanical stoker.* (From 4 June 1907 to 4 June 1908.)

No. 293 of 1901.—Auguste Lumiere and Louis Lumiere. *Improvements in panoramic photographic apparatus.* (From 27 May 1907 to 27 May 1908.)

No. 23 of 1902.—Edward Coverly Newcomb. *Method and means for generating superheated steam or vapor.* (From 26 May 1907 to 26 May 1908.)

No. 105 of 1902.—Joseph Allen Baker and William King Baker. *Improvements in or relating to refuse destructors and the like.* (From 9 May 1907 to 9 May 1908.)

No. 169 of 1902.—George Samuel Baker. *Improvements in or relating to refuse destructors and the like.* (From 25 June 1907 to 25 June 1908.)

No. 197 of 1902.—Francis Lawrence Lane. *Improvements in brake gear for railway wagons and the like.* (From 7 September 1907 to 7 September 1908.)

No 2 of 1903.—Louis Carnegy Auldjo. *Improvements in steam boilers.* (From 11 May 1907 to 11 May 1908.)

No. 1813 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 445 of 1901.—George Cecil Gnapp. *A frame carrying a pair of bicycle wheels for attachment to the body of an ordinary jinricksha or other light carriage.* (Specification filed 6 February 1903.)

No. 62 of 1902—Thomas Henry McCauley. *Improvements relating to the lubrication of axles.* (Specification filed 10 February 1903.)

No. 288 of 1902.—David James Young. *Improved portable shower bath.* (Specification filed 10 February 1903.)

No. 294 of 1902.—Hormusji Khurshedji Bana. *The automatic sprinkler.* (Specification filed 7 February 1903.)

No. 324 of 1902.—John Duncan Roberts *Improvements in and relating to the heating arrangements of oil engine vapourisers.* (Specification filed 5 February 1903.)

No. 443 of 1902.—Galloways Limited. *Improvements in steam superheaters or dryers.* (Specification filed 4 February 1903.)

No. 452 of 1902.—Dominik Brummer. *Improvements in or relating to portable buildings.* (Specification filed 4 February 1903.)

No. 472 of 1902.—William Henderson, and James Dallas. *Improvements in or relating to doffing-arrangements for roving frames and the like.* (Specification filed 6 February 1903.)

No. 473 of 1902.—William Henderson and James Dallas. *Improvements in or relating to the spindle bearings for roving frames and the like.* (Specification filed 6 February 1903.)

No 492 of 1902.—Parker Match Company. *Improvements in a process of making matches.* (Specification filed 5 February 1903.)

No. 493 of 1901.—Horace Drummond Deane and Charles George Landseer Judge. *A centrifugal drier for steamed tea leaf.* (Specification filed 6. February 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 229 of 1897.—William Warburton. *Improved method of extracting vegetable fibres.* (Specification filed 7 February 1898.)

No. 437 of 1897.—William Ashton Hockly. *An improved draw-bar for the hauling of coal tubs, etc., to be called "Ashton Hockly's Patent Draw-Bar."* (Specification filed 5 February 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1s. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th May 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	81,15,542	7	0			
Public Deposits at Branches	76,00,701	9	11	1,57,16,244	0	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				14,26,75,517	14	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				9,17,437	7	4
Sundries				32,69,708	10	5
RUPEES				19,75,78,908	1	4

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,68,37,454	0	0
Other authorized Investments				45,60,760	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				4,72,46,399	11	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,18,91,717	15	6
Bills discounted and purchased				2,72,09,918	14	10
Balances with other Banks				10,18,000	3	2
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				17,08,068	7	1
Stamps				13,825	8	0
Sundries				7,01,683	0	5
				14,11,87,828	8	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*3,17,08,150	1	0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,46,82,929	7	11	5,63,91,079	8	11
RUPEES				19,75,78,908	1	4

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value	R 36,240	0	0
† Do. do. do.	R4,19,002	8	0
	R4,55,242	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th May 1907

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 34·67.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th May 1907.

No. 19.—No. 674, 1st class Hospital Assistant Ram-rachhpal, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is appointed to the Remount Depôt at Saharanpur, with effect from 20th March 1907, during the absence on leave of No. 538, 1st class Hospital Assistant Niyaz Husain, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, or until further orders.

The 8th May 1907.

No. 20.—The privilege leave granted to Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Richard Roache, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Superintendent Military Pupil Class, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in this office Notifications Nos. 8 and 13, dated, respectively, the 26th March and 16th April 1907, is extended by a further period of fifteen days.

The 11th May 1907.

No. 21.—No. 1127, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Chamoo Karki, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is appointed to the Residency Escort Hospital, Nepal, with effect from the 4th April 1907, during the absence on leave of No. 284, 1st class Hospital Assistant Gannu, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, or until further orders.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, ——, Sergeant	......	Two children	157	14	1
"	Lee, E., Corporal	......	Two children	111	9	6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth	828	0	0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major	......	Margaret	78	6	5
"	Story, ——, Sergeant	......	Thomas	117	5	4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant	......	John	77	15	3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant	......	Margaret	138	10	8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner	......	John	47	5	7
"	Taylor, John, Private	......	John	214	11	1
"	Conroy, Peter, Corporal	......	Thomas	274	14	6
"	McCullum, ——, Conductor	......	John	354	6	10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589	2	2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109	12	4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62	12	3
"	Cassidy, ——, Corporal	......	John	61	3	9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor	......	Thomas	187	1	10
"	Hedgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major.	11th Dragoons	William	64	8	0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt.	Mary Anne Margaret	124	11	6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne.	13	13	9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23	11	0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier	......	Elizabeth	43	0	0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43	0	0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal	......	Joseph	160	0	0
"	Moore, Bombardier	......	Dorothy	5	9	5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant.	......	George	11	8	2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy.	Mary Ann	16	12	0
"	McCoy, ——, Sub-Conductor	......	John and George	958	3	2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment.	Ann and Robert D.	137	3	9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	James	32	1	4
"	Hills, ——, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Sophia	30	1	1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10	5	9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	Ann Eliza	134	6	5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	Margaret	6	6	5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty.	Charles	123	13	4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Elizabeth	6	1	4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Mary and James	11	12	9
"	Johnson, C, Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	William	3	0	6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Michael, William, and Margaret.	21	2	11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	65	11	9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Bernard	116	10	9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	Thomas and James	189	3	6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant	......	Mortimer	12	10	11
"	Reid, ——, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68	6	5
"	South, ——, Sergeant	......	Elizabeth Martha	310	0	0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37	14	6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor	......	Children (names not recorded).	12	12	3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant	......	Esther and Amelia	23	15	0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I.	Thomas	711	15	2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major	......	Robert Charles and John.	141	7	1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Thomas	23	15	2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty.	John (died, 11th May 1842).	272	2	8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded)	......	Bryon, Margaret, and William.	53	8	3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded)	......	Daly Robert	23	9	1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austel	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary Ann and Catherine.	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, ——, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A.	Julia	277	11	11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A.	William Thomas	63	9	8
			James John	63	9	8
April 29, 1886	Farrell, James, Sergt.	2nd Bn., Manch. Regt.	Mary	300	0	0

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount. Rs a. p.
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt	A. L. and A.	20 6 5
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, ——, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co, 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, ——, Sergeant Major	... ..	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, ——, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
„ 3, 1842	Wilson	......	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
„ ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	......	John	61 2 3
„ 14, 1845	Hansoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major	......	Thomas	101 5 4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co, 15th Bn. of Arty	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, ——, Sergeant	......	Jullia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	......	Hannah	152 0 9
...	Glasscan, John, Corporal	......	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	......	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	......	Martha	83 3 6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	......	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde, H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde, H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, ——, Corporal	......	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant.	......	C William and William H	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major.	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C	9 8 4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	......	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, ——, Sergeant Major		George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co, 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn of Arty	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co, 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn of Arty	William	206 1 2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant	......	Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde, Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864 May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant.	2nd Lanc Fus	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
July 6, 1887 June 2, 1888 and Sept. 7, 1888	Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353 14 0
Apl. 11, 1889	Hyland, M., Drummer	2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558 9 8
				554 14 0
Aug. 31, 1889	Neil, Thomas, Color-Sergt.	2nd West York Regt.	Alfred William	199 9 10
Nov. 26, 1889	Foster, G., Private	2nd West York Regt.	George E Ernest	113 13 9
Nov. 5, 1890	Loades, R. H., Sergt.	1st Bn., Suffolk Regt	Robert Henry	1,685 2 6

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, Calcutta.

G. W. S. FRYER, Lieut.-Col.,
Pay Examiner, Eastern Command, and Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, EASTERN COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 9th May 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th May 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th May 1907.

	Total amount on notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase price).			
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (b)	R	
Calcutta . .	1,63,21,500	19 84,46,620	21,47,68,120	4,78,34,078	*2,40,46,575	1,28,22,372	12,18,75,000	..	...	...	(a)9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	32,65,77,971	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R 2,13,98,012.
Allahabad .	...	1,67,19,895	1,67,19,895	88,04,381	43,77,593	..	.	...	...	..	..	..	1,31,81,974	
Lahore . .	...	3,21,96,220	3,21,96,220	1,17,59,948	57,93,360	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,53,308	
Bombay . .	77,97,695	11,03,68,990	11,81,66,685	3,11,55,562	1,63,07,126	1,43,98,199	..	...	...	...	...	...	6,18,60,887	
Karachi . .	...	96,05,920	96,05,920	23,29,565	2,27,010	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,56,575	
Madras . .	14,31,765	4,85,48,075	4,99,79,840	94,64,280	24,99,180	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,19,63,460	
Calicut . .	...	12,38,775	12,38,775	13,34,640	2,25,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,60,030	
Rangoon . .	...	2,72 83,360	2,72,83 360	3,12,54,225	11,23,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,23,77,830	
	2,55,50,960	44,44,07,855	46,99,58,815	14,41,36,679	5,45,99,839	2,72,20,571	12,18,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	46,78,32,035	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			27,46,780	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									6,20,000	
Total Circulation R .			46,72,12,035								Total Reserve R .		46,72,12,035	

* Rupees 11,74,110 / 63,00,000 (£ 78,274 / 420,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve / Gold Standard Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve / Paper Currency Reserve on the 10th May 1907 / 15th May 1907.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th May 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

L. E. PRITCHARD,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th May 1907.

No. 8.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 11th May 1907.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Chail (Patiala State)	Punjab	1st May	Opened.
Chandanpati	Bengal	3rd May	Closed
Gurzalla	Madras	8th May	Opened.
Mangalam—Coimbatore	Ditto	1st May	Ditto.
Narhan (Darbhanga)	Bengal	1st May	Closed
Padukka	Ceylon	1st May	Opened.
Quetta Kitchener Market	Baluchistan	1st May	Ditto.
Upper Topa	Punjab	5th May	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Chichoke Malian	North Western Railway	10th April	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the North Western Railway.

"Silarwali" instead of "Mangowana".

CORRIGENDUM.—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 4, dated the 25th of April 1907, incorporated in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, of the 27th of April 1907 strike out "Chicbaki" and "Molian" with particulars.

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

The 14th May 1907.

No. 7.—Under the authority of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 848 T. E., dated the 22nd of July 1902, the following officiating promotion in the Traffic Branch Subordinate Establishment of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the date specified, *vice* Mr. A. Perrett, Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent, granted combined leave for two years.

Name.	From	To	Date.
J. Owen	Telegraph Master, 1st grade	Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent	13th March 1907.

Simla, the 10th May 1907.

No. 54.—Mr. G. P. Roy, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted combined leave for seven months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *i. e.*, privilege leave for three months under Article 260, combined with furlough for the remaining period under Article 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th May 1907.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 6th May 1907.

No 1829.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed test in the Baluchi language by the Higher Standard at an examination held at Quetta on the 29th April 1907 —

1. Lieutenant F. H Farebrother, 128th Pioneers.
2. Captain G. G. P. Humphreys, (P. W. O.) Baluch Light Infantry.
3. Lieutenant O. C Ward, 124th Baluchistan Infantry.
4. Captain B. J. Haslam, R.E.
5. Lieutenant D. Graham, 128th Pioneers.
6. Lieutenant E. J. Bell, 127th (P. W. O.) Baluch Light Infantry.
7. Major F. W. Hallowes, Supply and Transport Corps.
8. Sergeant A. H Narracott, Corps of Military Staff Clerks, Rawalpindi.
9. Sub-Conductor R. Parke of the Karachi Arsenal.
10. Lieutenant R M. Jacobs, U. L, Attached 1st Battalion, Royal Warwick Regiment
11. Sergeant F. W J Price, Supply and Transport Corps
12. Sergeant S J Watson, Military Works Services.

The 11th May 1907.

No. 1933.—Captain R. H. Palin, I A, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, is hereby granted ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from 30th April 1907, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 8th May 1907.

No. 551—328-X—Under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), Mr E. H. Kealy, I C S, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class to be exercised within the revenue district of Ajmer.

The 9th May 1907.

No. 561.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31, clause (*a*), of the Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to transfer the functions of the Magistrate of the District under the Act to the District Board of Ajmer-Merwara, within the District of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 562.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31, clause (*b*) of the Cattle Treapass Act, I of 1871, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to direct that the surplus of the Ajmer-Merwara Pound Funds shall, with effect from the 1st April 1907, be placed to the credit of the Ajmer-Merwara District Fund.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 7th May 1907.

No. 1794-S.—Mr. B. McCraith, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted 6 months leave on medical certificate under Articles 308 (*a*) and 841 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date of his relief.

F. St. G. MANNERS-SMITH,
Secretary to the Agent to Governor General, Rajputana, in the Public Works Department.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 8th May 1907.

No. 17.—Mr. P. C. Young, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under Articles 233, 246 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, with effect from the 23rd April 1907.

This supersedes Manager's Notification No. 13, dated 6th April 1907.

The 9th May 1907.

No. 18.—Captain F. R. H. Eustace, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted under Articles 233, 246, and 311 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 11 months and 2 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 2 days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from 13th February 1907.

The 13th May 1907.

No. 19.—Lieutenant E. P. Anderson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted under Articles 246 and 260, Civil Service Regulations, and paragraph 251, Army Regulations, India, Part II, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days and general leave for the remaining period, with effect from 5th June 1907, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 19th March 1907.

No. 301.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Superintendent of the Nurpur Circle in the Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 5th May 1907.

No. 302.—Mr. P. A. Kirwan, Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade, in the Nurpur Circle of the Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. D. Beatson, Superintendent, or until furfher orders.

The 19th April 1907.

No. 13.—Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Superintendent of the Gudha Manufacture Circle in the Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from the 2nd May 1907.

The 4th May 1907.

No. 35.—Saiyid Isharat Husain, Inspector, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Allahabad Circle of the Lower Division, Internal Branch, from the 30th March to 19th April 1907, both days inclusive, during the absence on leave of Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent.

No. 36.—Munshi Abdus Samad, Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 20th April 1907, in the Allahabad Circle of the Lower Division, Internal Branch, during the remaining period of the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent, or until further orders.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussooree, 13th May 1907.

No. 6.—Mr. E. B. West, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June 1907, or any subsequent date.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Frontier Surveys.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th May 1907.

No. 1.—Munshi Abdul Rahim, K.S., Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st June 1907, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

J. GORDON, Lt.-Colonel, I.A.,
Superintendent in charge, Burma Surveys.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Maymyo, this 6th day of May 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—8481, Private William H. Rawlinson.
Age—25 years.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Seaman.
Date of enlistment—18th April 1900.
Place of enlistment—Berwick-on-Tweed.
Parish and County in which born—St. George's, London, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—30th April 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Maymyo.
Marks—Scar of crush on back of left hand; Cross and anchor tattooed back of right hand.
Under 8 years' service.

A. J. RICHARDSON, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Maymyo, this 6th day of May 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 8440, Private Thomas Sagar.
Age—22 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Mill hand.
Date of Enlistment—2nd November 1903.
Place of enlistment—Bradford.
Parish and County in which born—Heason (near Bradford), Yorkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—30th April 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Maymyo.
Marks—*Nil*.
Under 4 years' service.

A. J. RICHARDSON, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May 1907.

No. 523-*S-Ap*.—The following superintendents of post offices, 5th grade, are appointed to act in the 4th grade, for the period noted against each during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. J. Moorhouse, superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 4th grade :—

Mr. W. G. King from the 17th to the 18th April 1907 ;

Mr. D. J. C. Byrne from the 19th April to the 2nd May 1907 ;

Babu Surendra Benode Sinha from the 3rd to the 13th May 1907 ;

Mr. W. Walsh from the 14th May 1907 until further orders.

No. 532-*S-Ap*.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 18th April 1907, *vice* Muhammad Kasim, postmaster, Quetta, retired :—

Mr. L. W. deBeaux, postmaster, Jubbulpore, is promoted to the grade of R250.

Mr. S. H. Glackan, officiating postmaster, Quetta, is confirmed in that appointment and promoted to the grade of R200-250.

The 9th May 1907.

No. 544-*S-Ap*.—Mr. H. Bower, postmaster, Tuticorin, is promoted to the grade of R300, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

The 10th May 1907.

No. 561-*S-Ap*.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the date noted against each, *vice* Mr. M. M. Munshi, postmaster, Ahmedabad, retired :—

Mr. F. W. Aikin, officiating postmaster, Belgaum, to be postmaster, Ahmedabad, with effect from the 1st May 1907 ;

Mr. G. D. Patki, to act as postmaster, Belgaum, with effect from the 25th April 1907, until relieved by Mr. B. B. Gariba ;

Mr. B. B. Gariba, to act as postmaster, Belgaum, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that office and until further orders.

No. 572-*S-Ap*.—Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 10 days, with effect from the 1st May 1907.

The following officiating appointments are made, for the period noted against each, during his absence on privilege leave :—

Mr. D. S. Captain, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from 1st May 1907, until further orders ;

Mr. G. G. Dange, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from 1st May 1907 until further orders ;

Babu Surendra Binode Sinha, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, from 1st to 2nd May 1907 and from 14th May 1907 until further orders ;

Mr. E. G. Nash, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, from the 3rd to the 13th May 1907 ;

Mr. K. R. Bakhle, to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the date on which he takes charge of his officiating appointment until further orders.

No. 578-S-Ap.—Mr. C. J. Hennessey, officiating superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

Munshi Shuja-ud-din, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, sub. *pro tempore*, is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 1st April 1907 until further orders.

The 14th May 1907.

No. 615-S-Ap.—Lala Hargopal is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 7th April 1907 and until further orders.

No. 634-S-Ap.—The following appointments are made until further orders with effect from the date noted against each:—

Mr. W. Rehill, postmaster, Peshawar, is appointed to act as postmaster, Rawalpindi, from the 30th April 1907;

Mr. J. S. Buckner, deputy postmaster, Lahore, is appointed to act as postmaster, Peshawar, from the 22nd April 1907;

Mr. L. Hodgkinson is appointed to act as postmaster, Srinagar.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 8th May 1907.

No. 66.—Lieutenant J. L. Costello, I.A., Adjutant and Quarter Master, 1st Battalion, Khyber Rifles, is granted privilege leave of absence for 45 days, under the provisions of paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1907.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Staff Officer to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

The 10th May 1907.

No. 67.—Major C. H. Bowle-Evans, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Abbottabad Jail to Captain W. Gillitt, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 30th April 1907.

By order, etc.,

J. L. MAFFEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 9th May 1907.

No. 2424.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XIII of 1899 (the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to appoint Munshi Rahm Ilahi, Veterinary Inspector, during such time as he is employed in the Province to exercise and perform, within the limits of Peshawar and Hazara districts, all the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the Act on Inspectors.

The 14th May 1907.

No. 2487.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West-Frontier Province is pleased to extend the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, Amendment Act, 1906 (Punjab Act I of 1906) to the North-West-Frontier Province.

E. INGLIS, Lieut.-Col.,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 27th April 1907.

Number.	Districts	Municipal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	Births			Deaths			Cause of Death								Infants under one year of age			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number
				Males.	Females	Total	Total	Males	Females	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhœa	Respiratory disease	Injuries	All other causes	Males	Females	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	..	.	...	3	1	2	.		.	1		1		1	...	1	1		46	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	2	3	5	1		1	.	..	.	1		...		..		..	...	63	13	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	.	5	5	4	4	.	...			3	.			1	4	..	4	37	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	4	2	6	4	1	3	...	..		1	...	2		1	...	1	1	56	37	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	14	8	22	36	22	14		...	1	20	.	7	1	7	2	2	4	16	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	2	3	5	3	2	1		.		3	.	.	...		..		.	14	9	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	1	3	6	5	1	.		1	2		...	.	3	3	..	3	16	31	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2	1	3	7	3	4				0	..	..	...	1	1	1	2	30	70	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	3	7	10	16	8	8		...		7	...	5	...	4	1	2	3	18	29	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	1	...	1	2	2	...	.	.			1	...	...	1	...		...	6	11	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	..	...	1	1	..	...	.	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	.	...	12	11
		TOTAL	168,653	30	30	60	83	49	34	...	...	2	44	1	16	1	19	11	7	18	19	20	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Town during the week ending Saturday, the 27th April 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 60 births were registered (30 males and 30 females) giving a birth rate of 19 *per mille* of population. 83 deaths were registered (49 males and 34 females), giving a death-rate of 26 *per mille* of population.

There were 11 deaths from plague reported to have occurred during the week—1 each in Peshawar and Bannu Towns and 9 in the Rural Circle of Peshawar.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshávar, the 10th May 1907.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

Municipal Office.

NOTIFICATIONS

Bangalore, the 10th March 1907

No. 5729.—Under the provisions of section 44, sub-section (8) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, it is hereby notified that the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the sanction of the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, directs the following amendment to this office Notification No. 3874, dated 2nd September 1899 :—

For—

"(iv) A tax on 'piece-goods' at a uniform rate of R1-9-0 per cent *ad valorem*, the term 'piece goods' not including made up clothing, drapery or haberdashery."

Read—

"(iv) A tax on piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress at a uniform rate of R1-9-0 per cent. *ad valorem*, the term 'piece-goods' to include—

Kamblies.

Coarse cotton country carpets

Fabrics of hemp or jute.

Cotton and linen piece-goods

Woollen piece-goods.

Silken piece-goods.

Embroidery.

Other textile fabrics, manufactured articles of clothing and dress"

The 16th April 1907.

No. 295.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sections 88, 89, and 137 (1) (*l*) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following bye-law, and the same having been confirmed by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, as required by section 139, it is hereby notified for public information under section 180 (3) of the said law :—

CHAPTER III.—SANITATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

BANGALORE MUNICIPAL LAW, SECTIONS 88, 89, and 137 (i) (*l*)

1. (*a*) All the provisions of this Bye-law shall apply to latrines or privies and drain belonging to or maintained for the use of any house, building or enclosure which is assessed in the Municipal books at an annual valuation of R120 and more

(*b*) Only the provisions enacted by sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 of this Bye-law shall apply to latrines and drains belonging to or maintained for the use of any house, building or enclosure which is assessed in the Municipal books at an annual valuation of less than R120

2. Every place other than a water-closet or bathroom situated within any house building or enclosure and habitually used for the purpose of nature or for keeping human excreta shall be considered to be a latrine within the meaning of this Bye-law

3. Every latrine shall be in conformity with the Municipal standard design or of such other pattern and size as may be approved of by the Municipal Commission

Provided that any existing latrine which, in the opinion of the President, has been erected on sanitary lines or is capable of being made sanitary at a reasonable cost, shall not be required to be reconstructed in accordance with the standard design

4. The floor of every latrine shall be made of cement or of asphalte or of bastard asphalte or of stone slabs pointed with asphalte or bastard asphalte and laid on a bed of concrete, three inches thick, and shall be so sloped, drained and constructed as to carry away the fluid with facility into the latrine drain.

5. Every latrine shall be provided with a seat so made as to compel the excreta to fall entirely into a suitable pan or receptacle of sufficient capacity placed beneath it.

6 The pan or receptacle shall be made of iron or of such other material as may be approved of by the President and shall not be cracked, broken, perforated, rotten or pervious to fluid

7 In the case of servants' latrines, the floor shall not be lower than one foot and six inches above the ground level

8 In servants latrines attached to dwelling houses, a separate receptacle shall be kept for the deposit of the excreta from bathrooms The receptacle shall be of a sufficient capacity and made of such design and material as may be approved by the President and it shall be provided with a properly fitting cover

9 All servants' latrines shall be provided with dry earth or ashes The occupiers shall see that dry earth or ashes are used for all filth pans and receptacles under the seats

10 Occupiers shall be responsible that all moveable receptacles for latrines are tarred once in every month, kept in good order and renewed when required.

11 The walls of every latrine shall be plastered on the inside with cement or otherwise rendered impervious to fluid to a height of 2 feet from the floor

12 Every latrine shall be provided with a separate entrance, if required by the Commission, for the entry of scavengers for the purpose of conservancy

13 Every latrine shall be provided with a U-shaped cemented drain sufficiently large, well laid and watertight to prevent its contents from overflowing or stagnating or soaking into the ground Such drain shall terminate with an iron pipe so that the contents of the drain may fall directly into a receptacle or a Municipal drain

14 All such drains shall be so constructed as to discharge their contents in a proper manner—

(1) into a Municipal drain approved by the Commission for the purpose, or

(2) into a moveable receptacle or bucket kept in the cistern constructed at the extremity of the drain as shown in the design

15 The President shall have power to order an house owner or occupier to provide a dust-bin

16 Whenever it is not otherwise expressly stated, the person responsible for satisfying the requirements of this Bye-law shall be the owner of the house or premises referred to

17 If the owner or occupier of any house, building or enclosure neglects within thirty days from the receipt of a notice issued by the President to comply with all or any of the provisions of this Bye-law, he shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine which may amount to Rupees twenty and to a further fine which may amount to Rupees five for every day after such conviction during which the breach continues.

P. L. MOORE,
President, Municipal Commissio.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th May 1907

No 197.—The following officiating promotions have been sanctioned in the Superior Establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, *vice* Mr H Whitby, Director, absent on privilege leave —

Name.	From	To	With effect from	REMARKS.
R C Campbell	Engineer and Electrician, Class II	Director, Class I, Officiating	1st March 1907	Sanctioned by the Under Secretary of State in Minutes dated 4th and 14th February 1907.
G W Mungavin	Superintendent, Class IV, Officiating	Engineer and Electrician, Class II, Officiating.		
J O Twells	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II	Superintendent, Class IV Officiating		

No. 198.—The following reversions and officiating promotion have been sanctioned in consequence of return to duty from furlough of Mr. J. H. C. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent —

Name	From	To	With effect from	Remarks
J. O. Ewells	Superintendent, Class IV Officiating	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II	15th March 1907.	Sanctioned by the Under Secretary of State in Minute dated 14th February 190
J. H. C. Kelly	Assistant Superintendent Class V Grade I	Superintendent Class IV Officiating		
H. Baggaley	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade II, Temporary	Assistant Superintendent Class VI Grade I		Sanctioned by the Director in Chief Indo European Telegraph Department
E. Capstick	Assistant Superintendent Class VI, Grade II, Temporary	General Service Clerk Class I		

No. 199—The following temporary promotions have been sanctioned, *vice* Messrs. H. Whitby Smith, Director, on special leave and J. Woodsell, Superintendent, Class IV, on furlough —

Name	From	To	With effect from	Remarks
H. Baggaley .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade I	Assistant Superintendent Class V Grade II Temporary	11th April 1907	*Vice* Mr. H. Whitby Smith, Director, on special leave
F. Capstick . .	General Service Clerk Class I	Assistant Superintendent Class VI, Grade II Temporary	Ditto	Ditto
I. F. Tebbutt . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI Grade I	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade II Temporary	16th April 1907.	*Vice* Mr. J. Woodsell, Superintendent, on furlough
F. H. Jones . .	General Service Clerk, Class I	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II, Temporary		

No. 200.—The following permanent promotion has been sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the Superior Establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department in consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. J. F. Jefferies, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, Grade II —

Name	From	To	With effect from
E. G. Evans .	General Service Clerk Class I	Assistant Superintendent Class VI, Grade II Permanent	9th February 1907

P. C. MOLE,
Offg. Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd July 1907, at 10-30 A.M. both days.—

SUBJECTS	Full marks	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (the whole)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) (the whole)	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (mercantile)	100	50
TOTAL	600	...

Minimum required in all papers collectively, 400

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers's Educational Course).

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in July. The examination will be conducted, either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only. The examination will be *ipso facto* vitiated, if it be not held (begun and completed) on the dates fixed, but the officer who will conduct the examination, may make his own arrangements, in regard to the *place* and *hour* of examination, with the candidates.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

A candidate already in permanent Government employ* may be allowed to compete in the examination, even if he is more than 25 years of age, and may be appointed to an accountantship if he passes it, but if he is not already in pensionable service, he will be eligible only for appointment to the non-pensionable establishment on State Railways.

* This term includes employment under Local Boards and foreign bodies, if such is pensionable by the British Government.

2. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts, not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination and obtain his consent to conduct his examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must bear the address of the candidate, must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates, and must be forwarded by him, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

Certificates may be submitted in original or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate of age (baptismal or of birth) not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ.

(3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's hand-writing.

NOTE.—A candidate already in Government service should, in like manner, submit his application, through his immediate official superior, to an Examiner of Accounts qualified to hold the particular examination, and should state whether he desires to be examined at the office of the Examiner of Accounts concerned or at the College.

It will rest with the Examiner of Accounts, to whom the candidate submits his application, to decide, on a consideration of the certificates submitted, whether the candidate should be allowed to appear for the examination, or whether his application should be rejected. The Examiner of Accounts will then forward to the Principal for registration the names of the accepted candidates. The names of these candidates should be entered in a statement showing their ages and their addresses, and also showing where each candidate is to be examined, whether at the College or at the office of the Examiner of Accounts. This statement, together with the fees, should be transmitted to the Principal not later than 15 days after the dates fixed in paragraph 2 for the submission of applications of candidates.

3. Examination papers that are issued for examination need not be returned.

4. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish fresh fee and certificates.

5. If from any cause a candidate fails to appear for the examination, the fee paid will not be refunded

6. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

7. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department

8. The Civil Engineering College acts solely as an examining body in reference to admission to the 4th grade of Accountants, Public Works Department.

9. Candidates for the 4th grade Accountantship examination, who are not Government servants and over 25 years of age, are allowed to appear at the examination, at the Sibpur College centre only but, even if successful, they are debarred from employment in the service of Government, and their names will be excluded from the list of passed candidates which is furnished to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department

10. Candidates over 25 years of age should apply in writing to the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, not later than 30 days previous to the examination; the application to be accompanied by the fee of Rupees ten.

B. HEATON,
Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

SIBPUR;
The 1st May 1907.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the B Sc. Examination:—

HONOURS LIST.

(*Ph*) denotes First Division in Physics.
(*ph*) " Second " in "
(*c*) " " " in Chemistry.
(*m*) " " " in Mathematics.
(*phy*) " " " in Physiology.
(*bot*) " " " in Botany

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Majumdar, Satischandra (*m*) . ... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Raychaudhuri, Sukumar (*c*) . Presidency College.

CHEMISTRY.

SECOND DIVISION

In order of merit.

Raychaudhuri, Sukumar (*ph*) ... .. Presidency College
Das, Nagendrachandra (*bot*) . ... Ditto

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION

Majumdar, Satischandra (*Ph*) . . Presidency College.

PHYSIOLOGY

SECOND DIVISION

Sen, Abinascharan (*bot*) ... ... Presidency College.

BOTANY.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

Das, Nagendrachandra (*c*) ... . Presidency College.
Sen, Abinascharan (*phy*) ... ... Ditto.

PASS LIST.

(In alphabetical order.)

Bandyopadhyay, Hrishikes	... ...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Manmohan	...	Ditto.
Das, Anandakisor	... ...	Ditto.
Palit, Rakhalchandra	... ...	Ditto.
Sarkar, Priyabrata	... ...	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 13th May 1907.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

I. Candidates at the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. Examinations are informed that—

(*a*) Admission to Colleges will ordinarily be allowed only within three weeks of the opening of a College.

(*b*) Transfers will not ordinarily be allowed except at the end of an academical year.

(*c*) Students who fail will have to produce at the time of admission a certificate showing the subject or subjects in which they have failed.

Such a certificate will be obtained on applying to the Registrar with a fee of Annas four only.

II. The following extracts from the Regulations of the University are published for the information of the Candidates concerned:—

"No candidate shall be allowed to take up Mental and Moral Philosophy unless he has taken up Logic in the Intermediate Examination in Arts. No candidate shall be allowed to take up any subject in Group B, or Mathematics, who has not taken up the corresponding subject in the Intermediate Examination." (*Last paragraph of Regulation 6, Chapter XXXII.*)

"No student shall be permitted to take Mathematics for the B.Sc. Examination unless he has taken it up for his Intermediate Examination.

No student shall be permitted to take up Physics or Chemistry for the B.Sc. Examination unless he has taken up both Mathematics and Physics for the Intermediate Examination." (*Regulation 7, Chapter XXXVI.*)

SENATE HOUSE;
The 13th May 1907.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts, 1907:—

FIRST DIVISION

(In order of merit.)

1	Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
2	Sen, Kshitischandra*	Presidency College.
3	Bhattacharyya, Durgaprasanna*	Dacca College.
4	Majumdar, Rameschandra,* I	Ripon College.
	Das, Gopendranath*	Patna College.
6	Ray, Nareschandra*	General Assembly's Institution
7	Chaudhuri, Brajakisor*	Presidency College
8	Sen, Harshanath	P. M. College, Tangail
9	Haldar, Sudhindrakumar	Krishnath College, Berhampur
10	Bandyopadhay, Narayandas*	General Assembly's Institution.
11	Chakrabarti, Kailaschandra*	Jagannath College Dacca.
12	Datta, Prabodhchandra*	Presidency College.
	,, Makhanlal*	City College, Calcutta
14	Ghosh, Satischandra,* II	Presidency College.
15	Sen, Binodchandra*	Ditto.
16	Palit, Saratchandra*	Patna College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Kusumprasun*	Presidency College
18	Mukhopadhyay, Subodhchandra*	Duff College.
19	Purkayastha, Dineschandra*	Presidency College.
20	De, Sushilkumar*	Ditto.
21	Raychaudhuri, Satindranath*	City College, Calcutta.
22	Chattopadhyay, Amulyakumar	General Assembly's Institution
23	Khaitan, Kaliprasad	Presidency College.
24	Sarkar, Harendrakrishna*	St. Xavier's College.
25	Pain, Prakaschandra*	Metropolitan Institution
26	Set, Manindranath*	General Assembly's Institution
27	Ghosh, Tarakdas*	City College, Calcutta.
	Sen, Sisirkumar*	Cotton College, Gauhati.
29	Basu, Nirmalchandra*	D J. College, Monghyr.
30	Deb, Birendrachandra*	Presidency College.
	Bagchi Satinath	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	Chaudhuri, Surendramohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Basu, Pareshnath*	Cotton College, Gauhati.
34	Adhya, Jugulkisor*	L. M S College, Bhowanipur
35	Chaudhuri, Rai Jyotirindranath*	Duff College
	Kar, Krishnakisor*	Ripon College.
	Sen, Satyacharan	Ditto.
	Piplai, Kaliprasanna*	B. M. Institution Barisal
39	Maitra, Kritantanath*	Rajshahi College, Baulia,
40	Basu, Phanindranath*	Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bhujangabhushan*	Ditto.
	Ramchandra Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Chakrabarti, Kumudbandhu*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
44	Ghosh, Anil	Presidency College.
45	Palit, Amarnath*	Metropolitan Institution.
46	De, Girindranath	Comilla Victoria College.
47	Jana, Saratchandra*	Ravenshaw College, Katak
	Mukhopadhyay, Haridas*	Patna College
49	Das, Bhagiratchandra*	Comilla Victoria College
	Majumdar, Dwijadas*	Krishnagar College.
51	Bandyopadhyay, Kedareswar*	P. M. College, Tangail.
	Maung Tin	Rangoon College.
53	Gangopadhyay, Nagendrachandra	Chittagong College.
54	Kar, Bhudebchandra*	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Saradacharan*	Bangabasi College.
	Mitra, Trigunacharan	Patna College.
	Sen, Subodhchandra*	Comilla Victoria College.
58	Basu, Kshetrapada	Presidency College.
	Mallik, Mohanlal*	Hughli College.
60	Abdul Hafiz†	Patna College.
	Sarma, Purnananda	Cotton College, Gauhati
62	Baral, Gaganchand*	Bangabasi College.
63	Lalloo Ram	Patna College.
	Biswas, Prasannakumar*	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
65	Gupta, Nirmalchandra	Hughli College.
66	Sen, Amalchandra	Ripon College
	Acharyya, Chintaharan*	B. M. Institution, Barisal
	Basu, Charuchandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
69	Basu, Birendrakumar	Dacca College.
	Khastgir, Kurunamay*	Chittagong College.
71	Chakrabarti, Aswinikumar	Dacca College
	Ghosh, Srinath*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
73	Bhaduri, Taraknath*	Ditto.
74	Gangopadhyay, Sachindranath‡	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
75	Bhattacharyya, Bankubihari*	Bangabasi College
	Chattopadhyay, Hemendranath*	T N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
77	Saha, Sasipada	Dupleix College, Chandernagar.
78	Bhattacharyya, Kausiknath*	Krishnath College, Berhampur
79	Sarkar, Rajanikanta	Hughli College
	Datta, Nilendrakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca
81	Bandyopadhyay, Anadinath*	General Assembly's Institution
	Goswami, Debendranath*	Burdwan Raj College.
	Poddar Brajendrakumar*	Jagannath College Dacca.
	Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra*	B M Institution, Barisal.
	Ray, Punyalata*	Bethune College.
86	Bandyopadhyay, Haridas*	Dacca College.
	Dattachaudhuri, Harendrakumar	Comilla Victoria College.
88	Sur, Manmathanath	Duff College.
	Mitra Satyabhushan*	Bangabasi College
90	,, Suryyakanta*	City College, Calcutta.
	Bhaumik, Bankimchandra	Rajshahi College, Baulia
	Bandyopadhyay, Jnanendranath	Uttarpara College
93	Dalal, Narendranath*	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basu, Jogendranath	T N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
95	Pal, Goshthabihari	Dacca College
	Das, Nilakantha†	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
97	Reza Hosain*	Calcutta Madrasa
98	De, Nitaihari*	Metropolitan Institution
99	Ray, Bhushanchandra	Krishnagar College
	Sanyal, Basantakumar	Ditto
101	Sil, Jitendranath	Presidency College.
	De, Charuchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari*	Uttarpara College
	Misra, Harisankar	K C College, Hetampur
105	Chakrabarti, Upendranath*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
106	Set, Purnachandra*	Burdwan Raj College.
107	Mukhopadhyay, Gaurhari	K C College, Hetampur,
	Datta, Surendrakumar	Cotton College, Gauhati.
109	Chattopadhyay, Haridhan*	Sanskrit College
	Sen, Nisikanta*	B M Institution, Barisal
111	Mitra, Chandranath	City College, Calcutta.
	,, Asutosh*	Ditto.
	Sen, Umeschandra	Dacca College
114	Pal, Tarabhushan*	Ripon College.
	Mohamad Kareem‡	Patna College.
116	Kunduchaudhuri, Nripendramohan	Duff College.
	Sarma, Radhanath*	M C College, Sylhet.
	Sengupta, Debendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ray, Abinaschandra*	P M College, Tangail.
120	De, Patitpaban*	Bangabasi College.
121	Sen, Nityaranjan	Dacca College.
	Krishna Damodar Tamaskar	Patna College.
	Dasgupta, Aswinikumar	B M Institution, Barisal.
124	Bagchi, Kanailal*	Presidency College
	Bindhyabasini Prasad Varma†	Ditto
	Datta, Nanilal	General Assembly's Institution
	Bagchi, Pranoschandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
128	Deep Narayan†	Patna College.
	Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	Narail Victoria College
	Bandopadhyay, Kumudnath*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
131	Mitra, Ramsasi*	L M S. College, Bhowanipur.
132	,, Narendrakumar*	City College, Calcutta.
133	Sen, Haridas*	Presidency College.
	Ray, Bimalbihari*	Bangabasi College

* Passed in original Composition in Bengali.
† Ditto ditto in Uriya.
‡ Ditto ditto in Urdu,

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order).

	A. Ba Han	Rangoon College.
	Abdul Jalil†	Patna College.
	Abdul Majed†	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur
	Abdul Razzack	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Abul Kahir*	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abul Khair Mohammed Abdul Jubber	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	Adhikari, Haricharan*	Ditto.
	Adya Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	Aich, Nalinbihari	Ripon College.
10	Akhowri Kirtinarayan Singh	Patna College.
	Alton, Hannah K.	Bethune College.
	,, Mabel J.	Ditto.
	Ambika Prasad†	Patna College.
	Amin-Uzzaman Khan†	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Amiruddin†	Patna College.
	Amjad Ali	Hooghly College.
	A. Salek Md. Sherali	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Atharuddin Ahmed	Ditto.
	Bagchi, Baikunthanath*	Ripon College.
20	,, Kumarnath	Bangabasi College
	Baksi, Kalikrishna*	General Assembly's Institution
	Balgobind Prasad†	Patna College
	Bandyopadhyay, Ajitkumar*	Sanskrit College.
	,, Anathbandhu	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura
	,, Bagalananda	K. C. College, Hetampur.
	,, Bholanath	Burdwan Raj College
	,, Bhubanmohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Binodkrishna	Presidency College.
	,, Haricharan	Metropolitan Institution.
30	,, Hrishikes	Albert College.
	,, Jatindramohan*	B. M. Institution, Barisal
	,, Jaynarayan*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	,, Jibankrishna*	Central College, Calcutta.
	,, Jitendranath	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	,, Kalipada	Uttarpara College.
	,, Kshirodlal	Krishnagar College.

* Passed in original Composition in Bengali.
† Ditto ditto in Urdu.

No.	Name	Institution
	Bandyopadhyay, Lalgopal*	Duff College.
	" Manmathanath*	Krishnagar College.
	" Mathurakanta	Jagannath College, Dacca.
40	" Nanigopal*	Sanskrit College.
	" Narendrakrishna*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Niranjan*	Dacca College.
	" Pramathanath*	Presidency College.
	" Sailendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Santoshkumar	Uttarpara College.
	" Satyendrakumar	Presidency College.
	" Satyendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Srigopal	Duff College.
	" Surendranath*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
50	" Syamranjan	Ripon College.
	Bardhan, Sureschandra	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	Barman, Abinaschandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Suryyanarayan*	Presidency College.
	Baruya, Bishnuchandra	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	" Hariprasad	Ditto.
	Basak, Abinaschandra*	Pabna Institution.
	" Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nityananda	Rajshahi College.
	Basu, Amulyaratan	Patna College.
60	" Aswinikumar*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	" Dhirendranath*	Narail Victoria College.
	" Jatindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kshitischandra*	Dacca College.
	" Mathuranath*	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Nagendranath*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Nisabhushan*	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Phanindranath	Patna College.
	" Pramodnath*	Midnapore College.
	" Rajendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
70	" Sibanarayan*	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Sudhirkumar	Bangabasi College.
	" Taraknath*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Ba Thein	Rangoon College.
	Bhaduri, Gopalchandra*	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Bhar, Tarapada	Central College, Calcutta.
	Bhattacharyya, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Amulyakumar	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	" Amulyaratan	Krishnagar College.
	" Aseshchandra*	Burdwan Raj College.
80	" Durgapada*	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" H.	Albert College.
	" Jatindranath	St Xavier's College.
	" Maheschandra*	M. C. College, Sylhet.
	" Nagendrabijay*	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Narayandas*	Hooghly College.
	" Saratchandra	Narail Victoria College.
	" Saratchandra	Sanskrit College.
	" Satischandra	Narail Victoria College.
	" Sureschandra*	Bangabasi College.
90	" Sureschandra	P. M. College, Tangail.
	" Tarinicharan*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Bhattasali, Nalinikanta*	Dacca College.
	Bhaumik, Mokshadacharan*	Rajshahi College.
	Biswas, Amulyaratan	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	" Mohinimohan*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Nandalal*	Albert College.
	" Satyahari*	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bonnerjee, Marie	Private student Roll Cal. F. P. 3.
	Chakrabarti, Akhilchandra*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
100	" Amulyaratan*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Birendranath	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	" Jatischandra*	Chittagong College.
	" Kamakhyacharan	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	" Narendranarayan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Pannalal*	St. Xavier's College.
	" Phanibhushan*	Krishnagar College.
	" Rameschandra	Comilla Victoria College.
	" Ranajitkumar*	Dacca College.
	" Rohinikumar	Comilla Victoria College.
110	" Rohinikumar	P. M. College, Tangail.
	" Saileschandra	Presidency College.
	" Satischandra	City College, M. Branch.
	" Sudhansusekhar	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Chanda, Gopalchandra*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Upendrachandra	City College, M. Branch.
	Chandra, Nirmalchandra*	Presidency College.
	" Radhacharan*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhaypada	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Basantakumar*	K. C. College, Hetampur.
120	" Bijaykumar*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Haribhushan*	Central College.
	" Jogeschandra*	Jagannath College, Dacca
	" Kshetradas	Utterpara College.
	" Kshetranath*	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Nagendranath	Ripon College.
	" Rajanikanta*	Do.
	" Satyacharan*	Hooghli College.
	" Upendranath*	Narail Victoria College.
	Chaudhuri, Kasinath	K. C. College, Hetampur.
130	" Mahitosh*	City College, Calcutta.
	" Nagendrachandra	Comilla Victoria College.
	" Nalinbhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Upendracharan*	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Das, Baidyanath †	Revenshaw College, Cuttack.
	" Bharatchandra	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	" Bijaykrishna*	Duff College.
	" Chandrakanta	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Durgamohan	Rajshai College, Baulia.
	" Golakchandra	Revenshaw College, Cuttack.
140	" Jibanananda §	Ditto
	" Jnanendrakumar	City College, Calcutta.
	" Keshabchandra	Cotton College Gauhati.
	" Krishnachandra*	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Narendranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Radhikakanta*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	" Rajendrachandra	Dacca College.
	" Rasbihari*	Albert College.
	Dasgupta, Jitendramohan	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Makhanlal*	Jagannath College, Dacca.
150	" Prafullaranjan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Saratchandra*	Ripon College.
	" Satyendranath	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	" Sukhendrabhushan	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	" Surendrakumar	Dacca College.
	" Upendranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Datta, Abinaschandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Amulyaratan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Annadaprasad	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	" Balaram	K. C. College, Hetampur.
160	" Bhupendranath*	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Chandrakanta	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	" Kanaidhan*	Presidency College.
	" Kangalicharan*	Bangabasi College.
	" Manimohan*	Ditto.
	" Manindrabhushan	Chittagong College.
	" Nanibhushan*	Bangabasi College.
	" Nirmalkanta*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Pramathanath*	St. Xavier's College.
	" Satyendranath*	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
170	" Sibcharan*	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Surendranath*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Trailokyanath*	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dattasarkar, Jaminikanta*	Ripon College.
	De, Chandrakumar*	Chittagong College.
	" Chandranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Hembala*	Bethune College.
	" Jogindrachandra	P. M. College, Tangail.
	" Khagendrachandra	Jogannath College, Dacca.
	" Lalitmohan	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
180	" Phanindranath	Patna College.
	" Saratkumar	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	" Susilchandra*	Sanskrit College.
	" Umeschandra*	Comilla Victoria College.
	Deb, Satischandra*	Ripon College.
	Dey, Paritosh*	Bangabasi College.
	Dhar, Kartikchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satischandra	Narail Victoria College.
	Emanat Ali Khondker*	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Francis, C.	Teacher, Roll Cal. T. 10.
190	Gangopadhyay, Dhirendranath*	Metropolitan Institution
	" Kalipada*	Narail Victoria College.
	" Lalitmohan*	P. M. College, Tangail.
	" Manmathanath*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Matilal	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Priyanath*	Ripon College.
	" Subodhkumar	City College, Calcutta.
	" Surendranath*	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Ahindranath	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	" Amulyacharan*	Ripon College.
200	" Asutosh*	Ditto.
	" Bholanath	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	" Biharilal*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Brajendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Dhirendranath*	Ditto ditto.
	" Dwijendrakumar*	City College, Calcutta
	" Harinath	Chittagong College.
	" Indubhushan*	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jatindranath*	Ditto ditto.
	" Jitendramohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
210	" Kunjabihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalbihari*	Ditto ditto.
	" Munindranath	Narail Victoria College.
	" Nisanath*	Hooghly College.
	" Praphullachandra*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Priyanath*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rameschandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Satischandra	Presidency College.
	" Shuniti Laura	Private Student Roll Cal. F. P. 5.
	" Sureschandra*	Duff College.
220	" Tarapada*	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Goswami, Sulalmohan	Krishnagar College.
	Greengrass, Hilda	Rangoon College.
	Guchhait, Haripada*	Ripon College.
	Guha, Tarakanta*	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Gupta, Atulkrishna*	Duff College.
	" Dwijendranath*	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	" Kunjabihari*	Ripon College.
	" Prasantabhushan*	Dacca College.
	" Satyendrakumar	D. J. College, Monghyr.
230	" Surendrachandra*	Jogannath College, Dacca.
	" Upendramohan	Comilla Victoria College.
	Haldar, Binodbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Manmathanath*	Midnapore College.
	Haoladar, Hiralal*	Dacca College.
	Ibnul Hasan†	Patna College.
	Indradewan Prasad	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Josingh, U.	Duff College.
	J. Po Thein	St. Xavier's College.
	J Ramraj	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
240	Kamala Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Khastgir, Hirendralal*	Ripon College.
	Kin Maung	Rangoon College.
	Krishnabilambit Suryya Deo Narayan Burma.	Teacher, Roll Pat T. 3.
	Kya Zit	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Laha, Satyacharan	Presidency College.
	Lahiri, Kaminikumar*	City College, M. Branch.
	Lakshman Shanker Deshpande†	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mahanti, Radhakrishna	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	Mahapatra, Jagannath§	Ditto.
250	" Purushottam	Ditto.
	Mahata, Brajakumar*	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Jyotishchandra	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	Mahboubul Huque†	Burdwan Raj College.
	Maheshwar Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mahomed Golam Quader*	Chittagong College.
	Mazumdar, Akhilranjan*	City College, M. Branch.
	" Haridas	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hemchandra	Ripon College.
	" Jnanendranarayan	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
260	" Jogendranath	P. M. College, Tangail.
	" Santimay*	Midnapore College.
	Mallik, Kuladaprasad*	Sanskrit College.
	" Mukundabihari*	Presidency College.
	" Tarapada	Duff College.
	Mandal, Dwijendranath	Hooghly College.
	Monmohanlal Atmaram Umre*	Ripon College.
	Maulik, Surendrachandra	Comilla Victoria College.
	Maung Maung, I	Rangoon College.
	Medni Prashad	Patna College.
270	Mohammad Ibrahim†	Ditto.
	Misra, Chandracharu†	Ditto.
	Mithileswar Sahai	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	Mitra, Bibhutibhushan*	Presidency College.

* Passed in original composition in Bengali.
† Ditto ditto in Urdu.
§ Ditto ditto in Uriya.

	Mitra, Krisnachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nalinimohan*	Ditto.
	" Nonigopal*	Bangabasi College.
	" Prabodhchandra*	Hooghly College.
	" Rabindrakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sisirkumar	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
280	" Surendranath	C. M. S. College.
	Mohamad Afak Khan	Patna College.
	Mohamad Khalilullah	D. J. College, Monghyr.
	Mowdudur Rahman†	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Asharul Huq*	Hooghly College.
	" Hashemali	Ditto.
	" Muhibulla†	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amarendranath* ...	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Bijaychandra*	Ripon College.
	" Bilaschandra*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
290	" Dhirendranath*	Sanskrit College.
	" Dhirendranath* ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Dineschandra	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	" Dwarkanath*	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Girijabhushan* ...	Ditto.
	" Haridas*	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Jaminikanta*	Bangabasi College.
	" Jitendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kalipada*	Dacca College.
	" Kamalaprasad*	Presidency College.
300	" Kartikchandra	Duff College.
	" Krishnagopal	K. C. College, Hetampur.
	" Kshitischandra* ..	Uttarpara College.
	" Lalitmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nagendrabhushan ...	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	" Narendranath	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	" Panchugopal	City College, Calcutta.
	" Phanindranath*	Krishnagar College.
	" Probodhchandra* ...	Sanskrit College.
	" Purnachandra*	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
310	" Saratkumar*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Satyendranath*	Ditto ditto.
	" Sureschandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Ushakanta*	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	Surendranath Nahmata	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	Najimur Rahman	Chittagong College.
	Narayan Nanda	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	J. H. Owens	St. Xavier's College.
	Pal, Abhaycharan	Hooghly College.
	" Nalinchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
320	" Nisikanta	Utterpara College.
	" Srischandra	Ditto.
	" Subalchandra*	Hooghly College.
	" Sunitikumar*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Trailokynath	Wesley an Mission College, Bankura.
	Panda, Sripatilal	Ditto ditto.
	Patnayak, Radhamohan	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	Poddar, Matilal*	Duff College.
	Po San U	Rangoon College.
	Pradhan, Sitanath*	General Assembly's Institution.
330	Purkayastha, Kshirodchandra*	M. C. College, Sylhet.
	Raja Prasad†	Ripon College.
	Rakshit, Ambikacharan*	Dacca College.
	" Birendrakumar*	Chittagong College.
	Roy, Aswinikumar*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Basantakumar*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Binodbihari	Ripon College.
	" Birinchilal*	Krishnagar College.
	" Debendrachandra	City College, M. Branch.
	" Debendranath*	Presidency College.
340	" Dwijendranath	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Gobincharan	Presidency College.
	" Hemendranath*	Dacca College.
	" Jadunath*	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jatindranath	Narail Victoria College.
	" Jitendranath*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Krishna Behary Saran	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Krishnalal	K. C. College Hetampur.
	" Kshitischandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Nepalchandra*	Ripon College.
350	" Phakirchandra	Bangabasi College.
	" Prakaschandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Rameschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rohininath	Bishop's College.
	" Sailajaranjan*	Krishnagar College.
	" Saralkumar	Presidency College.
	" Sasankabhushan	Comilla Victoria College.
	" Sukharanjan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Surendranarayan*	Krishnagar College.
	" Tapendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
360	Roychaudhuri, Amalkumar*	C. M. S. College.
	" Girijasankar*	Presidency College.
	" Kritiswar	K. C. College, Hetampur.
	" Rajendralal	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Ramakanta*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Roychaudhuri, Rameschandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Santimay	Krishnagar College.
	" Saratchandra*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Suprasanna	Duff College.
	" Sureschandra ...	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
370	Roy, Indrabihari Saran	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Sachchidananda Hosen Pal	Patna College.
	Safdar Miyan	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Saha, Bharatchandra*	Dacca College.
	" Brajaballabh*	Duff College.
	" Kailaschandra*	City College, M. Branch.
	Saha, Kshetramohan	Dacca College.
	" Matilal*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nitaichand	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sitikantha	General Assembly's Institution.
380	Sahu, Biswoswarnath*	Patna College.
	Samanta, Dharmadas	Albert College.
	Sanyal, Narandranath	Krishnagar College.
	Sarkar, Bhupendralal	Duff College.
	" Binodchandra*	Bangabasi College.
	" Girindranath	Presidency College.
	" Jaykumar	Comilla, Victoria College.
	" Mangovinda	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	" Nirodbihari*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	" Prakaschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
390	Saw Tun Teik	Rangoon College.
	Sayed, Yasin	Ripon College.
	Sen, Abinaskrishna	C. M. S. College.
	Sen, Basiswar	Albert College.
	" Birendranath*	Dacca College.
	" Brahmananda	C. M. S. College.
	" Chandrasekhar*	Presidency College.
	" Gorachand*	Hooghly College.
	" Kumudbihari	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Matilal	Cotton College, Gauhati.
400	" Nagendramohan*	Chittagong College.
	" Narendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Niranjan*	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Nirodkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nisikanta	Comilla Victoria College.
	" Prabhatchandra*	Chittagong College.
	Sengupta, Abinaschandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Asutosh*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Biswoswar*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Haramchandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
410	" Jatindrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	" Kamakhyacharan*	Chittagong College.
	" Nakshatrabhusan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nisikanta*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Pramathanath	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	" Pransankar*	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Rabindrakumar*	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Ramanimohan	City College, M. Branch.
	" Sarojkumar	Ditto Calcutta.
	" Sarendrachandra*	Comilla Victoria College.
420	" Surendranath*	B. M. Institution Barisal.
	" Surendanath*	Comilla Victoria College.
	Shahabuddin Ahmed*	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Sudhansusekar Siddhanta*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	Sinha, Abadutchandra	K. C. College, Kotampur.
	" Sibhutibhushan*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Jatindrakumar*	C. M. S. College.
	" Jatindrakumar	Motropolitan Institution.
	" Kaminikumar	Presidency College.
	" Krishnadhan*	Bangabasi College.
430	" Purnachandra	Ripon College.
	" Raghunandan	Patna College.
	" Rampada*	Ripon College.
	" Surajkumar Prashad...	Presidency College.
	Sinharay, Girijasankar*	Krishnagar College.
	Smart, Ruth B.	Private student, Roll Cal. F. P. I.
	Solomon, J.	Bishop's College.
	Som, Bhupendranath	Hooghly College.
	Stark, E. W.	St. Xavier's College.
	Sur Sachindranath	Ripon College.
440	Suryya kumar Lall	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Swarnakar Muktalal	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Syed, Abdus Salam†	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Bashir Ahmed†	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	" Enayet Ahmed†	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	" Mohamad Mobinul Haq†	Patna College.
	" Salamatullah	Dacca College.
	U. Hari Blah	Bishop's College.
	V. E. Jesunasen	Rangoon College.
	Wahidur Rahman†	Calcutta Madrasa.
450	Wajihuddin Ahmed	Ditto.
	Waliul Islam	St. Xavier's College.
	Waman Yadao Konher	Patna College.
	Zahiruddin Ahmed	Cotton College, Gauhati.
454	Zeigler, C. H.	Teacher Roll Cal. T. 1

THIRD DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abdul Gafur	City College, Calcutta.
	" Jabbar	St. Xavier's College.
	" Majid*	Dacca College.
	" Rahim	Patna College.
	Abdur Rajak*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	Abul Hasnat Syed†	Patna College.
	Acharyya, Ramrenu*	Ripon College.
	" Syamacharan	Midnapur College.
	Achhay Kumar...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
10	Akhowry Umakanta Singh	Ditto.
	Ala Miyan	Chittagong College.
	Ambica Das	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Aminuddin Khan	City College, Calcutta.
	Amir Chandra	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Atalbihari Saran	Ditto.
	Baboonandan Singh	Patna College.
	Bagchi, Jyotirindranarayan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nilkanta*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	" Sudhindranarayan	General Assembly's Institution.
20	" Surendranath	Pabna Institution.
	Bajpai, Umapati	Ripon College.
	Baksi, Lalbihari*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Surendranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal*	Teacher (Roll Gau 2.)
	" Amritanath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	" Basantakumar*	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 13.)
	" Bholanath	Ripon College.
	" Bijaykumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Hariprakas	B. B. College, Mozufferpur.
30	" Jatindramohan	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Jatindranath*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jitendrakumar*	Ripon College.

* Passed in original Composition in Bengali.
† Ditto ditto in Urdu.

	Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Mahimchandra	Ditto do.
	„ Manindranath	Ripon College.
	„ Manmathanath*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Shadkumar	Ripon College.
	„ Pramathanath	Ditto.
	„ Prasadchandra*	Jagannath College, Dacca.
40	„ Saileswar	Duff College.
	„ Sasadhar	Albert College.
	„ Satkari*	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Sudhindranath	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Upendranath	S. C. College, Hetampur.
	Banwari Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Baruya, Golakchandra	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Rebatiraman*	Chittagong College.
	Basu, Akshaykumar*	General Assembly's Institution.
50	„ Asutosh	Presidency College.
	„ Binaykrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dhirendrakumar (II)	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Girindranath	Ditto.
	„ Hanseswar*	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Haralal	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Indukanta	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jadabchandra	Comilla Victoria College.
	„ Jatindrachandra	Albert College.
	„ Khagendramohan	Teacher (Roll. Dac. T. 2.)
60	„ Mukundabihari	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Narayanchandra*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Narendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Narendranath*	Ditto.
	„ Prakaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Praphullachandra	City College, M. Branch.
	„ Praphulladhan	L. M. S College.
	„ Rasikcharan*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Umaprasanna	Central College, Calcutta.
	Basudeb Lal Das	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
70	Ba Tun	Rangoon College.
	Bechu Lall	Teacher (Roll Cha. T. 2.)
	Bhaduri, Harisadhan	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	„ Sachindralal*	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhagwat Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bhagwat Prasada	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Bhanja, Sudhindranath*	Presidency College.
	Bhar, Ramchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Jajneswar	Ripon College.
	„ Jatindranath	Duff College.
80	„ Nagendranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Narayanchandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Narendrakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Nareschandra*	Bangabasi College.
	„ Panchananprasad	Ripon College.
	„ Prabhatchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Rajmohan	B. M. Institution Barisal.
	„ Ramchandra*	Chittagong College.
	„ Rasbihari*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saradaprasad	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
90	„ Sarojranjan*	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Satischandra*	Krishnagar College.
	„ Subodhkumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sureschandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Bhaumic Mohanbansi	Chittagong College.
	„ Purnachandra*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Rangalal	P. M. College, Tangail.
	Bhawani Sahay	Patna College.
	Bishnu, Ramlal	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Biswas, Asutosh	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
100	„ Bidhubhushan*	Narail Victoria College.
	„ Indubhushan*	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Brajanandan Sahay	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	Chakrabarti, Amulyacharn	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Bidhuranjan	Pabna Institution.
	„ Debendrachandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Debendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Girijakanta*	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	„ Herambanath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Indubaran	Ditto.
110	„ Jagamohan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Jogendrachandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jogeschandra*	Ditto.
	„ Jyotishchandra	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	„ Satischandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Tinkari	Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Umeschandra	City College, Calcutta.
	Chanda, Dedendrakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Sachindrachandra	Ditto.
120	Chandra, Kiritibhusan	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Chandradeva Narayan	B. B College, Muzaffarpur.
	Charles, H.	Bishop's College.
	Chattopadhyay Abanikanta	Dacca College.
	„ Amareschandra	L. M. S College, Bhawanipur.
	„ Amulyakumar	Central College.
	„ Binodbihari*	Uttarpara College.
	„ Gunamay	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Gurudas	General Assembly's Institution
	„ Mrityunjay	City College, Calcutta.
130	„ Nayanmohan*	Presidency College.
	„ Nrishinhaprasad*	Bangabasi College.
	„ Nrityagopal	Ripon College.
	„ Pulakchandra	Ditto.
	„ Rakhaldas*	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Sasibhushan§	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Satischandra	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	„ Satyendranath	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Suresandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Sureschandra*	Bangabasi College.
140	„ Sureranjan*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Suryyanarayan	Bangabasi College.
	„ Suryyapada	Krishnagar College.
	Chaudhuri, Jatindramohan	Rajshahi College, Boalia.
	„ Mukundamadhab	Comilla Victoria College.
	„ Nabakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Naliniranjan*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rai Satindranath	Presidency College.
	„ Rohinikumar	City College, M. Branch.
	„ Rohinikumar	Cotton College, Gauhati.
150	„ Sonelal	Patna College.
	Court, A. B.	Rangoon College.
	Das, Abanibhushan*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Anangamohan	Ripon College.
	„ Banamali	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Bhagawatalal	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Bhairabchandra*	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Binodbihari	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Chaturbhujlal	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Chintamani	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
160	Das, Dinabandhu	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Dinabandhu	Ripon College.
	„ Girijasankar*	Chittagong College.
	„ Gopendrakumar*	M. C. College, Sylhet.
	„ Hemchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Jadabchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Jogeschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jogeschandra	Ripon College.
	„ Kunjabihari	Comilla Victoria College.
	„ Nutbihari	Ripon College.
170	„ Ramchandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Sureschandra	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Akshaykumar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Amulyachandra*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Bijaykumar	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Rameschandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Rameschandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Dasmajumdar, Saratchandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Dassarkar, Raicharan	City College, Calcutta.
	Dastidar, Benimadhab*	Chittagong College.
180	Datta, Amarnath*	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Anantanath*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Balailal	Central College.
	„ Binodbihari	B. M. Institution, Barisal
	„ Charuchandra	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	„ Dhirendranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Dhirendranath*	Ripon College.
	„ Dwijendranath	Hughli College.
	„ Harendranarayan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Indubhushan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
190	„ Jitendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Jogendranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jyotishchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Manasacharan*	Bangabasi College.
	„ Nalinikanta	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Nityananda	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Rajendranath	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Satischandra	Comilla Victoria College.
	„ Sureschandra*	Ditto.
	Dattabanik, Madanmohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
200	Dattagupta, Satischandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	De, Baradacharan	M. C. College, Sylhet.
	„ Gangacharan	Krishnagar College.
	„ Harendrachandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Jagadischandra	Comilla Victoria College.
	„ Jasodanandan	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	„ Jogendrakisor	City College, M. Branch.
	„ Karunachandra	Hughli College.
	„ Manilal	Ripon College.
	„ Satyacharan*	Metropolitan Institution.
210	„ Sudhirchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendranath	Hughli College.
	Deb, Mahimchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Deo Sagar Sinha	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	Desarkar, Anthbandhu	P. M. College, Targail.
	Dora, Balmukund	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Dowerah, Jatindranath	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Dube, Satinath*	Krishnagar College.
	Durga Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ekramul Huq	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
220	Estrange, C. E. L.	Rangoon College.
	Fatah Bahadur	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Fazlar Rahman	City College, Calcutta.
	Fazlul Haque	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Gangadhari Lal	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	Gangopadhyay, Aswinikumar	Midnapore College.
	„ Binayendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kanailal*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyendranath*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Gauri Shankar	B. N. College, Bankipur.
230	Ghatakchaudhuri, Lalmohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Ghosh, Ajitlal	Bishop's College.
	„ Arunkumar	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Atulkrishna	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Bhupendralal*	Ripon College.
	„ Bhupendranath	Ditto.
	„ Bijaykumar*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Birajmohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Charuchandra*	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Dalbacharan*	General Assembly's Institution.
240	„ Debendranath, III	Ripon College.
	„ Dhirendranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jatindranath*	Bangabasi College.
	„ Jyotirmay	Ripon College.
	„ Kalicharan	Ditto.
	„ Kamakhyacharan	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	„ Kiranchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Lalitkumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Manmathanath	Ditto.
	„ Mohinimohan	Ripon College.
250	„ Nitaichandra*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Rabindranath*	Presidency College.
	„ Sailendranath*	Ripon College.
	„ Sudhirkumar*	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendranath	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	„ Surendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Ghoshal, Ramprasad*	Presidency College.
	Giri, Mahendranath	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 2.)
	Gopi Nath Verma	Patna College.
	Goswami, Bipinchandra*	City College, M. Branch.
260	„ Krishnacharan	Ditto.
	„ Manmathanath*	Ripon College.
	„ Pramadkisor*	Ditto.
	Guha, Kaliprasanna*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Rabindranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Rajendrakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Guhaniyogi, Sripada	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Gupta, Jamini K. D.	Bishop's College.
	„ Jatindranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Tarakeswar	Ditto.
270	Haldar, Asutosh*	Metropolitan Institution.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
§ Ditto ditto in Uriya.

No.	Name	College
	Haldar, Dwijendranath	Ripon College.
	Henderson, G.	Rangoon College.
	Hito Ral	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Israfil Haque	City College, Calcutta.
	Jadunandan Prasad	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Jagdeo Sahay	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	Jainty Prashada	St. Xavier's College.
	Jaigobind Persad	Presidency College.
	Jamuna Prasad†	Patna College.
280	Janak Kishore	Ditto
	Jaydeva Misra	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Jugalkisor Prasad	B. B. College, Mazaffarpur.
	Kamaleshwari Prasad†	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Kar Haridas	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Krishnacharan	Ditto.
	,, Ramanimohan*	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Ramnarayan	Rajshahi College, Boalia.
	,, Surendranath*	General Assembly's Institution.
	Karmakar, Kshetramohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
290	Kathigamer Poothamtamby	St. Xavier's College.
	Khan, Jogendranath	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	Khaund, Balindraram	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Krishnanandan Prasad	Presidency College.
	Kshetri, Gurunath‡	Ditto.
	Kundu, Dulalchandra	Ripon College.
	,, Madhabchandra*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	Kya Gyi	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Lahiri, Bhubanmohan*	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	,, Kamalendu	Ditto ditto.
	,, Nalinaksha	Ripon College.
300	,, Susilchandra	Pabna Institution.
	Lalbihari Lal	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	Madanmohan Lal‡	Patna College.
	Mahanti, Nilambar	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mahinta, Jyotirindramohan*	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Maiti, Saratchandra	Midnapur College.
	Maitra, Asutosh*	Rajshahi College, Boalia.
	,, Jnanendranath	Ditto.
	,, Surendranath*	Ditto.
310	Majumdar, Bimalacharan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Jitendranath	Comilla Victoria College.
	,, Mahendranarayan	Ripon College.
	,, Nirodranjan*	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Patitpaban*	Krishnagar College.
	,, Praphullacharan	Bangabasi College.
	,, Rajmlochan	Rajshahi College, Boalia.
	,, Rameshchandra, II	Ripon College.
	,, Surendranath	Rajshahi College, Baulia.
	Malakar, Jasodakumar*	St. Xavier's College.
320	Mallik Akramul Huque*	Patna College.
	Mallik, Asutosh*	Albert College.
	,, Panch gopal*	Ripon College.
	Mandal, Bhabendranath	City College, Calcutta.
	,, Girijabhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mangallal Onkerlal Joshi†	St. Xavier's College.
	Maulik, Lalitmohan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Maung Ba Thin, II	Rangoon College.
	Maung Maung, II	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Md. Alimuddin†	D. J. College, Monghyr.
330	Md. Faridul Huque†	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Md. Wajih	Teacher (Roll Pat. P. 4.)
	Misra, Parasuram	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	,, Radharaman	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Mitra, Bhuteshchandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	,, Dhirendranath	Ripon College.
	,, Hariprasad	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	,, Hiranmay	Narail Victoria College.
	,, Narendranath*	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
	,, Narendranath, I*	Metropolitan Institution.
340	,, Radharaman	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Saurendrakumar	Krishnagar College.
	,, Sureschandra*	Ditto.
	,, Tarapada*	Burdwan Raj College.
	Mobinuddin Ahmed	Patna College.
	Mra Aung	Rangoon College.
	Muhammad Naziruddin Ahmad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Muhammad Samiul Haq	Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amulyakumar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Basantabihari	St. Xavier's College.
350	,, Basantakumar	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	,, Bhudharchandra*	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Bibhutibhushan	Ripon College.
	,, Girindranath	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Haralal	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Jaminipati*	Ripon College.
	,, Jatindranath*	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Jitendramohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Jitendranath	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	,, Jogeschandra	Patna College.
360	,, Kantichandra*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	,, Manilal*	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Manomohan	Chittagong College.
	,, Manoranjan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Nagendranath	Ripon College.
	,, Nakuleswar	Narail Victoria College.
	,, Nalinaksha	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Nalinikanta*	Teacher (Roll., Cal., T. 7.)
	,, Nanigopal	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Nistaranchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
37	,, Rajeschandra	City College, Calcutta.
	,, Satyabhusan	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Satyaprakas*	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	,, Satyendrakumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Murari Misra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Mustaphi, Satyacharan	Ripon College.
	Narayan Datt	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Nath, Bangachandra	Teacher. (Roll. Chi., T. 3.)
	,, Kalichandra*	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Nasir Hossain*	Albert College.
380	Needham, C.	St. Xavier's College.
	Nicholas, H. A.	Rangoon College.
	Niyogi, Sailendranath	Hughli College.
	,, Surendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Pal, Jogendrachandra	Comilla Victoria College.
	,, Prakaschandra	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Sasikumar	Dacca College.
	Pande, Bansidhar	City College, Calcutta.
	Patangia, Bodhnath	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Pattanayak, Padmacharan§	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
390	Pereira, Irene	Private Student Roll Cal. F. P. 7.
	Raghunandan Parshad	B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.
	Raha, Hemlal	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	Rahimul Hasan	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Rajendra Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Rakshit, Jitendranath	Albert College.
	Rameshar Prasad Sinha	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Rameswar Prasad	B. B. College, Mozufferpur.
	Ray, Abinaschandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Amulyakumar	Ripon College.
400	,, Anupamchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Aswinikumar*	Albert College.
	,, Bimalacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Brajanath	Ripon College.
	,, Chunilal	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Debendranarayan	Hughli College.
	,, Debendranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Dharanikanta*	City College, Calcutta.
	,, Girijaranjan	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Gobindabhushan	K. C. College, Hetampur.
410	,, Gopalchandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	,, Himansumohan	Rajshahi College, Boalia.
	,, Jamininath	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	,, Jatindranath	Rajshahi College, Boalia.
	,, Jitendranath	Ripon College.
	,, Krishnapada*	Albert College.
	,, Krishnasundar	Bangabasi College.
	,, Lalitchandra*	Dacca College.
	,, Manmathanath*	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Nanilal	Presidency College.
420	,, Pasupatinath*	Duff College.
	,, Prabodhchandra	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	,, Rajanikanta	Comilla Victoria College.
	,, Saradakanta	City College, M. Branch.
	,, Satyaranjan	Narail Victoria College.
	,, Subodh	Bishop's College.
	,, Surendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Upendrachandra*	M. C. College, Sylhet.
	,, Upendranath	Pabna Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra*	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
430	,, Priyanath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Surendrachandra	Ditto ditto.
	,, Surendramohan	Ripon College.
	Rudra, Abinaschandra*	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sadhya, Nagendranath	City College, M. Branch.
	,, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Saha, Bhabendrachandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Pranballabh*	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Saharay, Rajeswar	B. M. Institution Barisal.
440	Samanta, Bibhutibhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Sudhansusekhar*	Burdwan Raj College.
	Sanyal, Anilchandra	Pabna Institution.
	,, Prabhullanath	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Atulkrishna	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	,, Bijaykumar	Teacher Roll Ber T. 2.
	,, Bimalananda	K. C. College, Hetampur.
	,, Brajaraj*	Ditto
	,, Kumarischandra	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	,, Rajendralal*	Central College, Calcutta.
450	,, Sachindrakumar	Ditto
	,, Satischandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Surendranath	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Sarma, Isanchandra	Ripon College.
	S. Azharuddin Ahmed	Bangabasi College.
	Seguevia, E. M.	St. Xavier's College.
	Sen, Chandipada*	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Hemchandra	City College, Calcutta.
	,, Hemchandra*	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	,, Hemendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
460	,, Jogeschandra	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	,, Kshirodmohan	Ripon College.
	,, Manmathanath	Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura.
	,, Nagendranath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Pratapnath*	Duff College.
	,, Surendranath	Hughli College.
	,, Surendranath*	Duff College.
	,, Sureschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Susilananda*	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
470	Sengupta, Abinaschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	,, Bijaykumar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Biraj mohan*	Ripon College.
	,, Debendranath	Dacca College.
	,, Jnanendranath	P. M. College, Tangail.
	,, Nagendrabihari	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	,, Pareschandra	M. C. College, Sylhet.
	,, Priyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sarojkumar	Daulatpur Hindu Academy.
	,, Surendranath*	Jagannath College, Dacca.
480	,, Tarapada*	Presidency College.
	Serajuddin Ahmed	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Set, Manindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sheonandan Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Sibanandan Prasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Sikdar, Panchanan	Pabna Institution.
	Sinha, Annadacharan	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	,, Anukulchandra*	D. U. M. College, Hazaribagh.
	,, Baldeoprasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	,, Bimalchandra	Patna College.
490	,, Birajmohan*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	,, Debendranath	K. C. College, Hetampur.
	,, Deonath	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	,, Jaharlal	Hughli College.
	,, Jitendranath	Bishop's College.
	,, Nirsunarayan	Rajshahi College, Boalia.
	,, Nirmalchandra	Ripon College.
	,, Phakirchandra	Hughli College.
	,, Radhikapershad‡	D. J. College, Monghyr.
	,, Saktisaran	K. C. College, Hetampur.
500	,, Upendranath*	Albert College.
	Som, Basantakumar	Daulatpur, Hindu Academy.
	,, Krishnamohan	Hughli College.
	,, Lalmohan	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Pareslal	City College, Calcutta.
	,, Rameshchandra*	Comilla Victoria College.
	Soorder, Gobindachandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Srinarayan Sahay	Patna College.
	Syed Ghulam Mohiuddin*	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Md. Ishaque	B. N. College, Bankipur.
510	,, Mohammed Mohiuddin	Patna College.
	,, Shahabuddin Ahamed†	Dacca College.
	,, Shah Rahmatullah†	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Tha Doe	St. Xavier's College.
	Ukil, Dharaninath	City College, M. Branch.
	Wasique Ahmed	Midnapore College.
516	Wasir	B. N. College, Bankipur.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
† ,, ,, ,, Urdu.
‡ ,, ,, ,, Hindi.
§ ,, ,, ,, Uriya.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th May 1907.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination, 1907:—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

No.	Name	Age	School
	Abdul Alim	15-10	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Ghafur*	18-3	Dacca Madrasa.
	Abdul Goffar	15	Jorhat Govt. H. School.
	Abdul Wadud	18-6	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Abdulali Biswas	17-10	Kotechandpur H. E. School
	Abdus Samad Khan	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Acharyya, Dhireschandra.	16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumar.*	19-3	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra	17-2	Rangpur Zila School.
10	Adhikalal Jha	21-5	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Ahmadulla Khan	16-6	Midnapur Collegiate School
	Alauddin Chaudhuri	16-10	Habiganj High School.
	Amiruddin Ahmad*	21-4	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Azizar Rahman*	16-2	Feni H. E. School.
	Badri Narayan Sinha	17-6	Monghyr Training Academy.
	Bagchi, Sureschandra	17-8	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Baijnath Prashad Dewra	16-3	Saraswati Academy.
	Baksi, Mahimaranjan*	14-8	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	Bamjee, S. D.	17-1	St. Xavier's College.
20	Bandyopadhyay, Amiyachandra.	15-4	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Amulyachandra.	16-4	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Anilanganath.*	15-1	Hindu School.
	„ Arabindabandhu.	16-5	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Atindranath.	16-4	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Chandicharan.	16	Kuchiakal Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Dhirendranath.	18-3	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Durgapada.	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Harendranath.	15-7	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Hemantakumar.	16-1	D. C. Institution, Lakshmipasa.
30	„ Jagadananda.	12-10	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	„ Jaminimohan.*	18-6	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	„ Kartikchandra.*	16-5	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	„ Krishnalal.*	14-2	South Suburban School.
	„ Kumarkrishna.*	15	Ditto ditto.
	„ Mahidhar.	15	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Manmathanath.	15-4	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
	„ Manaranjan.	14-10	Muragacha H. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath.	16-9	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Narendrakumar.	18-1	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
40	Bandyopadhyay, Nirmalchandra.	14-2	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Pramodkisor.	16-2	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ Rajendrachandra.	17-8	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Rasbihari.*	14-4	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Sambhunath.	16-8	Palamau Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra.*	17-5	Krishnagar C. M. S. H. E. School.
	„ Sasankasekhar.	15-9	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	„ Satyakinkar.	17-7	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Satyendranath.	12-10	Katwa H. E. School.
	„ Satyendranath.*	15-3	Hindu School.
50	„ Sibadas.*	17	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	„ Sibadas.*	13-5	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Sudhansusekhar.*	14-9	Guptipara H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath.	18-2	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath.	19-10	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Tridibchandra.*	13-11	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	Banik, Basantakumar*	17-3	Ukil's Institution, Dacca.
	Bardalai, Gopinath*	15-9	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	Bardhan, Prabhatkumar.*	16-5	Sil's Free College.
	Barman, Surendranath*	16-5	Jamtara Jang Bahadur Coronation School.
60	Barat, Sibchandra	16-11	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Barua, Jogendranath	17	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	Basu, Amarchandra	16-10	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Birajmohan	13-10	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Birendrakrishna	16	Shambazar Vidyasagar School.
	„ Charuchandra*	15-5	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Dineschandra	16-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jatindranath*	16	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Manmathanath	16-3	Duff Collegiate School.
	„ Mrinalini*	...	U. F. C. Normal School.
70	„ Nagendranath*	17-8	Maurbhanj Raj H. E. School.
	„ Pasupati	18-7	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Phanigopal	16	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Prabhatchandra	18-5	Kalimohan Durgamohan Institution, Telirbag.
	„ Probodhchandra	18-4	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Pramathanath	16-6	Kisorganj H. E. School.
76	„ Priyanath	17-10	Barisal Zila School.

* Passed in Drawing.

77	Basu, Sachindranath	13·9	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Satindramohan	14·2	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Sulekha	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
80	„ Sureschandra*	15·9	Ravenshaw Collegiate School
	Ba Than, I	18·5	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Bera, Abinaschandra*	17·3	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	Bhaduri Rameschandra	19·3	M. N. H. E. School, Parjana.
	Bhagwat Prasad	16·5	Dinapur Aided School.
	Bhar, Rajkumar*	18·1	Jagatballabhpur H.E. School
	Bhatta, Panchanan	16·3	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar.	19·1	Brahmanbaria A. H. E, School.
	„ Amulyakumar.	14·4	Mazufferpore B. B. Collegiate School.
	„ Anukulchandra.*	15·7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
90	„ Bagalaprasad.*	17·4	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Bankimbihari*	18·6	Sasimukhi H. E. School, Hemnagar.
	„ Batuknath.*	16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Bijaykumar.	16·1	Mathabhanga H. E. School.
	„ Birendralal.	16·5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Dayananda.*	17·11	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Dineschandra.*	16·1	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Durgasankar.*	15·2	Nowgong High School.
	„ Dwijendranath.*	15·10	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	„ Girijasankar.	18·10	Sylhet M. C. Collegiate School.
100	„ Gopalchandra.	15·10	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Hemnath.	15·4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Indubhusan.	15·2	Gaya Town School.
	„ Jagadischandra.	19·1	Habiganj High School.
	„ Jatindranath.*	16·4	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Jitendranath.	15·8	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Kedarnath.	18·3	Sylhet M. C. Collegiate School.
	„ Kesabchandra.*	14·9	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	„ Kunjabihari.	18·5	Gaila H. E. School.
	„ Mohanlal.	15	Howrah Zila School.
110	„ Mohitkumar.*	15·3	Hindu School.
	„ Naliniranjan.	17	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Narendrabhushan.	19·3	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Rajendranath.	12·6	Diamond Harbour H. E School.
	„ Santosh*	16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Sibadas	15·4	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Suryyanarayan.	16	Jiaganj Edward Coronation Institution.
	„ Syamapada.	14	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Taratattwa.	17·1	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	„ Upendrachandra.	15·3	Private Student, Roll Hug. P. 6
120	„ Upendranath.	16·1	Karimganj High School.
121	Bhaumik, Dineschandra.*	18·11	Bogra Zila School.
122	Bhaumik, Girischandra	18·3	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
	„ Ramanimohan.*	20·3	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	Bhowal, Dwarkanath	16·1	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	Bishnu, Kasinath*	19·3	Jamtara Jang Bahadur Coronation School.
	Bishwal, Madhusudan	17·4	Katak Mission H. E. School.
	Biswas, Benimadhab	19·4	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	„ Harshabala	..	Christ Church School.
	„ Krishnakanta	17·4	Banaripara Union Institution.
130	„ Mahendranath	16·7	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	Bora, Kumudram	18	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	Brahmachari, Debendrakumar.	15·9	Siddheswari H. E. School, Chachartala.
	Brij Kishore Narain	17·4	Gaya Town School.
	Chakrabarti, Abhayacharan.	17	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Bhabanidas.*	17·2	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	„ Damodardas.	19·3	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Jitendranath.*	16·11	Hindu School.
	„ Kalikumar.	20·11	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Kisorichandra.*	19·4	Dinajpur Zila School.
140	„ Kshetramohan.*	18	Dhalla H. E. School.
	„ Kumarnath.*	19·10	Bongaon H. E. School.
	„ Manmathanath.	18·6	Gobordanga H. E. School.
	„ Mrityunjay.	14·11	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	„ Nareschandra*	13·11	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Niranjan.*	17·3	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	„ Prabhatchandra.*	20	Netrakona Dutt High School.
	„ Pasupatinath.*	17·2	South Suburban School.
	„ Rajkumar.	17·5	P. K. H. E. School, Budge-Budge.
	„ Saratchandra.	18·8	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
150	„ Srutinath.	13·11	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	„ Sujitkumar.	14·4	Private Student, Roll Hug P. 4.
	„ Surendrakisor.	17	City Collegiate School, M Branch.
	„ Surendranath.	16·10	Raghunathpur G. D. Lang Institution.
	„ Syamapada.*	17·1	Jagatballabhpur H. E., School.
	Chaliha, Bharatchandra	16·4	Jorhat Govt. H. School.
	„ Taraprasad	13·10	Sibsagar Government H. School.
	Chandra, Amarendrachandra.*	16·4	Hindu School.
	„ Santiprasad*	14·9	Hindu School.
	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal.*	19·4	Ichhapur H. E. School.
160	„ Anathnath.	15·3	Dasghara High School.
	„ Bagalapada	14·6	Malda Zila School.
	„ Bholanath.	15·11	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Bijalibhushan	16	Dinhata H. E. School.
	„ Bimalnath.	15·11	Dhubri Govt. High School.
	„ Debendranath.*	18	South Suburban School.
	„ Debipada.*	17·2	Deoghur H. E. School.
	„ Gopalchandra.	17	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Kalidhan.*	16·1	Hindu School.
169	„ Kamakhyapada.	16	Sylhet Govt. High School.

* Passed in Drawing.

170	Chatiopadhyay, Kesablal.	15·10	Nagarpur H. E. School.
	" Kshitischandra.*	15·9	Kotalpur H. E. School.
	" Madangopal.	18·7	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Sanatkumar.	13·7	Barasat Government School.
	" Sunitikumar.*	15·2	Sil's Free College.
	" Umapada.	19·8	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Upendranath.	16·2	Singur H. E. School.
	Chaudhuri, Aswinikumar.	14·4	St. Xavier's College.
	" Basantakumar.	17·10	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bhubaneswarprasad.	18·11	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
180	" Haricharan .	18	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Haripada .	17·2	Kotechandpur H. E. School.
	" Jatindrachandra.	17·8	Tangail Bindubasini H. E School.
	" Jatindrakisor*	16·3	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Kaminimohan.*	17·9	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Kshirodchandra.	16	Santosh Jahanbi H. E. School.
	" Kumudbihari *	19·1	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	" Mahendranath.	16·8	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath.	16·11	Birbhum Zila School
	" Narayandas	15·4	Metropolitan Institution Bowbazar Branch.
190	" Praphullachandra.	14·11	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	" Radhikananda.	16·8	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta*	20	Netrokona Dutt High School.
	" Sailendranath	17·9	Satkhira Prannath H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra	16·3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Sasankasekhar.	18·3	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Satishchandra.	15·10	Itachuna S. N. Institution.
	Dam, Sibasundar .	17·7	Sylhet M. C. Coll School.
	" Akshaykumar .	17	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	Das, Abinashchandra .	20·7	Hetampur H E School.
200	" Harekrishna .	17·3	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Haridas*	16·4	South Suburban School.
	" Harishchandra*	18	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Isanchandra . .	16·11	Habiganj High School.
	" Janakinath . .	16	Sonaram Institution, Gauhati.
	" Jogendrachandra .	16	Mekliganj H. E. School.
	" Jogeschandra .	17	Debrugarh High School.
	" Jyotirindranath .	16	Silchar High School.
	" Jyotishchandra .	17·11	Hare School.
	" Kaliram . .	17·8	Gauhati Collegiate School.
210	" Manmathanath .	15·11	Midnapur Collegiate School
	" Nagendranath .	17·2	Sil's Free College.
	" Pramadakumar* .	19	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Pramadamohan .	18	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Praphullakumar* .	16·1	Mitra Institution.
	" Radhasundar* .	17·6	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Siddheswar . .	14·11	Hindu School.
	" Sitanath* . .	15·3	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Surendralal* .	15·6	Patiya High School.
	" Upendranath* .	17·11	Raja Suryyakumar Institution, Rajbari.
220	Dasgupta, Amalacharan	16·8	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Anilkumar .	16·6	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Atulchandra	14·9	Barisal Zila School.
	" Kshitindranath *	14·5	Purulia Zila School.
	" Manmathabhushan.*	14·6	Abaipur R. S. Institution.
	" Nibaranchandra.*	15·11	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Pramathanath.*	13·11	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Datta, Abinaschandra .	16·4	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Amarchand .	14·2	Panditsar H. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar .	13·7	Kandi H. E. School.
230	" Bibhutibhushan .	15·2	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Binaykrishna* .	16·10	Bongaon H. E. School.
	" Bisweswar* . .	16·11	Syamagram M. K. H. E. School.
	" Dhirendrakumar	12·11	Baruipur H. E. School.
	" Gokulchandra .	16·6	Sil's Free College.
	" Jatindrakumar* .	14·1	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Jatindranath .	15·11	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Jitendranath* .	16·10	Barisal Zila School.
	" Jogendrakisor .	17·6	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	" Kalidas* . .	18	Sil's Free College.
240	" Kartikchandra .	16·6	Hindu School
	" Nagendranath	17·3	Purulia Zila School.
	" Nagendranath .	16·1	Ulpur P. C. H. E. School.
	" Nrityagopal .	17·9	Sil's Free College.
	" Rajkisor* .	18·10	Comilla Zila School.
	" Subodhchandra*	15·6	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	" Upendrachandra	14·9	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	De, Abhaycharan .	18·4	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Bagalakumar .	17·4	Chittagong Municipal School
	" Baidyanath . .	18·4	Jharia H. E School.
250	" Bipinchandra .	20·10	City Collegiate School, M Branch.
	" Birendranath .	14·7	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Chandrakumar, I .	19·10	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	" Gokulananda* .	15·9	Hare School.
	" Kiranchandra .	16·3	Siddhipasa P. B. H. E School.
	" Narayanmohan .	17·4	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	" Satischandra* .	18·3	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Satyendranath	15·10	Satkania H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra*	13·2	Senhati High School.
	" Suryyakumar .	16·8	Sylhet Government High School.
260	" Upendranarayan .	16	Calcutta High School.
	Deb, Jogendrachandra .	18·7	Sylhet Government High School.
	Dhar, Debendranath .	16·3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Kularanjan .	17·11	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Nilratan* . .	15·1	Jessore Zila School.
	" Rajendrakisor* .	18·11	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	Dover, D. . .	16·2	St. Xavier's College.
	Durga Prasad . .	16·7	Araria H. E. School.
	Dwarka Prasad . .	15·10	Monghyr Zila School.
	Fakhruddin Ahmad .	16·4	Jamui H. E. School.
270	Fazlur Rahman . .	15·7	St. Peter's High School, Mandalay.
	Gangopadhyay, Bidhubhushan.*	17·10	Mankar H. E. School.
	" Harihar*	15	Hare School.
	" Hiralal .	15	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Rajkumar.	18·8	Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School
	Ghosh, Ajitkumar* .	11·1	Comilla Zila School.
	" Asutosh . . .	16·3	Harinavi A S. School.
	" Atulananda* .	17·1	Sasimuki H. E. School, Hemnagar.
	" Bhupendranath .	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bijaygopal* .	15·10	Jaipur Lohagarah Institution.
280	" Indrachandra .	13·11	Hindu School.
	" Jagadischandra .	16·10	Senhati High School.
	" Manindranath .	18·3	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	" Manindranath* .	16·10	Central Collegiate School Calcutta.
	" Marie . .	...	Loretto House.
	" Nagendrachandra.*	18·9	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	" Nirmalmay * .	15·1	Uttarpara Government School.
	" Radhikamohan .	16	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Ramsaran * .	20·2	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
	" Sasikumar * .	15·6	Barisal Zila School.
200	" Satyendramohan	16·1	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Satyendranath* .	16·6	Hindu School.
	" Srinath* . .	22·1	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Sureschandra .	17·8	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	Ghoshal, Aswinikumar .	18·9	B. M. Institution, Barisal.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Golam Ambia Khan Ghaznabi.	15	Pabna Zila School.
	Goswami, Gobindabijay	15·6	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.
	" Narendranath	18·11	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Sasimohan	18·2	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	Guha, Karunakumar	17·1	Chittagong H. E. School.
300	" Narendranath*	15·9	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Priyanath	20·2	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Jnanadasankar	14·9	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	Haldar, Dhirendranath*	16·6	Hindu School.
	" Pramathanath*	15·6	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Harbans Narayan Sinha	15·2	L. P. H. E. School, Begusarai.
	Hari Das	16·3	Private student, Roll Man. P 1
	Harvey A.	17·4	St. Xavier's College.
	" P.	16	Ditto.
	H. S. Suhr Vardy	14·6	Ditto.
310	Jash, Kshetranath	17·10	Bandgora H. E. School.
	Kamta Prasad*	17·1	Mozafferpur Zila School.
	Khan, Gopipada	16·3	Bhandardihi H. E. School.
	Kumar, Kesabnarayan*	17·9	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	Laha, Kisorimohan*	17·2	Hindu School.
	Lahiri, Brajendranath	16·7	Goalanda High School.
	" Haribandhu	15·10	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
	" Sisirkumar*	16	Hare School.
	" Sureschandra	18·4	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	Mahamad Yusuf	14	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
320	Mahammad Yakub	15·2	Araria H. E. School.
	Mahim Sinha*	16·4	St. Xavier's College.
	Mahommed Abdur Rahman.	18·3	Sirajgange Victoria H. E. School.
	Maiti, Kedarnath*	19·4	Midnapur Hindu H. E. School.
	Maitra Susilkumar	16·2	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Majumdar, Banalata		Brahma Girls' School.
	" Himansujyoti.	15·1	Bogra Zila School.
	" Jajneswar	13·7	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	" Nagendranath.	17·6	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Nibaranchandra.*	20·4	Ukhara H. E. School.
330	" Surendrachandra*	12·10	Mitra Institution.
	Mallik, Ambikacharan	16·5	Hazaribagh D. U. M. Collegiate School.
	" Nirmalchandra	15·1	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Panchkari	17	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	Mandal, Jugalkisor	17	Bankura Zila School.
	" Jyotishchandra*	16·1	Bankura Zila School.
	" Kanailal	15·5	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Susilkumar*	13·10	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	Mani, Prabhaschandra*	17·4	Kushtia H. E. School.
	Mathuraprasad	18·2	Mozufferpur Zila School.
340	Mathura Prasad	18·6	Darjeeling High School.
	Maung Tun*	17·9	Municipal High School. Bassein.
	Medhi, Bishnuram	17·1	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	Mg Ngwe Gaing	18·9	St. Patrick's Institution, Moulmein.
	Misra, Artatran*	15·4	Puri Zila School.
	" Bairagi	18·3	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Binaykrishna	18	Sil's Free College.
	" Kailasprasad	17·5	Northbrook H. School, Darbhanga.
	Mitra, Anilchandra*	14·7	Kishanganj H. E. School.
	" Charuchandra	17	Hare School.
350	" Hemantakumar	15·4	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	" Manmathanath	16	Sil's Free College.
	" Narendranath	15	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	" Narendranath	15·10	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Panchanan	15	Narikeldanga H. School.
	" Paresnath	13·7	Barasat Government School.
	" Prabodhchandra*	16	Hindu School.
	" Pramathanath	13·5	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Santoshkumar	15	Morton Institution.
	" Sasadhar	20·4	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
360	" Satindranath*	16·4	Hare School.
	Mitra, Sudhirchandra*	15·11	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
	" Surendranath	14·11	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Modak, Satyendranath*	14·10	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	Mohamed Ali*	16·11	Barasat Govt. School.
	Mohamed Bilaet Hossain.*	18·5	Shikarpur H. E. School.
	Mohamed Matiul Alam.	16·10	Araria H. E. School.
	Mohamed Azizul Huque.*	14·7	Santipur Municipal School.
	Mojahed Ali	20·5	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	Mudi, Satischandra	20·10	Andul H. C. E. School.
370	Muhamad Idris	15·1	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	Mohibuddin Ahmed	15·10	Sibsagar Govt. H. School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amareswar.*	16·4	Burdwan Municipal School
	" Anilchandra.	14	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Bhabanath.	16	Northbrook H. School, Darbhanga.
	" Bhaskarananda.*	14·2	Hindu School.
	" Charuchandra.	16·4	Kuchiakal Radhaballabh Institution.
	" Debendranath	16·2	South Suburban School.
	" Harendranath.	19·10	Bongaon H. E. School.
	" Haripada.	19·9	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
380	" Harischandra.	19·2	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Hemantakumar.	14·5	South Suburban School.
	" Jatindrakumar.*	14·11	Ditto.
	" Jatindramohan.*	17·2	Ditto.
	" Jatindramohan.	17·10	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Jibankrishna.	15·1	Banka H. E. School.
	" Jnanendramohan.	16·2	Hasanali Jubilee H. E. School, Chandpur.
	" Kalicharan.	16·9	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Kiranchandra.	20	Panitras H. E. School.
	" Krishnasakha.*	18	Nabadwip Hindu School.
390	" Maniklal	13·10	Kalighat High School.
	" Manujamohan.	17	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Motilal*	16·3	Purnea Zila School.
	" Nalinaksha.	17·6	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Nalinaksha	14·11	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Narendranath.	17·2	Hindu School.
	" Narendranath.	17·6	Sil's Free College.
	" Nareshchandra.	17·10	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nrisinhakumar.*	16·1	South Suburban School.
	" Phanibhushan.*	16·11	Jamtara Jang Bahadur Coronation School.
400	" Praphullakumar.	17	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Rajkumar*	16·4	South Suburban School.
	" Ramdas	15·6	Balagarh H. E. School.
	" Satyaranjan.	15·9	Salkia Hindu School.
	" Satyendranath.	15·10	Salkia A. S. School.
	" Satyendranath.	14·10	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Sibaprasad.	18·5	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Sibaram*	15	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.

*Passed in Drawing.

	Mukhopadhyay, Susilkumar.	14·1	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Tinkari*	16·11	Giridih H. E. School.
410	Mukunda Bahadur Basnyat.	16·9	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Nag, Haripada . .	14·9	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Upendrachandra .	15	Sylhet Govt High School.
	Najmuddin . .	15·7	Patna Collegiate School.
	Nandalal Bhagat . .	15·5	Ranchi Zila School.
	Nandi, Kunjabihari .	17·9	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Narendranath* .	17·8	Garalgacha H. E. School.
	Pal, Bibhaschandra .	17·1	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Brajendrakumar* .	14·5	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Harendrachandra*	15·11	Comilla Zilla School.
420	" Nandalal . .	16·6	Sil's Free College.
	" Saratchandra .	16·5	South Suburban School.
	" Surendranath* .	17·5	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
	Palit, Manindrachandra	14·11	Patiya High School.
	Panday, Harnandan .	15·8	Buxar H. E. School.
	Patranabis, Surendranath.	17	Shillong Govt. High School.
	Peters, J.	16·7	St. Patrick's Institution, Moulmein.
	Philip, H.	16	Shillong Govt. High School.
	Prabhudayal Marwari .	15·10	Dumka Zila School.
	Purkayastha, Kamakhyachandra.	16·11	Karimganj High School.
430	Singh, Ramacharitra .	20·11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ranasinha Abhirama .	18·10	Khurda High School.
	Rasewar Jha . .	18·10	Madhipura Shirres Institute.
	Ray, Anathbandhu .	19·5	Banaripara Union Institution.
	" Bijaykumar* .	18·9	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Bhupendranath .	15·8	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Dhirendranath* .	14·11	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Dwarkanath .	15·1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Haribansa . .	14·4	Jhikra H. E. School.
	" Harikamal* . .	13·11	Comilla Zila School.
440	" Jitendranath* .	17	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	" Kalikumar . .	19·2	Kurigram H. E. School.
	" Kshitischandra* .	18·3	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
	" Kumudbhushan .	16·8	Purulia Zila School.
	" Nagendranath .	17	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	" Narendranath .	18·4	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Niradgopal .	16	Bhajanghat H. E. School.
	" Praphullakumar* .	15·4	South Suburban School.
	" Radhagobinda .	16·9	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Saligram* . .	19	Deoghar H. E. School.
450	" Tarapada . .	17·9	Harina Bagbati H. E. School.
	Raybarman, Binodbihari.	17·7	Karimganj High School.
	Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra*	14·9	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Monoranjan.	14·5	Ulpur P. C. H. E. School.
	Routh, Gopalchandra* .	14·1	Kartikpur H. E. School.
	S. Abdul Ghani . .	17	Patna City School.
	Saha Biswambhur .	15·6	Baradi H. E. School.
	" Dayalchandra* .	19·3	Hare School.
	" Kalikumar* .	14·10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Mahitosh . .	16·2	Nasigram H. E. School.
460	" Rabindranath .	18·11	Pabna Zila School.
	Sahu, Chintamani .	17·3	Maurbhanj Raj H. E. School.
	Samanta, Harekrishna	17·4	Puri Zila School.
	Sanyal, Dharanimohan.*	19·3	Khagra L. M. S. Institution.
	" Herambalal .	16·1	Shahpur H. E. School.
	" Jyotishchandra	18·11	Pabna Institution.
	" Ramlal* .	16·1	Khalia Rajaram Institution.
	Sarkar, Bijaygopal* .	16·3	Hindu School.
	" Bimalchandra .	14·8	Ditto.
	" Bipinbihari* .	13·11	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
470	" Dhirendrakumar.	16	Malda Zila School.
	" Haridas . .	16·10	Jamtara Jang Bahadur Coronation School.
	Sarcar, Jatindrachandra.	19·4	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Kalikrishna .	17·11	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	" Kaminikumar .	15	Serajgange Victoria H. E. School.
	" Madhusudan* .	16·9	Banaripara Union Institution.
	" Mahimchandra	18	Netrakona Dutt High School.
	" Nalinikanta* .	15·9	South Suburban School.
	" Nisikanta .	18·11	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Sasibhushan .	19·9	Dubalhati Haranath H. E. School.
480	" Surendramohan*	15·8	Hindu School.
	Sarmabarua, Jogeswar	16·1	Sibsagar Government H. School.
	" Sarveswar	15·8	Jorhat Government H. School.
	Sayed Wajahat Karim	17·4	Monghyr Zila School.
	Sen, Ajitkumar* .	16·2	Mitra Institution.
	" Atulyachandra* .	13·11	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Balaram . .	15·6	Pabna Zila School.
	" Dhrubajyoti* .	14·8	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Jatindranath .	18·4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Jnanendranath	14·4	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
490	" Kiranchandra*	15·8	Goalanda High School.
	" Krishnanath*	18	Santosh Jahanbi H. E. School.
	Sen, Nagendrabhushan .	20·4	Bogra Zila School.
	" Niradakanta*	16·11	Purnea Zila School.
	" Sachindranath .	16	Hindu School.
	" Satindrakumar* .	13·11	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra .	16·4	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Satyanjan .	14·7	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	" Surendranath* .	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Umaprasad* .	14·2	Kirnahar Shibchandra H. C. E. School.
500	Sengupta, Binodkumar .	17	P. K. Institution, Kirtipasa.
	" Bisweswar .	16·9	Gaila H. E. School.
	" Debendrakumar.	14·10	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Dineschandra.	15·11	Brahmanbaria A. H. E. School.
	" Jaminikanta* .	16·9	Outshahi R. N. H. E. School
	" Jnanranjan* .	16·10	Purulia Zila School.
	" Pramadaranjan. I*	17·4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Pramadaranjan. II*	17	Ditto.
	" Rajendranath.	16·4	Jenkin's School, Cooch-Bihar
	" Samatulchandra*	17·8	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
510	Shamsuddawla . .	16·10	Chapra Zila School.
	Shwe Tha U . .	17	Government High School, Akyab.
	Sil, Narayanchandra* .	14·1	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	Sinha, Abadhutlal* .	17·9	Dumka Zila School.
	" Anandakrishna .	15·6	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Gopeswar* .	17·4	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	" Jagannathprasad .	16·6	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Jitendrabinod .	14·9	Mitra Institution.
	" Jnanendranath .	16·11	Narikeldanga H. School.
	" Kshetranath .	17·8	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
520	" Phanibhushan .	18·2	Panchthupi T. N. Institution
	" Pradyumnaprasad.	16·8	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Praphullakumar .	14·1	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sudhirchandra .	19·5	Hindu School.
	Sinhamajumdar, Upendranarayan.	15·11	Silchar High School.
	Sin Htoon Aung* .	19	Government High School Akyab.
	Sircar, Maude . .	...	Loretto House.
	Stoddart, Prudence .	...	Ditto.
	Sur, Kesabchandra* .	16·10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Suraj Prasad . .	19·11	Gaya Town School.
530	Surajprasad Srivastava .	16·7	M. L. Jubilee Institution.
	Syed Wasi Ahmed .	14·2	Arrah Town School.
	Talukdar, Pareshchandra.	16·10	Bhola H. E. School.

*Passed in Drawing.

533	Tapadar, Dakshinacharan.	18·9	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	„ Hemchandra	17	Comilla Zila School.
	Taraphdar, Jadunath	13·5	M. N. H. E. School, Parjana.
	„ Syampada*	14·10	Muragacha H. E. School.
	Tewari, Surajbansh	17·11	Saran Academy.
	Thakur, Banbehari*	14·11	Hetampur H. E. School.
	Ukil, Surendrachandra	18	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
540	Uttama Das*	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Wadadar, Jogendranath	15·7	Jhaparda Duke Institution.
542	Wajihuddin Ahmed*	15·2	Dacca Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In Alphabetical order.)

	Abal Bashar Shamsuzzoha.	15·5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Abbas Ali Mandal	19	Naokhila P. N. High School
	Abdul Gafur	21·8	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	Abdul Haleem*	17·6	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Abdul Wadud Chaudhuri.	18·3	Netrakona Dutt High School.
	Abdul Jabbar*	16·10	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Jabbar	17·11	Monghyr Zila School.
	Abdur Rahman	17·11	Patna M. A. A. School.
	Abdur Rashid	19·5	Sylhet Govt. High School.
10	Abdur Rauf	17·3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Abdus Samad	17·10	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Abdus Suttar*	14·9	Ravenshaw Collegiate School
	Abidur Rahman	17·6	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	Abro, E.	16·6	St. Zavier's College.
	Abul Mahamed Muhammad Asad.	17·7	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Acharyya, Hemchandra	19	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Lalitmohan*	16·9	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Maniklal	19·3	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath.	16	Kuchiakil Radhaballabh Institution.
20	„ Ramlal*	15·9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	Acharyyachaudhuri, Birendrakisor.	16·5	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	Adhikari, Anathbandhu	20·11	Dubalhati Haranath H. E. School.
	„ Bholanath	22·8	Nawabganj H. M.' Institution.
	„ Gaursundar	20·11	Morton Institution.
	„ Nogendranath.	19·3	Irphala K. M. Institution.
	„ Phanibhushan	18·3	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Aftabuddin Ahmed	21·9	Barisal Zila School
	Agasti, Brajendrakumar	16·4	Balasore Zila School.
	Ahmad	18·6	Chittagong Madrasa.
30	A. H. Tofsiruddin Ahmed.	16·6	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	Aich, Manmathanath	19·5	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	Ainuddin Ahmed	16·4	Teota Academy.
	Ajodhya Prosad	16·10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ajodhya Prasad	17·2	Gaya Zila School.
	Akbar Hossain Ahamed*	17·1	City Collegiate School, Calcutta
	Akhoury, Bholanath	18·4	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Akshayabat Sahay	18·10	Ranchi Zila School.
	Ali Azhar	16·5	Monghyr Training Academy.
	Alimuddin Ahmad	22·6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
40	Altabuddin Dakua	20·5	Banaripara Union Institution.
	Amar Chaudhary	16·10	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
	Amedali Khan	15·10	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Aminul Huque Ahamed*	15·7	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	A. M. Ubaidur Rashid*	14·11	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Anandmasih Topono*	19	Ranchi German Mission H. E. School.
	Anthony, C.	17·3	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Aquiluddin Ahmed	21·10	Kasba H. E. School.
	Arakie, E. A.	17·1	St. Xavier's College.
	Ashrofali Akonda*	22	Hughli Collegiate School.
50	Ashraf Ali	18·6	Kushtia H. E. School.
	Asharaf Ali*	21·4	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Asarali Mondal	18·9	Dubalhati Haranath H. E. School.
	Aung Zan	17·3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Awadhbehari Saran	13·5	Arrah Zila School.
	Ayodhya Prasad	21	Chapra Zila School.
	Ayodhya Jha	19·4	L. P. H. E. School, Begu-seria.
	Aziz Ahmed	17·7	Dacca Madrasa.
	Azizul Islam*	15·6	Barisal Zila School.
	Azizur Rahman	17·7	Calcutta Madrasa.
60	Bagchi, Bibhutibhushan	17·5	Belpukur High School.
	„ Binaykrishna	16·10	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gopalnarayan*	16·11	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	„ Jyotirbhushan	16·4	Jamsherpur High School.
	„ Kshitischandra	15·8	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Manindranath	18·10	Jajpur H. E. School.
	„ Satinath	14 6	Jamsherpur High School.
	Bahore Sahu	20·5	Gaya Zila School.
	Baijnath Ramrup Pande	19·10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Baksi, Rameschandra*	15·7	Jhenidah H. E. School.
70	Baldeo Chaudhury	22	Teacher Roll Bha, T. 1.
	Baldeva Sahai	12·6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Balgovind Sahai*	18·11	Ranchi Zila School.
	Ballabh, Lalitmohan*	19·10	Garalgacha H.E. School.
	Balo, Madhusudan	18·8	Manikganj H. E. School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Annadacharan.	13·6	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh.	17·9	Bantra H. E. School.
	„ Atulchandra.	16·2	Gabha H. E. School.
	„ Atulchandra.	16	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Atulkrishna.	16·5	Gobardanga H. E. School.
80	„ Baidyanath.	17·11	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Basanta kumar	18·7	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	„ Bhabaniprasad	19	Barrackpur Government School.
	„ Bhushanchandra.	18·11	Bally Rivers Thompson, School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan.	17·2	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Bidhubhushan.	16·8	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Bimalendumohan.	15·1	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Binayendranath.	16·7	Belpukur High School.
	„ Binodkrishna.	14·2	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Birajmohan.	17·2	Jessore Zila School.
90	„ Brajendralal.	17·9	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Chandicharan.	14·10	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Charuchandra.	17·1	Kagram H. E. School.
	„ Dineschandra.	17·11	Sholak Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Dolgobinda	18·9	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Durgamohan.	14·1	Bajrajogini H. E. School.

*Passed in Drawing.

	Bandyopadhyay, Gobindachandra.*	20·1	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Gopalchandra.	15·3	Netrakona Dutt High School.
	" Gopendubhushan.	15·8	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Haranchandra.*	17	Private Student. Roll Cal. P. 11.
100	" Harandas.	15·5	Kalighat High School.
	" Haribandhu.	16·3	Patuli H. E. School.
	" Haribhushan.	19·9	Puri Zila School.
	" Haridas.	15·8	Shambazar Vidyasagar School.
	" Haripada.	15	Hindu School.
	" Haripada.	20	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	" Jatindramohan.*	17·9	Chapra Zila School.
	" Jatindranath.	16·3	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Jitendranath.	16·6	Gabha H. E. School.
	" Jitendranath.	18	Daca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
110	" Jnanranjan.*	14·2	Howrah Zila School.
	" Jogendranath.	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jogeschandra.	16·10	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	" Jyotirmay.	15	Hindu School.
	" Kamalaksha.	17·6	Dumka Zila School.
	" Krishnacharan.	14·6	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	" Kumudinikanta.	16·1	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Manimohan.	17·9	Hindu School.
	" Manindranath.	13·4	Bankipur A. S. School
	" Manmathanath.	14·2	Ajagarha H. E. School.
120	" Manomohan.	17·9	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	" Nagendranath.*	17·10	Hughli Branch School.
	" Nanigopal.	19·2	Morton Institution.
	" Nanigopal.	15·9	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
	" Nanilal	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Panchanan.	17·2	Chatra H. E. School.
	" Pannalal	16·1	South Suburban School.
	" Paresnath.	18·5	Private Student. Roll Ban. P. 5.
	" Phanibhushan.	17·6	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	" Prabhaschandra.	18·9	Saran Academy
130	" Prankumar.	14·9	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	" Praphullakumar.	16·11	Santipur Oriental Academy.
	" Priyabhushan.	16·1	New Indian School.
	" Purnachandra.	15	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	" Rakhahari.	17·10	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur's H. C. E. School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Ramaniranjan	17·1	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rampraphulla.	16	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	" Rasbihari.	18·3	Serampur Union Institution.
	" Rebatikanta.	15·10	South Suburban School.
	" Saratchandra.	18·4	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
140	" Saratgopal.	16·10	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Sarojkumar.	16·5	Bankura Zila School.
	" Satindranath.	18	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Satischandra.	15·3	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Satyacharan.	17·9	Salkia A. S. School.
	" Satyapriya.*	13·8	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Shorashikrishna.	17·3	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 2.
	" Sisirkumar	16·8	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	" Sitikantha.	18·7	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	" Surendranath	18·8	Bandgora H. E. School.
150	" Surendranath,	17·11	Idilpur H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra	17·2	R. K. Jubilee H. E. School, Noakhali.
	" Taradas	19	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad
	" Thakurdas	15·11	Kesab Academy.
	" Tridibnath	17·6	Monghyr Training Academy.
	Banik, Gurucharan .	17·1	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	" Sitanath . .	18·7	Banaripara Union Institution.
	Barma, Bansidhariprasad.	20·2	Sewan V. M. H. E. School.
	Barman, Nikunjasyam .	17·1	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	Barari, Mathuramohan .	17·1	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
160	Barpuzari, Padmakanta	22	Jorhat Bejbarua' High School.
	" Umesvar	16	Jorhat Bejbarua High School.
	Barthakur Indreswar* .	19·6	Sibsagar Government H. School.
	Barua, Apurbaranjan* .	15·9	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Gokulchandra .	15·7	Tezpur H. School.
	" Lakshmidhar .	18·6	Jorhat Bejbarua High School.
	" Nilmadhab .	18·1	Dhubri Govt. High School.
	Basak, Jamunadas .	16·6	General Assembly's Institution
	" Krishnakisor* .	16·4	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Manmathanath .	16·3	General Assembly's Institution.
170	" Sachischandra* .	17·11	Oriental Seminary.
	Ba On . . .	20	Municipal High School Bassein.
	Ba San . . .	19	Moulmein Govt. High School.
	Basu, Achyutakrishna .	13·10	Barisal Zila School.
	" Ajitkumar . .	14·10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Akshaykrishna .	17·4	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Anandasundar* .	16·6	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Anukulchandra .	19·11	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Arabindamohan .	14·6	Private Student. Roll Hug. P. 8.
	" Bankimbihari* .	18	Kalighat H. E. School.
	" Bijalinath . .	15·2	Konnagar H. E. School.
180	" Bijaykrishna .	15·6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Birendraprasad .	15·8	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Debendranath .	19·8	Nakipur H. E. School.
	" Dhirendrakumar .	15·7	Balasore Zila School.
	" Durgaram .	18·4	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	" Dwijendranath .	14·6	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Haridas . .	15·10	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.

*Passed in Drawing.

	Basu, Hemantakumar	14·6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Hemantakumar*	15	Hare School.
190	" Hemnalini	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	" Jadabchandra	15·11	Ulpur P. C. H. E. School.
	" Jaminimohan	19·10	Chittagong National Institution.
	" Jitendranath	16·2	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	" Jnanendrakrishna	15·6	Dasghara High School.
	" Jnanendranath	16·9	Fultala H. E. School.
	" Jyotirindralal	18·3	Barisal Zila School.
	" Kalidas	19·10	Baghutia Bivagdi H. E. School.
	" Kalikumar	16·5	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Kanailal	14·11	Burdwan Municipal School.
200	" Kartikchandra	16·2	Jaypur Fakirdas High School.
	" Khagendranath	14·2	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Kiranchandra	16	Khararia H. E. School.
	" Kisorimohan	17·3	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Lalitmohan	18·8	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Lalitmohan	17·6	Arbalia J. V. H. E. School.
	" Lokananda	18·4	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Manindranath	16·1	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Manmathanath	17·11	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Matilal	18·1	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
210	" Mohinimohan	18·7	Brahmangaon H. E. School.
	" Nagendrakumar	19·3	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Nagendrakumar	14·2	Private Student. Roll Dac. P. 9.
	" Nalinranjan	15·9	Gaya Zila School.
	" Narayanchandra	18·4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Nripendranath	15·3	Hare School.
	" Phanibhushan	17·10	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	" Phanindranath	19	Barasat Government School.
	" Phanindranath*	16·10	Hare School.
	" Prabhaschandra	16·11	Hindu School.
220	" Prabodhchandra	17·9	Abaipur R. S. Institution
	" Pramathanath	17·5	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Priyakumar*	16·8	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Radhikacharan*	18·4	Taki Government School.
	" Rajendranath	16·4	K. K. Jnanada Institution.
	" Rajkrishna	20	Ghatal H. E. School.
	" Saradaprasanna	16	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Satischandra	16·8	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra	16·11	Banaripara Union Institution.
	" Satischandra	15	Khararia H. E. School.
230	" Satyendranath	15·6	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	" Sibnath*	14·7	Mozaffurpur Zila School.
	" Sisirkumar	17·5	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	" Srischandra	15·11	Gabha H. E. School.
	" Sudhirchandra*	15·8	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Sudhirkumar	17·4	Hindu School.
	" Sureschandra	18·1	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Swarischandra	15	Oriental Seminary.
	" Tulsidas	15·11	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Basuray, Bibhutibhushan	18·4	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
240	Batabyal, Nirodchandra	18·4	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Syamsundar	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ba Than	20	Municipal High School, Bassein.
	Ba Thaw	20·3	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Ba Thein*	16·9	Municipal High School, Bassein.
	Ba Tin	18	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Bazlul Karim	18·2	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Bezbarua, Anantaram	18	Nowgong High School.
	Bhadra, Abinaschandra	18·3	R. K. Jubilee H. E. School, Noakhali.
	" Praphullachandra	17	Noakhali Zila School.
250	" Dhirendranath	17·8	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Jnanada prasanna	20·2	Pabna Institution.
	" Kisorilal	17·1	South Suburban School.
	Bhagwat Prasad	17·10	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Bhagwat Prasad Malik	17·11	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Bhagwat Prosad	23·6	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Bhagwat Sahai	14·7	Monghyr Zila School.
	Bhanja, Gopalchandra	15·3	Salkia A. S. School.
	Bhatta, Shorashikumar	18	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar.	16·1	W. B. Union Institution, Wazirpur.
260	" Amritalal	14·9	D. C. Institution, Lakshmipasa.
	" Amulyacharan.	17·2	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Asutosh	18·1	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	" Bagischandra	18·5	Kurigram H. E. School.
	" Bamdeb	·3	Shambazar Vidyasagar School.
	" Banikanta	16·1	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Birendrachandra.	16·11	Syamagram M. K. H. E. School.
	" Brahmamohan.	16·6	Hindu School.
	" Debendramohan.	13·1	Manikganj H. E. School.
	" Dwijendranath.*	18	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
270	" Gopalchandra.	15·5	Khalia Rajaram Institution.
	" Hanseswar.	20·3	Pandra H. E. School.
	" Haramohan.	19·6	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	" Indradayal.	16·3	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	" Indukiran	15·11	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Jagatpati	18·11	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Jatindranath.	19·3	Silchar High School.
	" Jogendrachandra.	19·1	Syamagram M. K. H. E. School.
	" Jogendranath.	15·5	M. N. H. E. School, Parjana.
	" Jogeschandra.*	19·6	Dhalla H. E. School.
280	" Jyotishchandra.	18·11	Kotwalipara Union Institution.
	" Joytishchandra.	18·9	Chatmohar S. N. H. E School.
	" Kshirodbihari.	16·10	Senhati High School.
	" Lalitmohan.	15·1	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	" Mahimaranjan.	16·11	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Manindranath.	18·4	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	" Mohinimohan.	16·5	Maju R. N. Bose's H. School.
	" Nakulchandra.	17	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
	" Nanigopal.	15·8	Serampur Union Institution.
	" Narendranath.	17·4	Narail Sub-divisional H. E School.
290	" Phaindranath.	17·11	Arambag H. E. School.
	" Prabhatchandra.	17·7	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	" Pramathanath.	16	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Rajendrakisor.	16·9	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Rameschandra.	16·5	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	" Sasibhushan.	20·6	Private Student. Roll Cal P. 24.
	" Satischandra.	18·6	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Satischandra.	17·1	Magura H. E. School.

*Passed in Drawing.

	Bhattacharyya, Satischandra.	19	Banagram Century Institution.
	,, Sibapada.	15·7	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
300	,, Sirischandra.	17·7	Noagaon H. E. School.
	,, Sukhamay.	17·11	Karimganj High School.
	,, Supathanath.	13·11	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	,, Surendranath.*	16·1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	,, Surendranath.	16·5	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	,, Surendranath.	18·6	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	,, Syamapada.*	16·8	Birbhum Zila School.
	,, Upendranath.	18	Panjia H. E. School.
	Bhaumik, Annadagobinda.	15·1	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	,, Biswabijaya	15·10	Pabna Zila School,
310	,, Krishnachandra.	13·10	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy,
	,, Lakshmicharan.	16·10	Umalochan H. E. School, Bangora.
	,, Panchanan	13·1	Itna H. E. School.
	,, Satyaranjan	20·10	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Sitalchandra	15	Radhakisor H. E. School, Kasinagar.
	,, Umeshchandra.	17·10	Umalochan H. E. School, Bangora.
	Bhima, Raut*	20	Kendrapara H. E. School.
	Bijai Man Singh	19·7	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bindheswari Prasad	16·7	L. P. H. E. School, Begusaria.
	Bindhyabasini Prasad	13·4	Chapra Zila School.
320	Bishayi, Pramathanath	16·3	Memari Vidyasagar Memorial Institution.
	Bishnu, Nagendranath	21·2	R. B. Institution, Bidyanandakati.
	Bishun Lal	20·6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Biswanath Sahay	18·1	Chupra Zila School.
	Biswas, Baidyanath	15·7	Supaul William's H. E. School.
	,, Charuchandra	15·10	Ukhara H. E. School.
	,, Dakshinaranjan	16·6	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	,, Dhirendranath	18·11	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Gaurisankar*	16·11	Purulia Zila School.
	,, Goononidhy*	18	General Assembly's Institution.
330	,, Gurudas	16·3	Bishenpur B. E. School.
	,, Indubhushan	16·6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	,, Jitendranath	16·5	Shikarpar H. E. School.
	,, Jogeschandra	19·8	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	,, Jyotischandra	17·1	Morton Institution.
	,, Mokshadananda.	17·11	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	,, Nilratan	18	Shikarpur H. E. School.
	,, Nirapada	16·6	Sil's Free College.
	,, Satischandra	17·2	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Surendranath	17·10	Bishenpur H. E. School.
340	Bohidar, Gaurishankar	23	Sambalpur H. E. School.
	,, Muralidhar	16·10	Ditto ditto.
	Bora, Indranarayan*	15·4	Darjeeling High School.
	Brahma, Jadunath	20·6	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	Brajanandan Sahay	17·11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Braja Narain	18	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Chaki, Dineschandra	21·10	Kurigram H. E. School.
	Chakrabarti, Abinashchandra.	16·9	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	,, Akhilnath	18·9	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	,, Ambujaksha.*	16·11	Hindu School.
350	,, Anandachandra.	18·6	Private, student Roll Dac. P. 13.
	,, Annadagobinda.*	16·9	Pabna Zila School.

	Chakrabarti, Asutosh	15·2	Kotwalipara Union Institution.
	,, Atulkrishna.	15·1	Hindu School.
	,, Bhabaranjan.*	18·7	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	,, Bholanath	15·4	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Bidhubhushan.	15·10	Ichhapur H. E. School.
	,, Bijaynath.	17·4	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	,, Birajmohan.	16·3	Netrakona Dutt High School.
	,, Bisweswar*	17·5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
360	,, Chintaharan.	19·6	Private student, Roll Dac. P. 5.
	,, Debendrachandra.*	20·2	Brahmanbaria A. H. E. School.
	,, Dhirendrachandra.	16·3	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	,, Gangacharan.	16·6	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	,, Girijakanta	16·5	Dinajpur Zila School.
	,, Gopalchandra.	15	Sonakonda B. M. Union H. E. School.
	,, Harakanta	23·4	Dinajpur Zila School.
	,, Harinath	19·4	Bamra Rajkumar H. School.
	,, Hemchandra.	13·11	Jajpur H. E. School.
	,, Jajneswar*	17·2	Gauhati Collegiate School.
370	,, Janakinath	16·7	Private student, Roll Dac. P. 2.
	,, Janakinath	15	Shillong Govt. High School.
	,, Jnanendramohan.*	18·1	Lohajang H. E. School.
	,, Jnanendranath.	16·2	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	,, Jogeschandra.*	18	Dinajpur Zila School.
	,, Jyotiswar*	17·1	Dighapatya P. N. H. School.
	,, Kalidhan*	19·2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	,, Kalipada	17·7	Shashati Nahala Abinash H. E. School.
	,, Krishanakanta.	21·3	Baisari H. E. School.
	,, Kshitinath	19·9	Dinhata H. E. School.
380	,, Kshitischandra.	16·11	Barisal Zila School.
	,, Madhabdas*.	17·5	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	,, Madhusudan.*	19·4	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	,, Mahendrachandra.	21·7	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	,, Manmathanath.	19·9	Barisa H. E. School.
	,, Manohar	16	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	,, Manoranjan.	17·11	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	,, Nagendranath.	14·2	Baburhat H. E. School.
	,, Nagendranath.	18·7	Deoghur H. E. School.
	,, Nilgopal	20·8	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
390	,, Nripendranath.	16·9	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	,, Prakaschandra.*	15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Praphullachandra.*	17·6	Gangaprasad Jagannath High School, Beltali.
	,, Praphullachandra.	19·7	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	,, Prasannamohan.	17·8	Noakhali Zila School.
	,, Rajiblochan.	16·9	P. C. Institution, Gouripur.
	,, Renupada	14·11	Hindu School.
	,, Sasibhushan	17·5	Muradnagar Durgaram H. E. School.
	,, Sasikumar	16·2	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	,, Satishchandra.	17	Bogra Zila School.
400	,, Satyendranarayan.	18·2	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	,, Sibendranarayan.	17·8	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	,, Sitanath	15·4	Patiya High School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Chakrabarty, Surendrachandra.	20·11	Dighapatya P. N. H. School.
	" Surendranath.	17·10	Kushtia H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra.	17·1	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra.	19·6	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	" Suryyakumar.	24·5	Hashara Kalikisor H E. School.
	" Suryyakumar.	18·11	P. K. Institution, Kirtipasa.
	" Syamacharan.	16·4	Jangipur H. E. School.
410	" Upendranath.	21·10	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 12.
	Chanda, Bhaktilata .	...	Mymensingh Alexandra Girls H. School.
	Changdar, Panchanan .	14	Raspur H. E. School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhayacharan.	18·3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Asutosh.	19	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Atul krishna.	17·8	Bangabasi Collegiate School
	" Bidhubhushan.	14·11	Ajagarah H. E. School.
	" Byomkes	18·3	Kirnahar Sibchandra H. C. E. School.
	" Chandicharan.	19·7	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	" Dinabandhu.*	15·11	Gosain Durgapur H. E School.
420	" Durgaprasad.	18	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Gurusaday.	17·9	Nasigram H. E. School.
	" Herambachandra.*	16·1	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Indubhushan.	21·2	Kyekala H. E. School.
	" Jadunath.	18	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Jadupati	17·9	Palasdanda H. E. School.
	" Jagannath.	16·6	Midnapur Hindu H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath.	16·11	Dunka Zila School.
	" Jitendrakumar.	16·3	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Jitendranath.	17	Sanktoria H. E. School.
430	" Jogendranath.	19·10	South Suburban School.
	" Jyotishchandra.	16·5	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Kalidhan.	16·1	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	" Kesisudan.	17·2	Bhanga H. E. School.
	" Kumudnath.	17	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	" Lalitmohan	15·6	Dupleix College, Chandernagore.
	" Madhusudan.	16·7	B. M. Institution Barisal.
	" Nagendranath.	20·11	Pakur Raj H. E. School
	" Nagendranath.	18	Garbeta H. E. School.
	" Nakuleswar.	15·7	Shambazar Vidyasagar School.
440	" Narayanchandra.*	17·2	Sanktoria H. E. School.
	Chattopadhay, Nareschandra.*	16·7	Magura H. E. School.
	" Niharranjan.	15·4	Banka H. E. School.
	" Niradchandra.	16·11	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Niranjan.	13·7	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Nrisinhaprasad.	17·9	Purbasthali Victoria Institution.
	" Panchanan.	20·2	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	" Prabhaschandra.	15·4	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Prabodhkumat.	17·11	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Praphullachandra.	15·11	Kurigram H. E. School.
450	" Praphullacharan.	15·1	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Praphulla kumar.	19	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Praphnlla kumar.	16·9	Sodpur H. E. School.
	" Pulinbihari.	17·6	Serampur Union Institute.
	" Pulinkrishna.	17·11	South Suburban School.
	" Rajanikanta	20	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Rajatmohan.	15·1	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	" Rupamay.	17·9	South Suburban School.
	" Sachindranath.	18	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Sailajlal	17	Hindu School.
460	" Sailendranath.	17·4	Andul H. C. E. School.
	" Sambhunath*.	17	Bally Rivers Thompson School
	" Saratkumar.*	15·11	Hughli Branch School.
	" Sarojaksha.	19·4	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Satischandra.	17·8	Kandi H. E. School.
	" Satyahari	16·5	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Sauripada.	16·10	Malda Zila School.
	" Sibapada.	26·5	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	" Sudhirchandra.†	16·5	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Sureschandra.*	10·2	Nakipur H. E. School.
470	Chattoraj, Kisorimohan	16·2	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
	" Ramgopal .	19·4	Palasdanga H. E. School.
	Chatur Jha . .	18·4	Supaul Williams H. E. School.
	Chaudhuri, Annadakisor	17·1	Hasanali Jubilee H. E. School, Chandpur.
	" Atulkrishna	14·6	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	" Baranasilal .	17·10	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Binay bhushan.	16·4	Patiya High School.
	" Binaykumar	16·4	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Charuchandra.	15·8	Satirpara K. K. Institution.
	" Gopalchandra.	16	Hindu School.

*Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
480	Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra	14·10	Taki Government School.
	" Kalimohan*	16·2	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	" Kaliprasanna	17·10	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Krishnachandra	15	Sylhet Govt. High School
	" Lambodar	20·5	Purulia Zila School.
	" Monmohan*	14·10	Comilla Zila School.
	" Nanigopal*	17·9	Kalighat High School.
	" Nirmalchandra	13·11	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Panchanan	21·5	Pakur Raj. H. E. School
	" Prakaschandra	17·2	Solaghar H. E. School.
490	" Pramathanath	14·9	Bhaita H. E. School
	" Purnachandra	16·4	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Ramanimohan	18·10	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	" Ramaniranjan	17·1	Saroatali H E. School.
	" Satyakinkar	21·2	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Srischandra	16·10	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	" Sudhirchandra	17·5	Donough H. C. E. School, Jamalpur.
	" Surendranath	19	Oriental Seminary.
	" Taraknath	18	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	" Tarapada	19	Bandgora H E. School. 2nd
500	" Upendrachandra	19·10	Chittagong National Institution.
	Chintamani Guru	19·11	Sambalpur H. E. School
	Chitra Narayan	17·10	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Cohen, R.	18·7	St. Xavier's College.
	Cowell, Pauline	...	Maulmein Govt. High School.
	Dalal, Goshtabihari	17·9	Kotalpur H. E. School.
	Daliluddi Ahmed*	20·3	Dacca Madrasa.
	Dam, Bankimchandra	18·1	Karimganj High School.
	Daolot Shekh	19·6	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.
	Das, Abinashchandra	18·7	Khalispur H. E. School.
510	" Adharchandra	19·4	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Amarnath*	15·10	Chapra Zila School.
	" Anandaprasad	20·2	Mourbhange Raj H. E. School.
	" Anukulkrishna	17	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Asutosh	16	Barisal Zila School.
	" Baikunthanath	17·3	Kosba H. E. School.
	" Balaram	15·2	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Basantakumar	17·10	Manikgang H. E. School.
	" Benudhar	17·6	Tezpur High School.
	" Bhupendranath	19	General Assembly's Institution.
520	" Biharilal	19·10	Sylhet M. C. Collegiate School.
	" Bipinbihari	16·10	Nawabgunj Sridhar Banshidhar School
	" Bisweswar	16·9	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Brajanath	15·1	Pigna H. E. School.
	" Byomkes	18·8	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Chandranath*	22·1	Rajshai Collegiate School.
	" Charuchandra	19	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	" Debendronath	19·5	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Debendranath*	19·5	Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School.
	" Dharanidhar	19·11	Private Student, Roll Bur.P.16
530	" Dinanath	17	Mekligang H. E. School.
	" Dwarikanath	16	Debrugarh High School.
	" Girischandra	16·6	Sylhet M.C. Collegiate School.
	" Girischandra	18·2	Calcutta High School.
	" Golakchandra*	18	Katak Mission H. E. School.
	" Golapchandra	18·9	Tezpur High School.
	" Haladhar	18·8	Muradnagar Durgaram H. E. School.
	" Hemchandra	16	Silchar High School.
	" Janardan	19·3	Purulia Zila School.
	" Janendranath	19·6	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
540	" Jogendrachandra	17·11	Patiya High School.
	" Jogendramohan	16·11	Private Student, Roll Dac.P.11
	" Jogendranath	20	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Jyotindranath	19·4	Mankar H. E. School.
	" Kalibilas	17·5	Oriental Seminary.
	Das, Krishnaram	19	Private Student, Roll Gau.P.2.
	" Krishakamal	14·6	Hindu School.
	" Lakshmanchandra	17·6	Belpukur High School.
	" Lalitmohan	17·10	Serampur Union Institution.
	" Manmathanath	18·6	Mourbhanj Raj H. E. School.
550	" Monomohan	19·6	Bongaon H. E. School.
	" Mohinimohan	16·1	Malda Zila School.
	" Nabinchandra*	16·7	Malda Zila School.
	" Nagendranath, I	14·11	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Nalinimohan	20·3	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	" Narendramohan	19·11	Private Student, Roll.Dac.P.4
	" Narendranath	16·2	Sodepur H. E. School.
	" Nirendralal	17·1	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Nityananda*	19·10	Balasore Zila School.
	" Praneswar	18·7	Abhayeswari H. E. School.
560	" Purnachandra	20·3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Rajanikanta*	20·7	Mekligang H. E. School.
	" Rajanikanta	20·7	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Rajanimohan*	15·8	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	" Rajendrachandra	17·10	Karimganj High School.
	" Rajendrakumar	18·10	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	" Sachindranath	17	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Sailendranath	14	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Satischandra	19·6	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Satischandra I	15·6	Khalispur H. E. School.
570	" Satischandra	17·3	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
	" Satyendralal	19	Habiganj High School.
	" Surendrakumar	19·4	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	" Surendramohan	19·2	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Surendramohan*	18	Maharajgang Merchant's H. E. School.
	" Sureschandra	17·3	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	Dasadhikari, Nabakrishna	20	Pauchetgarh H. E. School.
	Dasdhupi, Bisweswar	17·10	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	Dasghosh, Balaram	18	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	Dasgupta, Asutosh	17·5	Jorhat Govt. H. School.
580	" Asutosh	16·5	W. B. Union Institution, Wazirpur.
	" Atulchandra	14·5	Kartikpur H. E. School.
	" Bhupendrachandra	17·9	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Bhupendrakumar	17·10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Bhushanchandra	19·4	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Binaybhushan	14·10	W. B. Union Institution, Wazirpur.
	" Chunilal	15·3	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Dhirendranath	15·4	Banari H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath	16·8	Bhanga H. E. School.
	" Indubhushan*	14·1	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
590	" Jibananda	15·1	Palamau Zila School.
	" Jnanadasankar*	18	Bogra Zila School.
	" Jnanendranath*	14·6	Jessore Zila School.
	" Jogeschandra	22·1	Barisal Zila School.
	" Kaminikumar	16·11	Ditto.
	" Kshirodchandra	16·9	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Manmohan	15·8	Khulna Zila School.
	" Matilal	16·2	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	" Nagendrachandra*	20	Magura H. E. School.
	" Nalinikumar	18·3	Bhola H. E. School.
600	" Nandakisor	19·5	Purulia Zila School.
	" Nirmalchandra	15·9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Praphullakumar	17·9	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Prafullakumar	14·11	Barisal Zila School.
	" Rajendranath	17	Sholak Victoria H. E. School.
	" Sachindrakumar	16	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Sanatkamal	16·6	Hindu School.
	" Surathnath	15·2	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Surendramohan	20·11	Bogra Zila School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Dasgupta, Surendranath.	15	Chittagong H. E. School.
610	" Upendramohan.	18-3	Silchar High School.
	Datta, Akhilchandra	18-5	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	" Akshaykumar	17-3	Imperial Seminary.
	" Amulyacharan*	18-5	Hindu School.
	" Annadacharan*	17-10	Comilla Zilla School.
	" Anukulchandra	15-10	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	" Aswinikumar	20-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Atulchandra	16-8	Saran Academy.
	" Atulkrishna	18-2	Narail Victoria Collegiate School
	" Baidyanath, II	16-4	Bagati H. E. School.
620	" Baniprasad	16	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Basantakumar*	18-9	Pandra H. E. School.
	" Bhupendranath	17	Banagram Century Institution.
	" Bibhutibhushan*	19-9	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Bipinbihari	19-9	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Bipinchandra	17-1	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Chandrasekhar*	16-11	Syamagram M. K. H. E. School.
	" Charuchandra	15-11	Silchar High School.
	" Charuchandra	17	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	" Debdas	15-10	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
630	" Debendrachandra.	17	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Debendranath*	17	Mankar H. E. School.
	" Dulaldas	15-6	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Ganeschandra	18-9	Jorhat Govt. H. School.
	" Haridas	17-8	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Hiralal	16-8	Hindu School.
	" Jnanendranath	17-1	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
	" Jogendranath	17-8	Silchar High School.
	" Jogendranath*	14-3	Hutwa Eden School.
	" Kalimohan*	17-1	Bajrojogini H. E. School.
640	" Kaminikumar	21-10	Brahmanbaria A. H. E. School.
	" Kesabchandra	15-9	Khankhanapur S. M. Institute.
	" Krishnakamal	15-8	Pabna Zila School.
	" Kshetramohan	16-1	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Mahimchandra	15-4	Midnapore Collegiate School.
	" Manasacharan	16-2	P. K. Institution, Kirtipasa.
	" Manoranjan	16-11	Feni H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath	17-11	Khulna Zila School.
	" Nilratan*	15-1	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Nirmalchandra	17-1	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
650	" Nripendranath	13-11	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	" Pramathanath	19-3	Sirajganj Victoria H. E. School.
	" Praphullachandra.	18-7	Silchar High School.
	" Praphullakumar	17-2	Raniganj H. E. School.
	" Priyagobinda*	17-2	Nagarpur H. E. School.
	" Rabindrakrishna.*	14-11	Hindu School.
	" Radhasyam	16-11	Pingla K. K. Institution.
	" Rajanikanta	19-1	Raipura Rajkisor R. M. Institute.
	" Rajaniranjan	20-1	Chittagong National Institution.
	" Rajendrakisor	20-1	Kisorganj H. E. School.
660	" Rakhalchandra	17-2	Bogra Zila School.
	" Ramdayal	15-6	Bajrajogini H. E. School
	" Rameschandra	19-1	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Ramkrishna*	20-3	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School
	" Saradakumar	16-2	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution
	" Sasibhushan	17-10	Comilla Yusuf H. E. School.
	" Satyacharan*	14-11	Hindu School.
	" Sudhanyakumar	18-5	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Sukumar	11-11	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Surendranath	17-6	Raniganj H. E. School.
670	" Syamacharan	17-3	Salkia A. S. School.
	" Syamacharan	17-11	Rayna H. E. School.

	Dattachaudhuri, Amulyachandra.	16-10	Barisa H. E. School.
	Dattaray, Dhirendranath.	16-3	Chatra H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath.	18-11	Brahmanbaria A. H. E. School.
	Dattagupta, Jatindramohan.	16-11	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	Day, J.	18	General, Assembly's Institution.
	De, Anilkumar	16-7	Morton Institution.
	" Balaichand	16-3	Dupleix College Chandernagar.
	" Hiranyakumar*	20-7	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
680	" Jatindramohan	16	Pabna Institution.
	" Jatindranath	15-10	General Assembly's Institution.
	De, Jibankrishna	17-3	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Jyotishchandra	15-6	Kyekala H. E. School.
	" Kesblal	16-7	Sil's Free College.
	" Kshirendramohan*	15-6	Donough H. C. E. School, Jamalpur.
	" Lakshminarayan	19-1	Serampur Union Institution.
	" Lala Bijaykumar	17	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Maheschandra	18-7	Dhalla H. E School.
	" Manmathnath	17-3	Santipur Oriental Academy.
690	" Nakarilal	15-7	Sil's Free College.
	" Natabar*	15-3	Ghatal H. E. School.
	" Nibaranchhandra*	17-3	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
	" Nisikanta	15-7	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Prabalchandra	17-11	American Methodist Institution.
	" Prasannakumar	21-6	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	" Pulinchandra	21-6	Feni H. E. School.
	" Rajanikanta	19-11	Ditto.
	" Rajanikanta	16-7	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	" Saratchandra*	16-10	Baburhat H. E. School.
700	" Satischandra	17-6	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	" Satyendranath*	14-9	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Subodhchandra	15-9	Hindu School.
	" Surendranath	17-10	Siddheswari H. E. School, Chachartala.
	" Sureschandra	15-6	Chikandi H. E. School.
	" Tarakchandra	17	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	" Tarinicharan	16	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	" Umeschandra	18-3	Brahmanbaria A H. E. School.
	" Upendrachandra	16-10	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Deb, Bipinbihari	21-1	Dacca Kishorilal Jubilee School.
710	" Ganganarayan	18-11	Habiganj High School.
	" Sailendrakrishna	16-1	General Assembly's Institution.
	Debchaudhuri, Kumudbihari.	17-10	Comilla Yusuf H. E. School.
	Debnath, Lalitmohan	17	Lonsing H. E. School.
	Deo Chand Ram	18-4	Arrah Zila School.
	Dhanushdhari Lal	17-1	Ranchi Zila School.
	Dhar, Jyotishchandra	14-11	Narail Sub-divisional H. E. School.
	" Nanigopal	15-1	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Rajanikanta	20-9	Baradi H. E. School.
	" Sibgobinda	14-9	South Suburban School
720	" W.	17-3	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Dhara, Amulyacharan	15-5	Jaypur Fakirdas High School.
	Digambar Sahay	24-2	Banka H. E. School.
	Dilawar Hossain	16-11	Albert Collegiate School.
	Dinda, Srinibas	20-7	Contai H. E. School.
	Dolai, Purnananda	18-8	Jorhat Government H. E. School.
	Drouven, L.	16-2	St Xavier's College.
	Dukhiram Nandan	17	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Dwarka Nath	16-9	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Dwarka Prasad	15	Madhipura Shirres Institution
730	Eliatamby, S. N.	18-10	Bishop's Collegiate School.
	Emdad Ali*	17-7	Pabna Institution.
	Endrick Son	17-2	Shillong Government High School.
	Fariduddin Ahmad	20-10	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Fazlar Rahaman Kazi	18-9	Bhola H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Fernandes, J. P. M.	20-10	St. Xavier's College.
	Francis, A. B.	16-4	St John's College S. P. G. Rangoon.
	Ganes Prasad	19-1	South Suburban School.
	Gain, Bijaykrishna	18-2	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	Gangopadhyay, Aloknath.	21-9	Aryya Mission Institution.
740	" Bankimchandra.	18-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bibhutibhushan	14-6	Nazira Aided High School.
	" Bijaymadhab.*	17	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
	" Hariprasanna	16-11	C. M. S. High School. Bhagalpur
	" Heramba chandra.	16-5	Feni H. E. School.
	" Jitendranath.	17	Khalia Rajaram Institution.
	" Jogeschandra.*	14-5	Halisahar H. School.
	" Makhanlal.	16-10	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	" Manindrabhushan.	17-4	D. C. Institution, Lakshmipasa.
	" Mukundalal.*	16-1	Puri Zila School.
750	" Nisikanta.	20-3	Jhaparda Duke Institution.
	" Phakirchandra.	19-4	Ditto.
	" Prabhatchandra.	17-2	Brahma Boy's Boarding and Day School.
	" Pramathanath.	18-6	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Ramkrishna.	15-11	Belpukur High School.
	" Santoshkumar.	15-3	Haripal Gurudayal Institution.
	" Saranjan.	18-6	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Sris-chandra.	16-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Surendranarayan.	19-7	Mursidabad Nawab's High School.
	" Tulsidas.	17-10	Bagati H. E. School.
760	Gartia, Natabara*	17-7	Sambalpur H. E. School.
	Ghanimatullah*	15-7	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Ghatak, Bisweswar*	19-9	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Indubhushan	14-7	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Jyotishchandra	16-7	South Suburban School.
	" Prabhatnath	20-1	Arrah Zila School.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	16-9	Mekliganj H. E School.
	" Amulyachandra	18	Chaibasa Zila School.
	" Amulyaratan	17-10	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	" Anandagopal	17-11	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
770	" Asutosh	18-5	Kasba H. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar	20-1	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Aswinikumar	21	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Atulchandra*	19-3	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	" Bhagirathicharan.	15	Dupleix College, Chandernagore.
	" Bhimapada	15	Pabna Zila School.
	" Bhubanmohan	15	Sri Krishna Pathsala.
	" Bibhutibhushan	19-2	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Bibhutiranjan	17-8	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Bijaykumar	18-3	Private Student, Roll. Cal. P. 7.
780	" Birendramohan	18-1	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bishnucharan*	17-2	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Bishnudas	18-5	Khaliskhali Magura S. C. Institution.
	Ghosh, Birendranath	15-2	Hughli Branch School.
	Ghosh, Dhirendranath	17-2	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Digendrakumar	21-4	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	" Gauramohan	18	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Gobindachandra	17-3	Sri Krishna Pathsala.
	" Gopalchandra	13-11	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Harendrakumar	15-9	Dacca Pogose School.
790	" Hemchandra	15-11	Jenkins' School, Cooch Behar.
	" Herambachandra.	13-1	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Induprabha	...	Diocesan Mission High School.
	" Iswarchandra*	17-11	Hindu School.
	" Jaminikanta	19-1	Sasimukhi H. E. School, Hemnagar.
	" Jaminikanta*	14-9	Jessore Zila School.
	" Jatindramohan	14-4	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath, II	18-3	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Jatindranath*	17-4	Arambag H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath	16	Basirhat H. E. School.
800	" Jitendranath	16-5	Khagole E. I R. Aided H. E. School.
	" Jitendranath	17-2	Idilpur H. E. School.
	" Jnanendranath	17-10	Sil's Free College.
	" Jyotishchandra	21	Noakhali P. N. High School.
	" Jyotischandra	16-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Kalachand*	17-10	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Kamalkrishna	17-5	Kalighat High School.
	" Krishnabihari	16-6	Baruipur H. E. School.
	" Kshitischandra	16-11	Kandi H E. School.
	" Kumudinikanta	17	Ajhapur H. E. School.
810	" Lalbihari*	14-6	Ukhara H. E. School.
	" Manmathanath	16	Central Collegiate School.
	" Manomohan	17-9	Babulia J S. H. E. School.
	" Manoranjan	10-11	Banaripara Union Institution
	" Mohinimohan	15	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	" Mrityunjay	17-11	Maju R. N Bose's High School.
	" Nalinikanta	23	Narali Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Nareschandra*	13-11	Dankuria H. E School.
	" Nibaranchandra	18-4	Comilla Yusuff H E. School.
	" Nilkanta	17-5	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
820	" Nityagopal*	15-6	Oriental Seminary.
	" Pareshnath	16-9	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	" Prabodhchandra	17-11	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Pramathabushan.*	17-5	Sammilani Institution, Jessore.
	" Pramodkumar	14-7	Doveton College.
	" Prantosh*	17-10	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
	" Praphullakrishna.*	16-3	Donough H. C. E. School, Jamalpur.
	" Radhakinkar*	18	Raniganj H. E. School.
	" Radharanjan	17-3	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	" Radhasyam*	19-1	Birbhum Zila School.
830	" Rakhalchandra	19	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Rameschandra*	17-11	Jenkins' School, Cooch-Behar.
	" Rashbihari	17-4	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	" Rebatiranjan*	16-8	Patiya High School.
	" Sachindranath	16-6	Searsol H. E. School.
	" Sachindranath	17	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Sailendranath	15-11	Banaripara Union Institution.
	" Sakhanath	16-2	Naloha H. E. School.
	" Sarojkumar*	16-5	Oriental Seminary.
	" Sarojmohan	18-1	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
840	" Satishchandra*	19-3	Central Collegiate School Calcutta.
	" Sitanath	14	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Srishchandra	21-3	D. C. Institution, Lakshmipasa.
	" Srishchandra	18-9	Tala B. De Institution.
	" Sudhansuchandra	14-5	Ulpur P. C. H. E. School.
	" Sudhirkrishna	21-4	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	" Surapati	14-3	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.

*Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Ghosh, Surendramohan*	16·11	Syamagram M. K. H. E. School.
	" Surendranath	18·6	Malda Zila School.
	" Surendranath	19·9	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
850	" Sureschandra	16·1	Puri Zila School.
	" Syamsundar	14·5	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Upendrakisor	15·10	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Upendranath	15·8	Sarisa H. E. School
	Ghoshdastidar, Subodhchandra.	16·2	Gabha H. E. School.
	" Upendranath.	14·4	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Nalinkumar	16·1	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Surendranath	17	Hindu School
	" Surendranath	15·9	Uluberia H. E. School.
	Ghulam Murtuza	16·9	Burdwan Municipal School.
860	Gokul Prasad	16·1	Patna City School.
	Gopal Das	18	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Gorakh Tewari	25·3	Mozufferpur B. B. Collegiate School.
	Goswami, Bijaygopal	17·8	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Bipinbihari	18·5	Netrakona Dutt High School.
	" Brajabihari*	16·6	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	" Chandrakanta	19·2	Abhayeswari H E. School.
	" Jnanendranath	17·3	Chatra H. E School.
	" Jogendramohan.	16·4	Araihazar H. E. School.
	" Jogeschandra	19·4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
870	" Madhusudan	18·4	Donough H. C E. School, Jamalpur.
	" Pramodbihari*	16	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	" Rabindranath	19·1	Chatra H. E. School.
	" Ranendrakrishna.	18·6	Oriental Seminary.
	" Tarakbandhu	15·5	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Upendranath	17·7	Pandra H. E. School.
	G. Puckirisawmy	18·2	St John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Gudar Lall	17·9	Gava Zila School.
	Guha, Abinaschandra	14·6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bimalacharan*	17·6	Munshiganj H. E. School.
880	" Birajaprasanna	19·1	P. K. Institution, Kirtipasa.
	" Birajasankar	13·8	Gauhati Cotton Collegiate School
	" Girijasankar*	16·8	Gauhati Cotton Collegiate School.
	" Harendrakumar	15·6	City Collegiate School, M. Branch
	" Harendranath	15·7	Gabha H. E. School
	" Jatindralal	20	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	" Jibendranath	18·3	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	" Jnanendranath	21·2	City Collegiate School, M. School.
	" Jogeschandra	16·7	Khulna Zila School.
	" Jyotishchandra	16·9	Dinajpur Zila School.
890	" Kritantakumar	18·9	Barisal Zila School
	" Nalinisankar	17·2	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Rameschandra	15·10	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Sasindrakumar	17·8	Darjeeling High School.
	" Sureschandra	15·2	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	Guhathakurta, Bhubanmohan.	18·7	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath.	20·6	Banaripara Union Institution.
	Gupta, Amarnath	18·3	Private Student, Roll Dac. P. 3
	" Annadakumar	17	Comilla Zila School.
	" Aswinikumar	17·1	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
900	" Bankubihari*	18	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Chittaranjan	19·10	Morton Institution.
	" Dhirendranath	19·2	Santosh Jahanbi H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath	19·9	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Gaurgobinda	15	Sil's Free College
	" Girijanandan	17·8	Khagra L M. S. School.
	" Gorachand	16·1	Kotalpur H. E. School.
	" Haricharan	19·9	Baisari H. E. School.
	" Kalidas	18·4	Sasimukhi H. E. School, Hemnagar.
	Gupta, Lalitmohan*	15·9	Dumka Zila School.
910	" Niradbaran	19·5	Sylhet M. C Coll. School.
	" Nityaranjan	16·7	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Priyanath	15·11	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	" Sailaja*	..	Bethune Collegiate School.
	" Sukumar	17	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Surendranath	19·10	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	" Utpalkumar	15·6	Bhola H. E. School.
	Hajra, Jugalkisor	16	Jaypur Fakirdas High School.
	" Nagendranath*	16·1	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	" Narendranath	14·1	Burdwan Municipal School.
920	" Sureschandra	20·4	Kagram H. E. School.
	Haldar, Jyotirmay	16	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Nalinikumar*	17·10	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Narendranath*	18·2	Hindu School.
	" Prabodhkumar	18	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	" Praphullakumar	17·3	Khulna Zila School.
	" Purnachandra	21·3	Phultala Union H. E. School.
	" Rameschandra	15·3	Hindu School.
	" Satyacharan	17·10	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	Hanuman Prasad	17·7	Bihar H. C E. School.
930	Haoladar, Nalinimohan	16·10	Patna Institution.
	Harihar Prasad	17·8	L.P.H.E. School, Beguserai.
	Harihar Prasad	18·10	Monghyr Training Academy.
	Hor, Bimacharan	21·3	Irphala K. M. Institution.
	Hudh, Pyarimohan	20	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	Hudson, E.	15·3	St. Xavier's College.
	Imdad Ali	18	Araria H E. School.
	Indra Bahadur Basnyat	16·10	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Izzatulla Mia*	17·5	Pabna Zila School.
	Jadupati Sahay	15·1	South Subarban School.
940	Jagannath Prasad	20·9	Patna City School.
	Jagannath Sahay	18·11	Chapra Zila School.
	Jaleswar Prasad	16·6	Gopalganj Victoria M. H. E. School.
	Janak Sinha	20·7	Mozufferpur B. B. Collegiate School.
	Janakee Sinha	18·6	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
	Jash, Saratchandra*	18·2	Torekona H. E. School.
	Jaymangal Prasad	16·9	Gaya Zila School
	Jha, Hrishikes	19·2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Jibannath	19	Godda Coronation H. E. School.
	Joardar, Sureschandra	19·2	Kushtia H. E. School.
950	Joseph A. Devanayagam.	22·9	Private Student, Roll Ran. P. I.
	Jugalkisor Saran	17·1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Jwala Singh Hamal	20·3	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Kailash Lall	19·4	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Kakoty, Kamalanath	17·2	Debrugrah High School.
	Kalita, Nandaram	17·5	Mangaldai Aided High School.
	Kamalbas Narayan	18·1	Chapra Zila School.
	Kamaleswari Prasad.	20·5	Madhipura Shirres Institute.
	Kamaleswari Prasad	18	L. P. H. E. School, Begusaria.
	Kanhaiya Lal	20	Patna M. A. A. School.
960	Kanungo Balaram	17	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Kar, Birendrakumar	20·7	R. K. Edward Institution, Bajitpur.
	" Jatindramohan	19·10	Oriental Seminary.
	" Jatindramohan*	15·1	Dupleix College, Chandernagore
	" Nalinbihari	16	Howrah H. C. E. Bible School.
	" Narayanchandra	17·3	Hindu School.
	" Paresnath	16	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Prabodhchandra	16·5	Bhola H. E. School.
	" Sailendranath	15·8	Chapra Zila School.
	" Srischandra*	18	Khalia Rajaram Institution.
970	Karfarma, Dasarathi	19	Godda C. H. E. School.
	Kargupta, Jatindramohan.	17·1	Puthia P. N. H. E. School.
	Karmakar Sibkisor	19·11	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	Kazi Abdur Rashid	18·10	Dacca Madrasa.
	Kazi Hosain Reza	17·4	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	Kesho Dayal	16·6	Gaya Zila School.
	Khandait Jaminibhushan.	18·11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Khodabaksh Mollah	16·10	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach.
	Kolay, Rajendranath	20·5	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.

*Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Konar, Gobindaprasad	14·4	Palasdanga H. E. School.
980	„ Tinkari	15·7	Bhastara H. E. School.
	Krishna Dutt	18·9	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Kuldip Sinha	19	Samastipur H. E. School.
	Kumar Kanakendranarayan.	18·1	Jenkin's School, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Satischandra	15·3	Belilios Institution.
	Kundu, Atulchandra	18	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Atulkrishna	16·11	Amla Sardarpur H. E. School.
	„ Bamacharan	17·10	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Bisharayan	16·6	Itachuna S. N. Institution.
	„ Jagadiswar	19·5	B. L. Free Institution, Bainchee.
990	„ Kesablal	21·4	Magura H. E. School.
	„ Mahadeb	17·5	Rai K. P. Pal Bahadur's Free H. E. School.
	„ Narendrakumar	18·2	Sirajgange Victoria H. E. School
	„ Sasibhushan	20·3	Raja Suryya Kumar Institution, Rajbari.
	Kyaw Din	18	Moulmein Government High School.
	Laha, Anantadeb*	16·8	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Chandraprabha	..	Christ Church School.
	Lahiri, Anandaprasanna	19·1	Hindu School.
	„ Arunlal	16·11	Malda Zila School.
	„ Dineschandra	19	Mymensingh Zila School.
1000	„ Radhikaranjan*	18·2	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Paramananda	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Priyanath	14·5	Ranigange H. E. School.
	„ Srisnarayan	19·7	Dighapatya P. N. H. School.
	Lakshmi Narayan	15	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Lala, Debi Prasad	17·4	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Jogeschandra	15·2	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Saratkumar	15·8	Birbhum Zila School.
	Lalita Prasad	17·3	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Lao Htin Tek	20	General Assembly's Institution
1010	Lekh Narayan Lal Dass	16·7	Supaul Williams H. E. School.
	Leo Po Lay	21	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	L. Gwan Shain	19·2	St. Patrick's Institution, Moulmein.
	L. Htin Wah	18·2	Moulmein Government High School.
	Madak, Ramkrishna*	18·4	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	Madanmohan Lall	21·10	Patna City School.
	Mahabeer Prasad	16·10	Monghyr Training Academy.
	Mahammad Shansuzzoha.	18·6	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	Mahammad Hossain	17·9	Birbhum Zila School.
	Mahammad Shamsul Huda.	14·5	Bhagalpur Zila School.
1020	Mahammad Yakub Jomadar.*	18·10	Goalanda High School.
	Mahanti, Duryyodhan	19·9	Private Student, Roll Kat. P. 3.
	„ Sridhar	15·11	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Sudarsan	18·10	Puri Zila School.
	Mahapatra, S. K.	16·6	Bishop's Collegiate School.
	Mahendra Parsad	16·11	Arrah Zila School
	Maheshwar Prashad	18·1	Monghyr Zila School.
	Mahindra Prasad, I*	22·10	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Mahiuddin Ahamed	21·3	Pabna Zila School.
	Mahi-uddin Khan	18	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar.
1030	Mahmud Ali Choudhery	19·1	Rangpur Zila School.
	Mahommed Gholam Hosein.	20·11	Sathkania H. E. School.
	Mahommed Mahmud Alam.	17·10	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Maiti, Bankimbihari	19·10	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Digambar	19·3	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Maitra, Bijanbihari	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Gangacharan*	18·5	Raja Suryyakumar Institution, Rajbari.
	„ Hiralal	16·5	Goalanda High School.
	„ Jnanendramohan.	19	Bogra Zila School.
	Maitra, Jogendramohan	16·6	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
1040	„ Jogeschandra*	17·5	Private Student, Roll Bha. P. 3.
	„ Kalipada*	15·10	Pabna Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	18·1	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Pramodachandra.	17	Mathabnanga H. E. School.
	„ Ramprasad	17·11	Salkia A. S. School.
	„ Sachindranath	15·6	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	M. A Jalil	15·11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Majduddin Ahmed	17·6	Sylhet Government High School.
	Majilya, Gopeschandra	17·9	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Majumdar Ajaykumar	17·4	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
1050	„ Bhubaneswar.	19·11	Sirajgange Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Debendrachandra.	14·10	Mitra Institution.
	„ Dinanath	18·11	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	„ Dwijendranath.	16·11	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Gobindamohan.*	18·10	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Harendrakumar.	18	Saidpur H. E. School.
	„ Hridaynath	16·11	Pabna Institution.
	„ Jadunath	19·11	Jenkins' School, CoochBehar.
	„ Jatindrakumar.	15·11	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School
	„ Jogeschandra.	16·1	Hasanali Jubilee H. E. School, Chandpur.
1060	„ Karunadas	18·6	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Manomohan	14·5	Comilla Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath.*	16·6	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Nagendranath.	17	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Nagendranarayan	17·3	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Nakuleswar.*	16·3	Palang High School.
	„ Nibaranchandra.	17·11	Kotalpur H. E. School.
	„ Nripatinath	13·11	Babulia J S H. E. School.
	„ Prabhatchandra.	18·10	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Prakasnath	15·2	Kurigram H. E. School.
1070	„ Siddharatha krishna.	15·9	Krisnnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Tripureswar	18·4	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	Malakar, Krishnalal	16·9	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Upendrachandra	19	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	Mallik, Atulbihari	14	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	„ Baidyanath	18	Matherun Nabinchandra Institution.
	„ Bhagyadhar	17·3	Hare School.
	„ Chandicharan	15·11	Sri Krishna Pathsala.
	„ Gopalchandra	17·10	Matherun Nabinchandra Institution.
	„ Indrachandra*	19	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
1080	„ Narayandas	21·1	Konnagar H. E. School.
	„ Niradchandra*	16·5	South Suburban School.
	„ Prabhaschandra.*	14·1	Amta H. E. School.
	„ Purnachandra	17·9	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Surendranath	18·3	Jara H. E. School.
	Mandal, Bholanath*	20·2	Contai H. E. School.
	„ Goshthabihari	18·4	Nakrakonda H. E. School.
	Mandal, Jitendranath	18·6	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	„ Jitendranath	16	Serampur College.
	„ Kalipada	18·1	New Indian School.
1090	„ Prabhaschandra	18·3	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Radhakanta	16·6	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Satischandra*	19·1	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.

*Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Mandal, Satyakinkar	20-8	Private student, Roll Bur P. 21.
	„ Sibanandan	15	Madhipura Shirres Institute.
	Manmohan Jha	18-10	Private Student, Roll Pat. P. 6
	Manna, Rajendranath	16-5	Janai Training School.
	Mat, Bhutnath	19-3	Santipur Oriental Academy.
	Maulik, Satischandra	16-11	Morton Institution.
	Maung Ba Aung	18-4	Thazi Government High School.
1100	Maung Ba Hpu	20	Municipal High School Bassein.
	Maung Ba Saung	18-6	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Baing	19-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Ba Thaw	18-9	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Maung Hnit	18-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Hpo	17-2	St. Peter's High School, Mandalay.
	Maung Kywe	19	Municipal High School, Bassein.
	Maung Myint	18-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Sein	18-3	Minbu Government High School.
	Maung Po Shain	18-4	Mandalay A. B. M. Boy's H School.
1110	Maung Sint	20-3	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon
	Maung Taik	20-9	Mandalay A. B. M. Boy's H. School.
	Maung Tsaw Nan	17-1	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Maung Ye	15-4	Mandalay A. B. M. Boy's H. School.
	Md. Habibur Rahaman Khan.*	20-6	Darjeeling High School.
	Md. Ishtiaque Hossain	19-1	Monghyr Zila School.
	Md. Moslemuddin Khan	18-6	M. A. O. H. School, Karatiya.
	Md. Shoaib	15-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Md Siddeeque	18-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Medini Prasad	19	Monghyr Training Academy
1120	Mehadi Hassain	16-11	Purnea Zila School.
	Mg. Gyi	18-2	Municipal High School, Prome.
	Mg. Maung	16-4	Municipal High School Prome.
	Mg. Pe	17	Municipal High School, Bassein.
	Mg. Po Sein	19-3	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein
	Mg. Sein Tin	17-8	Maulmein Government High School.
	Middya, Priyanath	19-6	Birsinha Bhagabati Vidyalay.
	Misra, Chandi Prashad	15-1	Patna City School.
	„ Dibakar	23-1	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Gopinath	18-3	Dhenkanal H. E. School.
1130	„ Hemchandra	17-5	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Lingaraj	20-3	Puri Zila School.
	„ Loknath	15-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Satyakinkar	18	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Siddhinath	18-1	Supaul Williams H. E. School.
	„ Sridhar	18-2	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Vishnudyal	18-10	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Mitra, Apurbakrishna	18-4	Morton Institution.
	„ Ashutosh	16-4	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Ashutosh*	1[illegible]-5	Narayanganj H. C. E. School.
1140	„ Basantakumar	17-3	Donough H. C. E. School, Jamalpur.
	„ Bhupatinath	15-6	Naihati Mahendra School.
	„ Bhupendranath	20	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Brajendranath	15-10	Amta H. E. School.
	„ Chandicharan*	14	Hindu School.
	„ Debendranath	16-5	Ditto.
	„ Dhirendranath	15-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Girindranath	17-7	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Harendralal	17-11	Morton Institution.
	„ Haridas	14-6	Metropolitan Institution.
1150	„ Jatindranath	16-2	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	Mitra, Jatindranath	19-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Jnanendrakumar*	15-10	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Jnanranjan	16-5	Kartikpur H. E. School.
	„ Jogananda	18-2	Morton Institution.
	„ Jyotishchandra	19-4	Central Collegiate School.
	„ Kasipati	17-4	Hare School.
	„ Ladlimohan	15-9	Sil's Free College.
	„ Lalitmohan	16-11	Baharu H E. School.
	„ Makhanlal	15-8	Midnapur Collegiate School
1160	„ Manoranjan*	14	Krishnagar C. M. S. H. E. School.
	„ Munindrakumar	17-11	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Narendranath	15-8	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Nirmalchandra	15	Mitra Institution.
	„ Nirmalchandra	16	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Nripendranath	15-5	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Panchanan	20-8	Jharia H E. School
	„ Phanindranath	16-11	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	15-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Prabhaskrishna	18-3	Bhagalpur Zila School.
1170	„ Prabhatchandra	19-6	Bagnan H E. School.
	„ Prakaschandra	17-11	Hindu School
	„ Praphullachan	15-6	Kesab Academy.
	„ Pratulchandra	15-3	Madhipura Shirres Institute.
	„ Ranjankumar	16	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sachchidananda	18-9	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Sachindranath	16-3	Trannath H. E. School.
	„ Sailendranath	17-2	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Somendrakumar	13-11	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Sudhansukumar	15-8	Burdwan Municipal School.
1180	„ Susilkumar	18-10	Hindu School.
	„ Syamacharan*	16-4	Hare School.
	Mohammad	16-6	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Mohammad Abdul Karim.	22-1	Sasimukhi H. E. School, Hemnagar.
	Mohammad Abdullah*	17-3	Pabna Zila School.
	Mohammad Hossain	17	Shahzadpur H E School.
	Mohammad Mazaherul Hasun	18-1	Monghyr Zila School.
	Mohammad Nuruddin	19-10	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Mohammad Yusuf	17-5	Gopalganj Victoria M. H. E. School.
	Mohamad Zainul Abdeen.	14-10	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
1190	Mohamud Abdur Rafay.	16-10	Ditto.
	Mohanlal Murmoo*	21-3	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
	Mohatabuddin Ahmed	19-1	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	Momtazuddin Talukdar.	21-1	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mozharul Islam	14	Noakhali Zila School.
	Muhammad Eunusuddin.	22-3	Dacca Pogose School.
	Muhammed Ilahi Bakhsh.	19-11	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Omaraddin.	21-11	Basirhat H. E. School.
	Muhammad Saifuddin	18-10	Rol C.M. Tayyib Institution.
	Muhammad Sayeeduddin	19-6	Bankipur A. S. School.
1200	Mukerji Asalata		Diocesan Mission High School.
	Mukhopadhyay Ahibhushan.	15-11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Akshaykumar.	20-1	Satkhira Prannath H. E. School.
	„ Amarendranath	15-4	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	„ Amulyabushan.	17	Bhola H. E. School.
	„ Ardhendusekhar	15-10	Katak Mission H. E. School.
	„ Atulyacharan.*	15-4	Hindu School.
	„ Baidyanath.	18-3	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
	„ Bijaychandra.	15-10	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Bimalchandra.	16-11	South Subarban School.

* Passed in Drawing.

1210	Mukhopadhyay, Binaykrishna	19	Amta H. E. School.
	" Bipadbhanjan.	16·7	Chatra H. E. School.
	" Biprendranath.	17·9	Shillong Govt. High School.
	" Bireswar	18·6	South Suburban School.
	" Brajendranath.	20	Bally Rivers Thompson School
	" Byomkes	16·3	B L. Free Institution, Boinchi.
	" Chandiprasad.*	16·9	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Charuchandra.	15·6	Janai Traning School.
	" Debendranath.	19·6	Barahanagar Victoria School
	" Dhirendrakumar.	16·4	Monghyr Training Academy.
1220	" Dwijendrachandra.	17·11	Senhati High School
	" Dwijendrakumar.	17·1	Barisal Zila School.
	" Haricharan.	15·8	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Haridas.	16·5	Prannath H. E. School.
	" Haripada*.	16·10	Maurbhanj Raj H. E. School.
	" Indubhushan.	17·8	Rajagram A. S. School
	" Jagneswar *	17	Chikandi H. E. School.
	" Janardan.	17·5	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	" Kalibrahma.	15·4	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	" Kalipada	17·8	Aryya Mission Institution.
1230	" Karunamay.	17·4	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
	" Khagendranath.	18·5	Hindu School.
	Khagendranath *	17·7	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	" Krishnakinkar.	13	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	" Kshetrakali.*	17·8	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Kshetranath.*	17·2	American Methodist Institution.
	" Kshitishchandra.	16·7	Chuadanga V. J. H. E School
	" Kshitischandra.	16·6	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Kumudbandhu.	19·5	Dubalhati Haranath H. E. School.
	" Kusalkumar.*	16·2	Hare School.
1240	" Lalbihari.	16·5	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Lalitmohan.	17·10	Bhola H. E. School.
	" Mahananda.	15	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
	" Mahendrakumar.	18·1	Dighapatya P. N. H. School.
	" Manimohan.*	19·2	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	" Manoranjan.	17·9	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Manotosh.	15	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	" Mohinimohan.	17·11	Birsinha Bhagabati Vidyalay.
	" Mrigankabhushan.	16·2	South Suburban School.
	" Mrigendranath.	17·2	Metropolitan Institution.
1250	" Nagendranath.	17·9	Ukil's Institution, Dacca.
	" Nagendranath.	18·1	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Nalinibhushan.	16·3	Gobardanga H. E. School.

	Mukhopadhyay, Nalinikanta.	16·9	Kalighat High School.
	" Nalinimohan.	19·2	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Nalinkrishna.	17·5	Hindu School.
	" Narendrakrishna.	19	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Narendranath*.	15·2	Khalia Rajaram Institution.
	" Narendranath.	18·3	Nakrakonda H. E. School.
	" Nripendranarayan.*	15·6	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
1260	" Nripendranath.	19	Matihari Zila School.
	" Nripendranath.	14·10	Halisahar H. School.
	" Pareschandra.	17·9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Phanibhushan *	17·3	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Pramathabhushan.	15·11	Metropolitan Insttiution.
	" Prannath *	15·4	American Methodist Institution.
	" Praphullachandra.	16·1	Bankura Hindu H. E School.
	" Pulinbihari.	16·9	Belilio's Institution.
	" Radhikanath.	15·11	Okersa H. E. School.
	" Raimohan	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
1270	" Ramdas	16	Dibrugarh High School.
	" Rameschandra *	20·2	Panitras H. E. School.
	" Rameschandra.	17·4	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	" Raneschandra.	17	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	" Santoshkumar.	14·5	Jenkins School, Cooch Behar
	" Saradacharan	16·6	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	" Saratkumar .	17·7	Khagra L.M.S. School.
	" Saticharan .	17·10	Modhubani Watson H. E. School
	" Satischandra	19·1	Magura H. E School.
	" Satyaranjan	18·2	Katwa H. E. School.
1280	" Somdeb .	15·7	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	" Someswarprasad.	14	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Subodhchandra	17·4	Janai Training School.
	" Sureschandra	17·2	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	" Sureschandra	17·6	Brahmangaon H. E. School.
	" Syamacharan	15	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	" Umapada .	19·1	Hindu School.
	" Upendrachandra.	15·5	Pabna High School.
	" Upendranath.	17·5	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	Munshi Abdul Aziz .	20·0	Khalispur H. E. School.
1290	Munshi, Jitendranarayan	17·11	Private Student Roll Pat. P. 3.
	Murli Manohar . .	18·1	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Mustaphi, Anantabijay	18·5	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Nag, Bhupatiranjan	16·9	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Charuchandra	19·5	Khulna Zila School.
	" Gaurgopal . .	17·8	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	" Indubushan .	18·2	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Jyotishchandra .	17·10	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	" Pulinbihari . .	15·2	Rangdia H. E. School.
	" Sasibhushan .	16·6	Dacca Collegiate School.
1300	" Satischandra .	22	Silchar High School.
	" Sukumar* . .	16·4	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Naha, Annadaprasad .	17	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Prakaschandra .	17·11	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	Nandan, Nagendranath	18	Oriental Seminary.
	" Subodhchandra	15·9	L. M. S Institution, Bhawanipur.
	Nandi, Bangachandra .	19	Patiya High School.
	" Birendrakisor .	18·11	Mekligang H. E. School.
	" Durgapada .	19·3	Bhajta H. E. School.
	" Haripada .	18·6	Khagra L. M. S. School.

1310	Nandi, Jogeswar	17	Ilsoba Mondlai H. E. School.
	" Lalmohon	21	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	" Madhusudan	17·4	Ripon Collegiate School
	" Mahendralal	20·8	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Monomohan	16	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School.
	" Narahari	18·1	Salkia A. S. School.
	" Prasannakumar	19	Sunamganj Jubilee High School.
	" Surendranath	17·5	Nakipur H. E School.
	" Taraprasanna	18·9	Gangarampur P. K. Institution.
	Narayankrishna-Bhagedikr.	18·3	Patna Collegiate School.
1320	Narbadeswar Prashad Singh	19	Gaya Town School.
	Natesan, G.	24	Private Student Roll Ran P.4.
	Nath, Indrakumar*	18·11	R. K. Jubilee H. School Noakhali.
	" Kalikumar	21·10	Ditto ditto
	" Ramchandra	19·5	Sodepur H E. School.
	Nath Sahai	17·4	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Nathuni Lal	20·11	Bankipur B N. Collegiate School
	Nayak, Nirmalabala		Christ Church School.
	Naynalal Jha	26·1	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Nazir Ahmad	16·4	Calcutta Madrasa.
1330	Nicholas, P.	14·11	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	" W. A.	17·6	Ditto. Ditto
	Niyogi, Aswinikumar	19·2	Puri Zila School.
	" Jitendraprasad	13·3	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Kedarnath	16·1	Khararla H. E. School.
	" Sudhansunath	18·6	Bhaita H. E. School
	Nur Mahammad Saikh	18·7	Kandi H. E. School.
	Pahari Lalitmohan	21·2	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	Pal, Asutosh	18·3	Barrackpur Govt. School.
	" Baburam	18	Private Student Roll Bur. P. 7. (seven.)
1340	" Baikunthanath	18	Bankura Zilla School.
	" Bhupendranath	15	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	" Chandrakisor	18·9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Dwijapada	19	Godda C. H. E. School.
	" Isanchandra	21·11	Narayanganj H E. School.
	" Jyotishchandra*	15·4	Private Student Roll Rac. P. 2.
	" Karalicharan*	18·7	Rai K. P. Pal Bahadur's Free H. E. School.
	" Khagendranath	17·1	South Subarban School, Bhawanipur.
	" Kshirodchandra	19	Teacher Roll Dac. T. 1.
	" Lalitmohan	20·4	Barisal Zilla School.
1350	" Manindranath	20·4	Dinhat H. E. School.
	" Manmohan	16	Sitkhira Paranrath H. E. School.
	" Nadiabasi	20·9	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	" Nanilal	19·6	Seal's Free College.
	" Nisikanta	18·11	Kaliganj Raja Rajendranarayan H E. School
	" Pramathanath	17·2	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Rajendranath	15·6	Barisa H. E. School.
	" Rebatikumar	17·10	Kasba H. E. School.
	" Susilkumar	16·1	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Tulsicharan	14·10	Bhawanipur H. E. School.
1360	Palit Becharam	16·8	Malda Zilla School.
	" Binayendranath	16·9	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Mahendrachandra	19·2	Silchar High School.
	" Sanatkumar	18	Calcutta High School.
	" Susilchandra	14·5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	" Umeschandra	19·5	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Panchanan, Anilchandra	16·9	Puthia P. N. H. E. School.
	Panchu Saikh*	19·5	Rampurhat H. E School.
	Pande, Ramnaresh	19·11	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Pandit Mahendranath*	18·9	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
1370	Panioty, Florence		St. Gregory's School, Dacca.
	Paras Nath	13·11	Gaya Zila School.
	Parmeshwar Jha	18·9	Banka H. E. School.
	Pati, Dasarathi	15·10	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	Patra, Gokulananda*	18	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Pattanayak, Nimaicharan.	20·8	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Paul, M.	22·3	Teacher Roll Mna. 9.

	Penna, B.	17·10	St. Patrick's Institution, Moulmein
	Phani, Nilambar	16·10	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	Phukan, Mokshanath	16	Tezpur H School.
1380	Piri, Surendranath	10·5	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Po Nyoon	16·7	St John's College S. P. G, Rangoon.
	Po Thin	19·4	Ditto. Ditto.
	Prabhoo Nandan Prasad Verma.	19·11	Darbhanga Raj. H. E. School.
	Pramanik, Anandachandra.	17·11	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	" Bhupendranath.	17·2	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	" Bipinchandra	20·3	Dubalhati Haranath H. E. School.
	" Mahendranath	18·4	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Phanindra	20·3	Rol O. M. Tayyib Institution
	" Praphullamay	16·1	Santipur Municipal School.
1390	Purkayastha, Purnachandra.	17·8	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	Pushilal, Jitendranath	20·2	Sholak Victoria H. E. School.
	Radhikaraman Prasad	16·5	Arrah Zila School.
	Rafidin Ahmed*	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Raghunandan Jha	21·3	Supaul Williams H. E. School.
	Raghunath Lal	21·2	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Raghunath Prasad Sinha.	19·10	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Raghunath Prosad	19·9	Ditto. Ditto.
	Rais, Kalipada	19·7	Okersa H. E. School.
	Rajeswari Prasad	18·3	Palamau Zila School.
1400	Rajkishore Narayan	20·4	Gaya Town School.
	Ramabhajan Lall	17·9	Tikari Raj. H. E. School.
	Ramchandra Sahay	15·11	Gaya Zila School.
	Rameshwar Prasad	16·1	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Rameshwar Prasad*	19·5	Chapra Zila School.
	Ramkrishna Lall	20·7	Hazaribagh D. U. M. Collegiate School.
	Ram Narain Prasad	18·11	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	Ramratan Prasad	15·10	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Ramsewak Lal	17·1	Motihari Zila School.
	Ramsewak Sahay	15·11	Ditto. Ditto.
1410	Randhir Prasad	17·9	Arrah Town School.
	Rasiddali Lashkar	18·11	Karimganj High School.
	Raut, Nanigopal	17	Panitras H. E. School.
	Ray, Abhaycharan	17·2	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	" Abinaschandra	18·4	Pabna Institution.
	" Abinashchandra	17·9	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	" Abinaschandra	20·2	Baisari H. E School.
	" Ajitlal	13·10	Puri Zila School.
	" Akshaykumar*	16	Manikganj H E. School.
	" Amritalal	17·11	Nawab's High School Murshidabad.
1420	" Amulyabhushan	15·11	Bankura Zila School.
	" Anantakumar	18·2	Bhanga H. E. School.
	Ray, Annadananda	17	Comilla Zila School.
	" Apurbasankar	16·7	Habiganj High School.
	" Asutosh	14·11	Pabna Zilla School.
	" Aswinikumar	20·6	Okersa H E. School.
	" Baidyanathcharan	15	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur
	" Basantakumar	18	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Bhabanath	16	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Bhupatibhushan	17·11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
1430	" Bibhutibhushan	18·4	Bhajanghat H. E School.
	" Bidhubhushan*	16·6	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Bijaybasanta	19·1	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	" Binodchandra	20·5	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Bishnupada	15·10	Bhaita H. E. School.
	" Chintaharan	18·2	Ghatal H. E. School.
	" Dayamay*	16·8	Duff Collegiate School.
	" Debendrachandra	18·2	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	" Debendranath	16·4	Birbhum Zilla School.
	" Debeschandra	19·2	Private Student, Roll Bar. P. 2.
1440	" Dhirendranath*	16·7	New Indian School.
	" Dineschandra	13·10	Pabna Zilla School.

*Passed in drawing.

	Ray, Dwijendramohan*	18·1	Deoghur H. E. School.
	„ Gatikrishna	16·3	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Goi aldas	16·6	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Haridas*	14·8	Maurbhanj Raj H. E. School.
	„ Hariharprasanna	17·3	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Harischandra	18·7	Chirkunda H. E. School.
	„ Hemchandra*	16·4	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Hrishikes	18·1	Mankar H. E. School
1450	„ Hrishikes	20·2	Ranigani H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranarayan	13·10	Pabna Zi la School.
	„ Jatindranath	15·11	Meherpur H E. School.
	„ Jatischandra	17·1	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Jietndranath	17·4	Bajitpur H. E School.
	„ Jnanendralal	18·11	Bogra Zilla School.
	„ Jnanendranath	18·4	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	„ Jogendranath	17	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	17·11	Edward Institution, Mymensingh.
	„ Jyotirmay*	16·8	Hindu School.
1460	„ Jyotirmayi	...	Mymensingh Alexander Girls H. School.
	„ Kailasnath	19·8	Chnchal Siddheswari Institution.
	„ Kalipada	18·6	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	16·5	Kisorganj H. F. School.
	„ Kesabchandra	17·11	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Kiranbihari	15·10	Balasore Zilla School.
	„ Kiransankar	14·5	Hindu School.
	„ Krishnadas	15·3	Garbhawanipur H. E. School.
	„ Kshirodchandra	15	Baisari H. E. School.
	Kshitischandra	15·7	Pubna Institution.
1470	„ Kumudsankar*	13·5	Hindu School.
	„ Manadakanta	17·3	New Indian School.
	„ Manindranath	13·8	Hare School.
	„ Nagendrakumar*	15·11	Syamagram M. K. H. E. School.
	„ Nagendramohan	16·2	Senhati High School
	„ Nalinikanta	19·6	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Nityaranjan	15·5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	„ Panchanan	17·6	Rangpur Zilla School.
	„ Purnachandra	17·1	Searsole H. E. School.
	„ Pyarilal	20·6	B M. Institution, Barisal.
1480	„ Radhaballabh	15·1	Khagra L. M. S School.
	„ Radhagobinda	16·2	Jangipur H E. School.
	„ Radhapada	16·11	Morton Institution.
	„ Rakhaldas*	15·9	Birbhum Zilla School.
	„ Ramanibhushan	18·6	Kandi H E. School
	„ Ramanimohan II*	18·5	Noakhali Zilla School.
	„ Ramendu*	17·3	South Suburban School.
	„ Rasmohan	17·9	Muktagacha R. K. H. E. School.
	„ Rishibhushan	18·9	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Sajaninath	17·2	Putsuri I P Institution.
1490	„ Satischandra	21·10	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy
	„ Satischandra	18·10	Bhastara H. E. School.
	„ Satyadas	15·9	Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Sisirchandra	16·3	General Assembly's Institution
	„ Sisirkumar*	18·10	Pabna Institution.
	„ Sripatilal	16·5	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	„ Srischandra	15·5	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	„ Srischandra	20·10	Dhalla H. E School.
	„ Subodhchandra	15·1	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Subodhkrishna	16·10	Chittagong Collegiate School.
1500	„ Sudhirkumar	17·10	Central Collegiate School.
	„ Suhridchandra	15·10	Comilla Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Surendranarayan	16·11	Morton Institution.
	„ Surendranath*	15 11	C. M. S. High School, Garden Reach
	„ Surendranath	18·5	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranath	18·11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Sureschandra	20	Manikganj H E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	17·9	Jangipur H E. School.
	„ Syamadas	20·8	Birbhum Zilla School.
	„ Tulasibilas	15·8	Private Student, Roll Bha. P. 4.
1510	„ Umeshchandra	21·5	Kalma Lakshmikanta H. E. School.
	Raybarman Rohinikumar.	20·10	Comilla Zilla School.
	Raychaudhuri, Abinashchandra.	16·9	Ulpur P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Akshaykumar.	17·2	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	„ Barendrakrishna.	20·5	Kalighat High School.
	„ Binaylal	17·1	South Suburban School.
	„ Hajrapada	18·2	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	„ Harendranarayan.	17·8	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Jitendranath.	16·2	Arbalia J. V. H. E. School.
	„ Khagendranath.	19·8	Nawab's High School, Murshibad.
1520	„ Narendrakumar.	19·5	Hindu School.
	„ Praphullanath.*	16·11	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Satischandra.	19·7	Private Student, Roll Gau, P. 5.
	„ Satyendrakumar.	16	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sudhirkumar.	14·6	Sil's Free College.
	„ Surendrachandra.	18·6	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath.*	17·6	Hindu School.
	Reuben Kisku Rapaj*	20·5	Krishnagar C. M. S. H. E. School.
	S. Abdul Aziz	17·11	Patna City School.
	Sadashiv Lal	20	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
1530	Saha, Bijaykumar	21·6	Nasigram H. E. School.
	„ Dineskumar*	16·3	Bera B. B. H. E. School.
	„ Haridas	17	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Jatindramohan	17	Kalighat High School.
	„ Kanailal*	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Kshetralal	15·8	Sirajgange Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Mahendralal*	13·2	Sailkupa H. E. School.
	„ Mahendralal	16·9	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Mahimchandra	22·2	Private Student, Roll D P. 1.
	„ Mukundabihari	16·10	Manikganj H. E. School.
1540	„ Prasannakumar	21	Private Student, Roll Mid. P. 1.
	„ Radhaballabh	14·9	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	„ Radhakrishna	16·3	Malda Zila School.
	„ Syamacharan	18	Hindu School.
	Saikia, Kamalchandra	15·6	Jorhat Govt. H. School.
	„ Kasinath	14·6	Ditto Ditto.
	Samanta, Baradaprasad*	21	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	„ Madangopal	15·11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Pasupati	17·10	Garbeta H. E. School.
	Samuel, A. D.	18·3	St John's College S. P. G., Rangoon.
1550	San Hapy	21·1	Moulmein Govt High School.
	Santra Nogendranath	15·11	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Surendranath*	18	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.
	Sanyal, Bhubaneswar	17·5	General Assembly's Instn.
	„ Bijaygopal	16·6	Khaliskhali Magura S. C Institution.
	„ Brajendrasaran	15·10	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Sanyal, Chandrabhushan	16·1	Jamirta H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath	16·10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Ganeshchandra	18·9	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar
	„ Jaminiranjan	14·4	Krishnagar Collegiate School
1560	„ Kalidas	16·11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Kaliprasad	16·4	Dhubri Govt. High School.
	„ Kshitishchandra	18·10	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	„ Mohinimohan	17·4	Malda Zila School.
	„ Nalinikumar	18·7	Edward Institution, Mymensingh.
	„ Rameshchandra*	17·5	Sherpur Diamond Jubilee H. E. School.
	„ Santoshkumar*	16·11	Purnea Zila School.
	„ Surendramohan	17·5	Khalispur H. E. School.
	„ Suryyakumar	17·5	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	[illegible], Sisubar	24	R. B. Institution, Bidyanandakati.
1570	[illegible], Ambikaprasanna	18	Lakshman[illegible] H. E. School.
	„ Anadinath	15·3	Arrah Zila School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Sarkar, Anathkrishna	17	Indas High School.
	„ Arabinda*	17-2	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	„ Baidyanath	15-9	Jamtara Jang Bahadur Coronation School.
	„ Bankimchandra	13-10	Pabna Institution
	„ Bhupatibhushan	20-4	Meherpur H. E. School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	15-10	Morton Institution.
	„ Bijavkrishna	15	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Charuchandra	16-10	Garbeta H. E. School.
1580	„ Chintaharan	16-9	Bhanga H E. School.
	„ Digendranath	16-10	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Dwijeschandra	17-4	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Gopiballabh*	15	Dacca Kishorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Jagatpati	15-11	Gobordanga H. E. School.
	„ Jatindranath	19-2	Basirhat H. E. School.
	„ Jyotikumar	15-3	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Kedarnath	15-2	Teota Academy.
	„ Kshitischandra	16-11	Mugkalyan H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	18-10	Dasghara High School.
1590	„ Manindralal	14	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Manindranath	21-8	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath	18-6	Brahmangaon H. E. School.
	„ Nikunjabihari	14-5	Bhagyakul Harendralal H. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	17-10	Chakdighi Saradaprasad Institution.
	„ Radhaballabh	18	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Radhagobinda*	18-4	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	„ Radharaman*	19-3	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Rameschandra	17	American Methodist Institution.
	„ Ramrenu	17-3	Indas High School.
1600	„ Rasamay	15-2	Hazaribagh D. U. M. Collegiate School.
	„ Saradacharan	16-4	Feni H. E. School
	„ Satischandra	17-11	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	„ Srischandra	18-9	L. M. S Institution, Bhawnipur.
	„ Srischandra	17	Hindu School.
	„ Surendranath	18	Bhola H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	19	Pabna Institution.
	Sarma, Baikunthachandra.	17-8	Sylhet M. C. Collegiate School.
1610	„ Kisorimohan	21-3	Silchar High School.
	„ Taranath	19-9	Jorhat Govt H. School.
	Sarmabaruya, Durganarayan.	18-7	Sibsagar Bezbarua H. School.
	Sarmah, Chandranath	17-6	Tezpur H. School.
	„ Durgadhar	16	Debrugarh High School.
	Sarmasarkar, Saradakinkar.	16-1	Dinhata H. E. School.
	Satyanarain Lal	16-1	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Sayeedal Hassain	18-1	Salar Edward H. E. School.
	Sen, Amalendu	16-6	Goalpara Prithiram H. School.
	„ Amarendranath*	15-8	Hindu School.
	„ Anantabhushan	17-10	Habiganj High School.
	„ Annadacharan	17	Chittagong H. E. School.
1620	„ Arunchandra	14-4	Private Student, Roll Hug P. 5.
	„ Basantakumar	17-5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Bijaykesab	16-3	Hindu School
	„ Debendranath	14-2	Goalunda High School.
	„ Dhirendranath	17-9	Hindu School.
	„ Dwijeschandra	17-3	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Gaurlal	13-11	Hindu School.
	„ Gokulchandra	17-10	St. Mary's School, Bhawanipur.
	„ Harendrachandra*	15-1	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Harischandra	16	Chittagong Collegiate School.
1630	„ Jatindramohan	18-7	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Jitendralal*	16-8	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	„ Jnanendrachandra	18-6	Hindu School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	18-6	Saroatali H. E. School.
	„ Kalidas	14-6	Darjeeling High School.
	„ Kshirodchandra I	16-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Lalbihari	17-3	Gangaprasad Jagannath High School, Beltali.
	„ Lalitchandra	15-10	Santosh Jahnabi H. E. School
	„ Mahindrakumar	17-3	Private Student, Roll Cal., P. 15.
	„ Nagendraprasad	16-10	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
1640	Sen, Nibaranchandra	15-11	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Paramesgopal*	15-9	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Pramadeswar	17-10	Hare School.
	„ Praphullakumar	18-4	Batajor H. E. School.
	„ Praphullakumar	16-2	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
	„ Priyabrata	15-11	Deoghur H. E. School
	„ Ranajit	15-2	Serampur Union Institution.
	„ Sachindrachandra	16-11	City Collegiate Scoool, M. Branch.
	„ Sarasichandra	18-3	Kandi H. E. School.
	„ Sarojkumar	15-2	Hare School.
1650	„ Satischandra	17-9	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	„ Satyaranjan	14-6	Kalia Remodelled H. School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	16-11	L. M S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	„ Sudhirchandra	18-1	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Sureschandra	14-11	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Sureschandra	16-5	Araria H. E. School.
	„ Susilchandra	12-11	Mitra Institution.
	„ Taranimohan	19-3	Sonaram Institution, Gauhati
	„ Trailokyanath	18-10	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Trilochan	14-11	Mankar H. E. School.
1660	„ Upendrachandra	17-4	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Senbarma, Prasannachandra.	18	Lonsing H E. School.
	Sen Gupta, Abanikanta*	17-1	Palang H. E. School.
	„ Annadaharan.	17	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Asutosh	18	Banari H. E. School.
	„ Bimalchandra.	17	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Bimalasankar	18-11	Netrakona Dutt High School.
	„ Dineschandra.	16-1	Bajitpur H. E. School.
	„ Girijaprasanna.	17-9	Barasat Government School.
	„ Gobindaprasad.	18	Goalpara Prithiram H. School
1670	„ Harendrachandra.	18	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	„ Jatindranath	20-8	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Jogeschandra	17-5	Sonakanda B. M. Union H. E. School
	„ Jyotischandra	17-9	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	„ Jyotsnamay	16-2	Teota Academy.
	„ Kshitischandra.	14-6	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar
	„ Mihirnath	18-7	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	„ Narendranath	16-6	W. B. Union Institution Wazirpur
	„ Nisikanta	17-7	Siddhakati H. E. School.
	„ Nisikanta, I.	17-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
1680	„ Phanibhushan	16-2	Ditto.
	„ Prafulchandra.*	18-10	Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School.
	„ Priyanath	17-8	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Pulinbihari	16	Sonarang H. E. School.
	„ Rajendralal	18-2	P. K Institution, Kirtipasa.
	„ Satischandra	17	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satischandra	18-1	Puri Zila School.
	„ Satyendranath.*	12-9	Hindu School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	18-4	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	„ Surendramohan, II.	17-10	Ditto.
1690	„ Surendranath *	19	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Tarakumar	16-3	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Upendranath	17-10	Potuakhali J. H. E. School.
	„ Upendrachandra	18-4	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	Sen Sinha, Gopalnarayan	17-10	Gaya Zila School.
	„ Krishaprakas	15-1	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Set, Atulkrishna	15-11	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	„ Ramchandra	15-5	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	„ Ramanath	19	Panchetgarh H. E. School.
	Shah Muhammad Anjam.	15-7	Bhagalpur Zila School.
1700	Shaikh Abdus Sammad	17	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Hafizuddin	20-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Ibrahim	20	Malda Zila School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Shaikh, Noormohamed	18-5	Hughli Col. School.
	" Serajuddin	17-11	Malda Zila School.
	Shamsuddaher*	21	Faridpur Zila School.
	Shamsul Arfin	19-1	Monghyr Zila School.
	Sheikh Moula Bakhash	22	Garalgacha H. E. School.
	Sheonandan Proshad	17-11	Patna M. A. A. School.
	Shewbachan Sinha	19-5	Sitamarhi H. E. School.
1710	Shivasankar Lal	16-2	Patna Diamond Jubilee School.
	Shwe Zan U.	20	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Siddhanath Lal	16-11	Arrah Zila School.
	Siddhanta, Sukhasasi	17-10	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
	Sihi, Upendranath	14-7	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	Sikdar, Bipinbihari	20-11	Ulpur P. C. H. E. School.
	" Nagendranath	16-1	Jenkins, School, Cooch-Behar.
	Sil, Aswinikumar	21	Bhanga H. E. School.
	" Jadunath	18	Tulasi Gurudas H. E. School.
	" Narendranath*	16-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
1720	" Saratchandra	18-8	B. M. Institution Barisal.
	" Suballal	15-6	Hindu School.
	Singeswar Chaudhary	21-3	Private Student, Roll Bha. P 2.
	Sinha, Abinaschandra	19-7	Khagra L. M. S School.
	" Anadideb	18-4	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bibhutibhushan	16-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Chakradhar	19-9	Madhubani Watson H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath	18-11	Hare School.
	" Hareram	15-7	Hetampur H. E. School.
	" Hareshwar Prasad	16	Chapra Collegiate School.
1730	" Jasodadulal	16-3	Jharia H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath	15-4	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	" Jnanendranath	17-3	Pakur Raj. H. E. School.
	" Kshitishchandra*	15-7	New Indian School.
	" Kumudranjan	15-9	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Moharlal*	14-1	Chinsurah F C. Institution.
	" Nareschandra	16-6	Khagra L. M. S. School
	" Radhikalal	17-9	Serajganj B. L. H. E. School.
	" Ramjatan	18-9	Midnapur Town School.
	" Rohiniprasad*	15-10	Chaibasa Zila School.
1740	" Sachindranath	15-8	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Satischandra	16-4	Purulia Zila School.
	" Satyaranjan Prasad.	16-10	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	" Srischandra	17-5	Town School, Calcutta.
	" Surendranath	18-5	Howrah Zila School.
	" Upendranath	17-3	Malda Zila School.
	Sircar, Bibhu	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	" Sital Prasad	19-11	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Sital Prasad	20-6	Monghyr Training Academy.
	S. Md. Aquil Ahmad	15	Bankipur B. N. Collegiate School.
1750	S. Nadir Ali	17-5	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Som, Jogeschandra	17-6	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Narendranath	14-1	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	Som, Surendranath	17-4	Itna H. E. School.
	Srikant Thakur	21-5	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Srikrishna Lal	17	Hazaribagh D. U. M. Collegiate School.
	Sukh Raj Bahadur	16-4	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Sur, Ahinchandra	17-4	Noakhali Zila School.
	Surita, O.	15-3	St. Xavier's College.
	Suryyamohan Lal	18-2	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
1760	Swar, Srischandra	16	Fultala H. E. School.
	Syad Wazeer Ali Meerza.	14-9	Murshidabad Nawab's High School.
	Syam, Girindranath	20-5	Sylhet M. C. Coll. School.
	Syamanand Prasad	17-3	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Syed Abul Hossain	19	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Syed Ahmed*	13-6	Kishanganj H. E. School.
	" Fazlur Rahman*	15-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Mohamed Saghir	18-2	Mozefferpur Zila School.
	" Nasir Hyder	16-2	Sewan V M. H. E. School.
	" Raziuddin	16-8	Patna Collegiate School.
1770	Syeduddin Ahmed	15-10	Barisal Zila School.
	Tahiruddin Ahmed	19	Nawab Sir Abdul Gani's Free School, Dacca.
	Talapatra, Jogeswar*	18-6	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	Talukdar, Jibanchandra	14-1	Bhola H. E. School.
	" Jitendranath	15-2	Potajia H. E. School.
	Taraphdar, Narendramohan.*	17-8	Bogra Zila School.
	Tarkeswar Prosad	16-6	Dumraon Raj. H. E. School.
	Tewari, Gobindpati	17-11	Hatwa Eden School.
	" Purnachandra	21-2	Midnapur Town School.
	Tha Hline*	19-3	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
1780	Thakur Prasad	17-2	Bankipur B. N. Collegiate School.
	Thakur, Sarajunath	15-2	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	Tika Ram	19-2	Gaya Zila School.
	Tripathi Purnachandra	20-11	Rajagram A. S. School.
	Tulsi Man Singh	17-9	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Ukil, Apurbachandra*	15-10	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	Upadhyay, Amritalal*	18-9	Garalgacha H. E. School.
	" Debendranath.	16-8	Hindu School.
	Varma, Dineschandra	16-3	Bhagalpur Zila School.
1790	" Kailaschandra	15-5	Ditto.
	" Kaliprasad	18-11	Saran Academy.
	Vithal Ramchandra Pophli	20-2	Patna Collegiate School.
	V. Sundaram Iyer	17-4	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Wadadar, Manmathanath.	22	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Taracharan	19-6	Patiya High School.
	Yeevarathanum Martha Antony.		Diocesan Mission High School, Calcutta.
1796	Zamiruddin	15	Bankipur B. N. Collegiate School.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

No.	Name	Age	School
	A. A. Mansuruddin	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Ali	15-11	Comilla Zila School.
	Abdul Alim	15-9	Gaya Zila School.
	Abdul Azim Khan	19-7	Barisal Zila School.
	Abdul Aziz Akhond*	22-8	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Abdul Baki	19-4	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	Abdul Hafez Badaradaja.	16	Rangpur Zila School.
	Abul Hassan Mohammad Abdus Salnam.	14-10	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	Abdul Karim*	16-11	Faridpur Zila School.
10	Abdul Karim	17-2	Bhanga H. E. School.
	Abdur Rahman	22-11	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Abdur Rashid	19-11	Sathkania H. E. School.
	Abdus Sattar	19-10	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdus Sobhan Chowdhury.	18-6	Gaibanda H. E. School.
	Abdus Subhan	18-11	Jessore Zila School.
	Abul Kasem Khalilullah	19-8	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	Acharyya, Banamali	16-7	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Jadunath*	17-8	Private Student, Roll Dac. P. 14.
	" Kalidas	18-9	Sailkupa H. E. School.
20	" Priyanath	17-2	Banari H. E. School.
	Achhaibar Rai	17-10	Buxar H. E. School.
	Adak, Narendranath	19	Shashati Nahala Abinash H. E. School.
	Adhikari, Radhagobinda	18-8	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	" Rasiklal	18-5	Pingna H. E. School.
	" Tilakchandra	18-2	Maurbhanj Raj H. E. School.
	Adhya, Nimaichand	17-4	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	Afazuddin Ahmed	16-4	Mymensingh Zila School.
	A. F. M. Mosen Ally*	15-6	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Aftabuddin Sarkar	16-2	Serajganj B. L. H. E. School.
30	Afzaluddin Ahmed	19-6	Dacca Madrasa.
	Afzal Khan	18-5	General Assembly's Institution.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Ajhar Ali	17-1	Pabna Zila School.
	Akhtar Husain*	16-8	Darjeeling High School.
	Akhoury Vishwanath Prasad.	17-10	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Ali Ahmed*	16-7	Comilla Zila School.
	Ali Ahamed	16-7	Khalispur H. E. School.
	Altaf Hossein	18-3	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Ambica Prasad	20-6	Bankipur Anglo Sanskrit School.
	Amjad Ali	21-4	Comilla Yusuff H. E. School.
40	A. M. Nasiruddin	15	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Andrew, R. F.	16-7	Private Student Roll Ran. P. 6.
	Anwaruddin Ahmed Syed.	16-4	American Methodist Institution.
	Bagchi, Debendranarayan.	15-2	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Dhirendranath	17-9	Jamsherpur High School.
	" Kiritibhushan	14-6	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Nalininath	18-2	Palang High School.
	" Phanibhushan	16	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	" Phanibhushan*	18-1	Harinarayanpur H.E. School
	Baksi, Sadananda	17-1	Purulia Zila School.
50	Bal Dwijendramohan	18	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Bal Bhadra Nath	17-10	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Banik, Durgacharan	23	Mymensingh Edward Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	14-6	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Ajitmohan.	15-6	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	" Amarendranath.*	17-6	Hare School.
	" Amulyadhan.	18-5	Hindu School.
	" Arundeb.*	22-8	B. L. Free Institution, Boinchi.
	" Baidyanath, I*	19-3	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Baidyanath, II	15-10	Ditto.
60	" Bisweswar.	16-6	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Charuchandra.	19-11	Raniganj H. E. School.
	" Chunilal.	18-3	Tulasar Gurudas H. E. School.
	" Dwijendranath.*	16	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	" Girischandra.	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Golakbihari.	17-11	Howrah Zila School.
	" Harisadhan.	18-3	Behala H. C. E. School.
	" Hemchandra.*	15-10	Swarnagram R. N. H. E. School.
	" Indrachandra.	16	Calcutta Academy.
	" Jatindranath.	15-5	Ripon Collegiate School.
70	" Jatindramohan.	14-11	Comilla Yusuf H. E. School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Jatindramohan.*	18-9	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	" Jnananda.	19-11	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	" Joganath.	17	Okersa H. E. School.
	" Jyotishchandra.	21-11	Private Student (Roll. Cal. P. 3).
	" Kalimohan.	17	P. K. Institution Kirtipasa.
	" Kamakhyacharan.	17-11	Outshahi R. N. H. E. School
	" Kamalakanta.	17-3	South Suburban School.
	" Kishorimohan.	19-4	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath.	20-6	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
80	" Mangalacharan.	15-9	Chaibasa Zila School.
	" Manamohan.	15-5	Hindu School.
	" Manoranjan.	18-2	Comilla Zila School.
	" Nagendranath.	17-1	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Nripendranath.	17-9	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Panchanan.	16	Serampur Union Institution.
	" Paresnath.	14-11	Palang H. E. School.
	" Pasupati.	17-1	Chatra H. E. School.
	" Prabodhchandra.	15-4	Sonarang H. E. School.
	" Praphullachandra.	20-3	R. K. B. K. H. C. Institution.
90	" Praphulla chandra.	16-5	City Collegiate School Calcutta.
	" Pulinchandra.	16-5	Uttarpara Govt. H. E. School.
	" Rajendranath.	17	Gabha H. E. School.
	" Sasibhushan.	19-7	Uttarpara Govt. School.
	" Satyaranjan.	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Satyendranath.	16-5	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	" Subodhkumar.	15-8	Janai Training School.
	" Sukhendramohan.	17-5	Comilla Zila School.
	" Surendranath.	16-1	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath.	16-1	Sodepur H. E. School.
100	" Surendranath.	16-9	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	" Tarapada.	14-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Trigunacharan.	15-1	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Upendranath.	17-11	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Banbihari.	19-11	Bowbazar High School.
	Bardalai, Bidyadhar	18-8	Debrugarh High School.
	" Mahendranath	20-7	Private Student, Roll Deb. P. 5.
	Barik, Pasupati	19-1	Dasghara High School.
	Barman, Bijayprasad	19-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Barmanchaudhuri, Srimantakumar.	16-3	Comilla Yusuf H. E. School.
110	Barua, Dharanidhar	18-6	Nowgong High School.
	" Indreswar	19-6	Ditto.
	" Janaram	20	Private Student, Roll Gau P. 8.
	" Makhanlal	16-6	Debrugarh High School.
	" Sasibhusan	19-4	Private Student, Roll Gau. P. 1.
	Basak, Kshetranath	20-6	Pabna Institution.
	" Rameschandra	15-10	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basu, Amulyaratan	16	Uluberia H. E. School.
	" Anathnath	16	Garbati H. E. School.
	" Anukulchandra	16-8	Hindu School.
120	" Bhupatibhushan	17	Khelat Chandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Bijaykrishna	17-3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Bijaykumar	17-11	Private Student, Roll Cal. P. 13.
	" Bishnupada	16-10	Arbalia J. V. H. E. School.
	" Debiprasanna*	14	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Gopendrakrishna	16	South Subarban School.
	" Gopendranath	17	Hindu School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Basu, Harendranarayan	14·7	Kalighat High School.
	" Jotindranath	20·3	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Jyotirmay . .	19·2*	Private Student, Roll Bur. P. 5.
130	" Jyotishchandra .	14·10	Hajipur H. E. School.
	" Labanyakumar .	18·11	Netrokona Dutt High School.
	" Manmohan . .	17·7	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Nagendranath .	21·2	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	" Narendrachandra	16·10	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Nirendranath .	16·5	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Nityagopal . .	18·3	Arambagh H. E. School.
	" Phanibhushan* .	20	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	" Purnendu . .	15	Chirkunda H. E. School.
	" Sachindranath* .	18·4	Morton Institution.
140	" Sailendrasekhar .	18·10	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sudhirkumar .	17·7	Bhadrak H. E. School.
	" Surendranath* .	17·6	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Surendranath .	17·5	Lala B. De Institution.
	Basuchaudhuri, Kshitischandra.	15·7	Solaghat H. E. School.
	Basuray, Nalininath .	18·9	Hindu School.
	Ba Aung . . .	18	Maulmein Government High School.
	Ba Gyan . . .	20·5	St. John's College S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Ba Kyaing . .	18	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Ba Than (1251)* .	17	Rangoon Collegiate School.
150	Ba Than, II . .	18·2	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Ba Thein . . .	18	St. John's College S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Ba Thein . . .	18	Bassein Sgaw Karen H. School.
	Ba Thwe . . .	18·1	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Ba Tu . . .	19	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Beed, Saratchandra .	18·2	Private Student, Roll Deb. P. 4.
	Bene Prasad . .	16·11	Gaya Town School.
	Benjamin Krishna .	17·4	St. John's College S. P. G., Rangoon.
	Bhaduri, Dwijendranath	18·2	Arya Mission Institution.
	" Satischandra .	14·1	Serampur Union Institution.
160	Bhagwan Das . .	20·1	Ranchi Zila School.
	Bhagwat Prasad .	21	Monghyr Training Academy.
	Bhagwati Charan . .	19·1	Chapra Zila School.
	Bharat Jee . . .	19·3	Palamau Zila School.
	Bharata Prasad . .	20·6	Chapra Zila School.
	Bhattacharyya, Abhayacharan.	19·5	Raipura Rajkisor R. M. Institution.
	" Amarkinkar.	18·2	Harischandra High School, Baniyachung.
	" Annadaprasad	15·3	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar.	14·5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Becharam*	13·11	Midnapur Collegiate School.
170	" Brajendrakumar.	18·4	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Debendranath.	17	Satirpara K. K. Institution.
	" Hanseswar.	17·6	Bandgora H. E. School.
	" Harijiban.	19·1	Tezpur H. School.
	" Hiralal .	17	Arbalia J. V. H. E. School.
	" Jitendrakumar.	16·11	Baruipur H. E. School.
	" Jogeschandra, II.	18·3	Dhalla H. E. School.
	" Kaliprasanna.	16·3	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Kiranlal.	17	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Ksetranath.	17·4	South Suburban School.
180	" Kulabhushan.	19·6	Ajagarah H. E. School.
	" Manilal.	16	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	" Nabinchandra.	20·5	Comilla Victoria H. E. School.
	Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath.	19·4	Harishchandra High School, Baniyachong.
	" Nanilal .	15·2	Sthal Pakrasi Institution.
	" Purnachandra.	21	Private Student, Roll Sil. P. 1.
	" Rasamay.	17·6	Gaibanda H. E. School.
	" Santanath.	18·5	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Sasikumar.	19·2	P. K. Institution, Kirtipasa.
	" Sitindrakumar.	19·4	Mathrun Nabinchandra Institution.
190	" Satyabadi.	19·1	B. L. Free Institution, Boinchei.
	" Surendranath.	17·3	Garbati H. E. School.
	Sureschandra.	20·1	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Syamasankar.	16·11	Gaya Town School.
	" Umasankar.	17·10	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	" Upendranath.	20·4	Jamsherpur High School.
	Bhaumik, Asutosh .	17·6	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	" Ghanasyam .	20·1	Hashara K. K. H. School.
	" Kshrodchandra.	15·7	Sonargaon Gangabasi Ramchandra Institution.
	" Purnachandra.	15·10	Hemnagar Sasimukhi H. E. School.
200	" Rameschandra	17·9	Pabna Institution.
	Bhuyan, Lohitchandra	17·6	Debrugarh High School.
	Bikramajit Sahay* .	18·1	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Bindeshwari Prasad .	19·9	Arrah Zila School.
	Bindheswariprasad Singha.	16·3	Palamau Zila School.
	Bishwanath Sahay .	20·10	Arrah Town School.
	Bishweswar Prasad Singha	20·8	Hazaribagh D. U. M. Collegiate School.
	Biswas, Abhiramchandra	17·11	Amla Sadarpur H.E. School.*
	" Amulychand	18·6	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kshitischandra	18·10	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
210	" Manganchandra*	19·5	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	" Manmathanath*	16·10	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Mohanchandra	22·6	Bhola H. E. School.
	" Nalinimohan.	21·3	Krishnagar C. M. S. H. E. School.
	" Panchu . .	17·7	Rajshahi Coll. School.
	" Satyakinkar	16·4	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Biswasi, Bishaychandra	19	Private Student Roll Gau. P. 3.
	Borbora, Sitanath .	18	Golaghat Bejbarua H. School.
	Brahmeshwardayal Singh.	18·1	Palamau Zila School.
	Brijbans Sahay . .	17·9	Private Student Roll Pat. P. 1.
220	Brijkishore Singha .	21	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Brindaprasad Varma .	14·7	Private Student, Roll Pat. P. 7.
	Chakladar, Chittaharan	17·10	Kartikpur H. E. School.
	Chakrabarti, Ambicacharan.	20·4	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Annadacharan	17·8	Satirpara K. K. Institution.
	" Bankimchandra.	16·6	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Bhabendranath.	16·3	Calcutta Academy.
	" Bhubanmohan.	19·5	Banari H. E. School.
	" Bibhutibhusan.	15·7	W. B. Union Institution, Wazirpur.
	" Bipinbehari.	20·4	Private Student Roll Bal P. 4.
230	" Birajanath	19·11	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	" Brajendrakumar.*	19·6	Sonarang H. E. School.
	" Digindrachandra.	19·7	Satirpara K. K. Institution.
	" Harischandra.	17·3	Bahirdia H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Chakrabarti, Jajneswar	21-8	Senhati High School.
	" Jatindranath.	18-1	Deoghar H. E. School.
	" Kailaschandra.	18-10	Muradnagar Durgaram H. E. School.
	" Kalicharan.	17	Dumka Zila School.
	" Krishnakamal.	17-3	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	" Mohinimohan.	15	Sonaram Institution, Gauhati.
240	" Nagendranath.	17-2	Satkhira Prannath H. E. School.
	" Narahari	19-10	Noakhali Zilla School.
	" Narayanchandra.	19	Ichhapura H. E School.
	" Padmabandhu.	15-11	Kasba H. E. School.
	" Phanindranath.	18	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Prabhatchandra.	19-11	Banwaripara Union Institution.
	" Radhagobinda.	18	Jhikra H. E. School.
	" Rajendralal.	14-1	Kalia Remodelled H. E. School.
	" Rajkumar	21	Comilla Victoria H. E. School.
	" Rameshchandra.	16-6	Netrokona Dutt High School.
250	" Rameschandra.	16-1	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Saradakanta.	19-7	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Saratchandra.	16-4	Banwaripara Union Institution.
	" Sasadhar	15-9	Siddhipasa P. B. H. E. School.
	" Satischandra.*	16-5	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Srishchandra.	16-9	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Sureshchandra.	17-6	Agartala Umakanta Academy
	" Upendrachandra.	20-6	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
	Chanda, Jotindramohan.	16-7	Comilla Victoria H. E. School.
	" Srishchandra	22-2	B. M Institution, Barisal.
260	" Susilchandra .	17-2	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	Chandra, Manotoshkumar.	16-5	Purulia Zila School.
	Chandrasekhar Pd. .	16	Arrah Town School.
	Chatterjee, Sumati .		Bethune Collegiate School.
	Chattopadhyay, Anadiprasad.	21	Private Student, Roll Hug. P. 1.
	" Ardhendusekhar.	17-6	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	" Bagalaranjan.	14-11	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Barendranath.	17-3	Kalighat High School.
	" Bhupendranath*	15-1	Hare School.
	" Bishnupada.	16-1	Sodepur H. E. School.
270	" Bisweswar.	16-11	Senhati H. School.
	" Ganeschandra.	17	Trannath H. E. School.
	" Harisadhan.	16	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Hemantakumar.	16-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jatindranath.	15	Gushtia K. N. H. E. School.
	" Kshirodchandra.	17-10	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Kshirodlal.	15-10	Khulna Zila School.
	" Manoranjan.	17-1	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Manoranjan.*	17-6	Banari H. E. School.
	" Nalinaksha.	19	Sil's Free College.
	" Narendranath.	16-2	Monghyr Zila School.
	Chattopadhyay, Phanibhushan.	16	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	" Prakitiprasanna.	16-1	Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
	" Rameschandra.	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Sachindranath.	17-9	Bankipur Rammohan Roy Seminary.
	" Sasankasekhar.	19	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	" Satyendranath.	17	Bankura Zila School.
	" Sibnarayan.	14-6	Sarisa H. E. School.
	" Sudhirranjan.	17-3	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	16-2	Barisa H. E. School.
290	" Taradas	17-6	Amla Sadarpur H. E. School.
	" Tulsicharan.	17	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Tulsidas	14-11	Garbhawanipur H. E. School.
	Chaudhuri, Anathnath .	15-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bhupaticharan.	17-3	Bhandardihi H. E. School.
	" Haridas* .	19	Hetampur H. E. School.
	" Harikrishna	19-9	Darbhanga Raj. H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath	16-11	Habiganj High School.
	" Jnanendrakumar.	15-1	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Jogendrachandra.	18-5	Netrakona Dutt High School.
300	" Khargachandra.	17	Private Student, Roll Gau., P. 4.
	" Kshetranath*	15-10	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Manoranjan	16-8	Pabna Zila School.
	" Phanindranath.	17-1	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rameschandra.	17-11	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Satisnarayan *	18-9	Pabna Zila School.
	" Sitanath .	16-1	Hasanali Jubilee H. E. School, Chandpur.
	" Sudarsandhari.	20-4	Labpur J. L. H. E. School.
	" Surendranathnarayan.	20-4	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School
	" Sureschandra.	18-7	Pingna H. E. School.
310	" Taraknath .	23-7	Noagaon H. E. School.
	Craen, J A. S. . .	16-11	St. Peter's High School, Mandalay.
	Dam, Hemchandra .	16-8	Mathabhanga H. E. School.
	" Kalidas* . .	18-10	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Das, Amarendranath	16-10	Malda Zila School.
	" Amritalal . .	19	Barpeta H. School.
	" Bamacharan .	21-9	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Basantakumar	17-6	Krishnagor A. D. School.
	" Bipinchandra .	21-4	Noakhali R. K. Jubilee School.
	" Brajananda . .	20-9	Balasore Christian High School.
320	" Charuchandra .	18-11	Khalispur H. E. School.
	" Dineschandra .	20-7	Habiganj High School.
	" Golakchandra .	19-5	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Goshthabihari .	15-10	Jaypur Fakirdas High School.
	" Herambanath*	18-9	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Hrishikes . .	17-8	Private Student, Roll Cal., P. 18.
	" Jaganathramanuj .	17-11	Katak Mission H. E. School.
	" Jitendranath	18-3	Hindu School.
	" Jnanendranath .	15-6	General Assembly's Instn.
	" Kiranchandra* .	16-2	Khalispur H. E. School.
330	" Kshetramohan .	21-9	Katak P. M. Academy.
	" Kshetranath .	19-4	P. C. Institution, Gauripur.
	" Lalanchandra* .	18	Raja Suryyukumar Institution, Rajbari.
	" Mahendrachandra.	22-1	Murapara Victoria H. E. School.
	" Makhanlal .	19-9	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Manindrakumar .	17-11	Chittagong H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Das, Manmathanath .	17-7	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Matilal . .	17	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Mohinimohan .	10-9	Balasore Zila School.
	" Nagendranath, II .	19	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
340	" Natabar . .	17	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Padmacharan	17-2	Kendrapara H. E. School.
	" Panchanan .	18-9	Birbhum Zila School.
	" Prabodhchandra .	21-2	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	" Prasannachandra*	19-6	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Purnachandra .	16	Sil's Free College.
	" Rajanikanta .	17-5	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Rasikananda .	19-3	Jajpur H. E. School.
	" Sachindranath .	16-2	Calcutta High School.
	" Satischandra .	17	Saroatali H. E. School.
350	" Satischandra, II .	21-11	Khalispur H. E. School.
	" Surendrakisor .	16-5	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Udaychandra .	18-7	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
	" Umeschandra	21-2	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	Dasgupta, Amulyakumar.	18-2	St. Xavier's College
	" Birendranath	17	P. K. Institution, Kirtipasa.
	" Debendranath.	16-11	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	" Dhirendranath.	20-10	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Dineshchandra.	18	Bhanga H. E. School.
	" Dineshcharan	17-1	Manikganj H. E. School
360	" Hemchandra	14-11	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	" Jaminimohan	21-1	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Kesabchandra.	18	Ulpur P. C. H. E. School.
	" Kshitischandra.	15-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Kshitischandra.*	13-3	Jenkins School, Cooch-Behar.
	" Narendrachandra.	16-6	Sonarang H. E. School.
	" Pareschandra.	20-8	Silchar Government High School.
	" Sudhansubhusan.	17-8	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	" Surendranath.	18-4	Madaripur H. E. School.
	" Upendranath.	18-6	P. K. Institution, Kirtipasa.
370	Daspurkayastha, Kaminikumar.	18-11	Karimganj High School.
	Datta, Abinaschandra	19	Sarail Annada H. E. School.
	" Aghornath .	18-2	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Akshaykumar .	13-6	Bankipur A. S. School.
	" Amritalal .	19	Satirpara K. K. Institution.
	" Anandamohan .	19-11	Jamtara Jang Bahadur Coronation School.
	" Asutosh . .	18	Oriental Seminary.
	" Baidyanath, I .	17	Bagati H. E. School.
	" Bhubanmohan .	17-5	Panditsai H. E School.
	" Bhupatimohan .	17-2	Chittagong Municipal School.
380	" Bibhutibhusan*.	15	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Bijaychandra .	17-10	Atheneum Institution.
	" Bisweswar .	17-1	Ichhapura H. E. School.
	" Gadadhar .	19-9	Donough H. C. E. School, Jamalpur.
	" Indrakumar .	17-1	Baburhat H. E. School.
	" Indubhushan .	18-1	Abdullapur H. E. School.
	" Jagadishnath .	15-11	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Kiranchandra .	17-3	Shillong Govt. High School.
	" Kshetramohan .	18-9	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Kunjalal . .	16-9	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
390	" Mahadeb . .	20-11	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Mahit . . .	10-11	Hatwa Eden School.
	" Nalinikanta .	17	Daulatpur H. E. School.
	" Narayanchandra	20-11	Janai Training School.
	" Niharchandra* .	15	Hindu School.
	" Nripendranath .	16-4	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Parbatiranjan .	21-7	Private Student. Roll Dac. P. 7.
	" Pramathanath .	17-5	Magura H. E. School.
	Datta, Rajendrakumar .	21-5	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Rakhalraj . .	15	Bantra H. E. School.
400	" Santimayi . .	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	" Sasibhushan .	19-3	Private Student. Roll Bur. P. 2.
	" Sasibhushan .	21-2	Khalispur H. E. School.
	" Satischandra .	18-2	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Subodhchandra .	15-10	Central Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	" Sukumar . .	16-1	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Surendrakumar .	19-10	Shillong Government High School.
	" Susilkumar* .	17-10	Hare School.
	" Taraknath .	14-5	Howrah Zila School.
	" Upendraraj .	19-3	R. K. Edward Institution, Bajitpur.
410	Dattachaudhuri, Narendranath.	17-9	Dacca K. L. Jubilee School.
	" Pulinbihari.	19	Barisa H. E. School.
	De, Abhayacharan .	19	Private Student. Roll Ban. P. 6.
	" Amulyacharan .	15-7	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bidhubhushan .	19-6	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Chandrakumar II .	20-11	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	" Girischandra .	15-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Gopalchandra .	20-4	Baradi H. E. School.
	" Gopinath . .	18	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Harischandra .	17-10	Mitra Institution.
420	" Jadavchandra .	21-8	Sirajgange Victoria H. E. School.
	" Jatramohan . .	17-10	Saroatali H. E. School.
	" Kalicharan . .	18-10	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	" Kusalchandra .	18-11	Itna H. E. School.
	" Manamohan . .	17	Rowile H. E. School.
	" Nabinchandra .	23	Saroatali H. E. School.
	" Rameschandra .	17-5	Solaghar H. E. School.
	" Sailendrakrishna	16-6	Boral H. E. School.
	" Saradaprasad .	16	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	" Saratchandra .	19-5	Jajpur H. E. School.
430	" Tarakchandra .	20-10	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	" Tulsicharan . .	19	Baidyabati H. E. School.
	Deb, Anangamohan .	20-11	Silchar High School.
	" Mathuramohan .	17-3	Harischandra High School, Baniyachong.
	Dechaudhuri, Radhagobinda.	13-11	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	Deobeer Prasad . .	18-6	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	Deo Saran Ram . .	17-10	Chapra Zila School.
	Depurkayastha, Rasikchandra.	19-6	Karimganj High School.
	Dhar, Binodlal .	17-9	Gauhati Collegiate School.
	" Dhirendramohan	16-11	Brahmanbaria Edward Institution.
440	" Goshthabihari .	16	City Collegiate School Calcutta.
	" Madanmohan .	19-6	Silchar High School.
	" Nagendranath .	19-11	Shashati Nahala Abinas H. E. School.
	Dibakar Nand . .	20	Sambalpur H. E. School.
	Dwari Tinkari . .	16-3	Garbhawanipur H. E. School.
	Durgacharan Lal . .	17-10	Patna Diamond Jubilee School.
	E. Ba Thein . .	19-11	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Ensanuddin Sirder .	18	Itna H. E. School.
	Ershadur Rahman .	22	Private Student. Roll. Chi. P. 4.
	Eyar Ahmad . .	19-10	Noakhali Zila School.
450	Faizor Rahman . .	15	R. R. Institution, Raozan.
	Fazal Hok Khan . .	15-6	Jamsherpur High School.
	Ferang Sahi . .	21	Bankipur A. S. School,
	Gangopadhyay, Dhirendranath.	17	Uttarpara Government School.
	" Dhirendranath.	19-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Harendrachandra.	15-8	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	" Harendrakumar.	16-3	Bhanga H. E. School.
	" Indubhushan.	19-2	Kurigram H. E. School.
	" Jitendramohan.	17-1	Rowile H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Gangopadhyay, Manindranath.*	16	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
460	„ Sirischandra.	16-7	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath.	16-11	Private Student Roll. Cal. P. 9.
	Garabaru, Dinabandhu	19-4	Private Student, Kat. P. 8.
	Caurishankar Parsad	14-11	Northbrook H. School, Darbhanga.
	Ghatak, Jogendrakanta	17-1	Pakur Raj H. E. School
	„ Manindranath	19-3	Krishnagar C. M. S. H. E. School.
	Ghosh, Abinaschandra	21-2	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Amarendranath	15-9	Hindu School.
	„ Amulyacharan*	19-11	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	„ Bhubanmohan	20-9	Belilios Institution.
470	„ Bidbubhushan	16	Kalighat High School.
	„ Binodilal	16-9	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Chintaharan	14-6	Sarisa H. E. School.
	„ Dhirendranath	16-10	St. Mary's School, Bhawanipur.
	„ Durgadas	18-6	Kalighat High School.
	„ Hareram	17-10	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Haritosh	16-1	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Jaminikanta	18-8	Kishorganj H. E. School.
	„ Jatindramohan	20-11	Mymensingh Mrityunjay School.
	„ Jogajiban	14-10	Midnapur Collegiate School.
480	„ Jogeschandra	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kailaschandra	20-10	Syamagram M. K. H. E. School.
	„ Karunakanta	20-2	Old Malda Coronation H. E. School
	„ Khagendranath	17	Sil's Free College.
	„ Kshitischandra	15	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Labanyabala	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Lalitmohan*	17-9	Krishnath Collegiate School, Berhampur.
	„ Manoranjan	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nalinibhusan	13-11	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Nilkamal	18-3	Suri Gadadhar Institution.
490	„ Nirendraprasad	18-3	Hindu School.
	„ Nripendranath	13-8	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Pankajkumar*	1 -2	Salkia A. S. School.
	„ Phanibhushan	17-8	South Suburban School.
	„ Phanindranath	17-4	Arambagh H. E. School.
	„ Prabhaschandra	15	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Pramathanath	18-1	Sutra arh Maharaja of Nadia's H. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	18-8	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	13-11	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Rajanikanta	19	Satkhira Prannath H. E. School.
500	„ Ramanikanta	18	Private Student, Roll Dac. P. 12.
	„ Ramjitendra	18	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sadhanchandra	18	Bally Rivers Thompson School.
	„ Sailajakanta	16	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Sanjibchandra	15-8	St. Mary's School, Bhawanipur.
	„ Santoshmohan	17-2	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	16	R. B. Institution, Bidyanandakati.
	„ Satyendraprasad	19-5	New Indian School.
	„ Saureschandra	15	Sanmilani Institution, Jessore
	„ Subodhchandra	19-6	Dacca Imperial Seminary.
510	„ Suklal	16-4	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Umeschandra	18-9	Bhanga H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	17	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh Institution.
	Ghoshal, Binayendra	14-7	Gustia K. N. H. E. School.
	„ Bhupendranath.	13-11	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	„ Gaurhari	17-1	Patuli H. E. School.
	„ Jatindramohan	17-1	Bijhari H. E. School.
	„ Niradbhushan	18-5	Ravenshaw Collegiate School
	„ Phanibhushan*	15-7	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	„ Sibendracha	19-1 d	Salar Edward H. E. School.

520	Ghoshal, Sisirkumar	13-9	Mugkalyan H. E. School.
	Ghoshmajumdar, Nisibhushan.	18-11	Midnapur Town School.
	Gobind Prasad Sinha	20-11	Banka H. E. School.
	Gobindsaran Lal	21-9	Barari Rai H. M. T. Bahadur's H. E. School.
	Golam Wahed Tarafdar	18-6	Naokhila P. N. High School.
	Gomes, A.	16-9	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Gopicharan Nath	21-3	Silchar High School.
	Goswami, Saurindramohan	16-11	Ghatal H. E. School.
	Guha, Aswiniranjan	17	Shillong Government High School
	„ Jadabchandra	17-5	Nawab Sir Abdul Gani's Free School, Dacca.
530	„ Paresnath	19-5	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Praphullachandra.*	18-11	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Satischandra	27-9	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	„ Satyendramohan	15-2	Agartala Umakanta Academy.
	„ Surendranath	20-9	Pingna H. E. School.
	„ Susilchandra	14-11	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	Guhakhasnabis, Nalinikanta	17-10	Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School.
	Guhamustaphi, Anathbandhu.	18-2	Baradi H. E. School.
	Guhathakurta, Surathnath.	16-4	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	Gulzari Lal	15-10	Arrah Town School.
540	Gupta, Anilchandra	17-3	Hare School.
	„ Basukibhushan	13-9	Ukil's Institution, Dacca.
	„ Gajendranath	18-1	Maulavi Bazar High School.
	„ Girindranath	18-1	Meherpur H. E. School.
	„ Jamini		Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Kesabchandra	18	Batajor H. E. School.
	„ Kishenlal	16-2	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Kshitindrachandra.	16-5	Sherpur Victoria School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18-6	Silchar High School.
	Hajra, Charuchandra	14-2	Panchtdu i T. N. Institution.
550	Haldar, Asa*		Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Bharatchandra	18	Randia H. E. School.
	„ Harashit	17-5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Rabindranath	17-7	Duff Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan*	21-3	Khali pur H. E. School.
	Harbans Ray	20-10	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Harihar Sinha	20-1	Mozufferpur B. B. Collegiate School.
	Hla Aung Pru	19	Maulmein Govt. High School.
	Hor, Krishnakumar	17-11	Patiya High School.
	Indrabalnarayan Varma	18	Patna Collegiate School.
560	Jadunandan Prasad	19-6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Jadunath Tewari	20-11	Arrah Town School.
	Jagadish Narayan	21-1	Darbhangha Raj H. E. School.
	Jagannath Prosad Sinha	20-1	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Jagannath Sahai	18-8	L. P. H. E. School, Begusarai.
	Jagdhari Sinha	17-7	Hatwa Eden School.
	Jagdiswar Prasada	18-6	J. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Jaygovind Sahai	16	Sasaram H. E. School.
	Jang Bahadur	18-10	Patna Diamond Jubilee School.
	John Chandrasekhar Praharaj.	17-5	Katak Mission H. E. School.
570	Jones, R	16-8	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Joseph, W.	15-5	Ditto.
	Kamaladdin Ahmed	14-10	Comilla Yusuf H. E. School.
	Kahali, Akhilchandra*	16-1	R. K. Edward Institution, Bajitpur.
	Kailaspati Sahay	18-10	Patna City School.
	Kali Prasad	19-4	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	Kalika Prasad	18-5	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Kalikaparsada Varma	17-7	Mozufferpur Zila School.
	Kamta Prasad	17	Chapra Collegiate School.
	Kantakumar Lal	19	Ranchi Zila School.
580	KapildevaNarayanSinha	22-2	Palamau Zila School.
	Kar, Gopendranath	19-2	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra	19-6	Naldha H. E. School.
	„ Tarinicharan	20-1	Narail Subdivisional H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Kar, Upendra . .	20-10	Puri Zila School.
	Karmakar, Lalmohan .	16-11	Senhati High School.
	" Nabakisor .	23-1	Hasanali Jubilee H. E. School, Chandpur.
	" Purna-chandra.	19-3	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	" Umes-chandra	18	Hasanali Jubilee H E School, Chandpur.
	Katakey, Hariprasad .	22	Private Student, Roll Deb., P 2.
590	Kauleshawari Sahay .	14-10	Gaya Zila School.
	Kazi Safdar Hussain .	20-10	Sirajgunge Victoria H. E. School.
	Keder Nath . .	20-6	Bihar H C. E. School.
	Keramat Ali Khan .	19-5	Mymensingh Zila School
	Khaitan, Durgaprasad .	13-4	Hindu School.
	Khalek . ahamad Sircar	19-10	Naokhila P. N High School.
	Khaliler Rahman* .	21-1	Chandpur H A. Jubilee H E. School.
	Khan, Sudhirchandra .	18-1	Baruipur H. E. School.
	Khandkar, Abdul Halim.	15-6	Muktagacha R K. H. E. School.
	" Monamal Haque.	17-9	Calcutta Madrasa.
600	Khoo Hein Sew .	15	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	K. H. Shamsuddin .	19-5	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Khrist Biswas Daniel Mechyari.	19-3	Hazaribagh D. U. M. Collegiate School.
	Konar, Manmohan .	15-4	Hindu School.
	Kotoki, Janakinath .	16-5	Mangaldai Aided High School.
	Kowleswar Prasad .	24-10	Arrah Zila School.
	Koyorhi, Adharchandra	19-9	Garbeta H. E. School.
	Kumar, Bijaykrishna .	21-5	Gaya Town School.
	Kundu, Agnornath	20-8	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Dhirendranath	13-9	Ranaghat H. E. School.
610	Kyaw Dun . . .	19-11	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Kyaw Zwa . . .	18-1	Rangoon Baptist College.
	Kyin Saing . . .	19-2	St Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Laha, Matilal . .	15-5	Dupleix College, Chandernagore
	" Suratlal . .	17-3	Dacca Pogose School.
	Lahiri, Anadinath .	18	Jamirta H. E. School.
	" Nareschandra	15-1	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	Lakshmi Narayan, II	17-4	Gaya Town School.
	Lewis, D. R. .	17	Municipal High School, Prome.
	Lokenath Prasad	17-2	Hazaribagh Zilla School.
620	Lun Maung . .	18-4	Rangoon Baptist College
	Lutfur Rahman Ahmed	18-5	Private Student, Roll Bal. P. 3
	Madho Prasad . .	17-2	Gaya Zilla School.
	Mahabir Sinha .	21-4	Mozafferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Mahammad Keramat Ali.	20-8	Dhalla H. E. School.
	Mahammad Sayeed .	19	Bankipur B. N. Collegiate School.
	Mahammaduddin Miah	18-10	Goalandi High School.
	Mahamed Nasim . .	20-10	Private Student, Roll Syl. P. 3
	Mahanta, Birendranath.	15-1	Nowgong High School.
	Mahanti, Artaballabh .	18-1	Katak Mission H. E. School.
630	" Bipracharan .	17-6	Katak Mission H E. School.
	" Dasarathi .	19-3	Katak Town Victoria H. E School.
	" Iswarchandra*	16-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Padmacharan	20-9	Puri Zilla School.
	Mahapatra Lakshmi-kanta.*	16-11	Balasore Zila School.
	Mahendra Prasad, II .	18-7	Mozafferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Maiti, Anantanarayan	19-9	Chaibasa Zila School.
	" Srikanthanath .	23	Shashati Nahala Abinas H. E. School.
	Maitra, Baidyanath .	17-10	Saran Academy.
	" Bankimchandra	22-3	Palamau Zila School.
640	" Phanibhushan .	14-1	St. Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	" Prabodhchandra	15-6	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Pramathanath .	20-9	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	" Sasankasekhar .	18-11	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	Maji, Haripada* . .	16-4	Chirkunda H. E. School.
	Majibur Rahaman	18	Chitagong Madrasa.
	Majumdar, Aparnacharan,	15-10	Hindu School.

	Majumdar, Bhupendranath.	16-1	Sailkupa H. E. School.
	" Birendrakisor.	18-11	Naihati Mahendra School.
	" Dhirendramohan.	14-9	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
650	" Hitendranath.*	16-9	Victoria Memorial Boarding Institution.
	" Hrishikes*	16-2	Krishnagar A.-V. School.
	" Hrishikes*	17	Dhubri Govt. High School.
	" Kshetradas	17-2	L. M S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Jitendranath	16-10	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Jogendranath.	18-9	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Nagendranath.	18-2	Goalanda High School.
	" Narendranath.	16-1	Radhanagar Majumdar Academy.
	" Nrityagopal.	18-10	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	" Panchanan*.	18-2	Khalispur H. E. School.
660	" Praphullanath.	18-11	Mymensingh Zilla School,
	" Purnachandra.	21-4	Silchar High School.
	" Srischandra	17-5	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	" Sudhansubhushan.	19	Ulubaria H. E. School.
	" Surendrachandra.*	20-1	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	" Sureschandra.	16	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	Malla Madiuddin .	19-2	Khalispur H. E. School.
	Mallik, Bholanath .	19-3	Birbhum Zilla School.
	" Jugalkrishna* .	20-7	Supaul Williams H. E. School.
	" Kshirodchandra	17-1	South Suburban School.
670	" Surendranarayan	17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	Mandal, Dhanapati .	16-9	Nawabganj Sridhar Bansidhar School.
	" Matilal . .	20-2	Krishnagar C. M. S. H. E. School.
	Mathura Prasad . .	20-6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Maulik, Praphullachandra.	20	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	" Sudhindrachandra.	17-6	Cotton Institution.
	Maung Ba Chit, I* .	17	Mandalay A. B. M. Boys' H. School.
	Maung Ba Sein . .	21	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Ba Thin*. .	20-1	Mandalay A. B. M. Boys' H. School.
	Maung Maung Gyi .	19	St. Peter's High School, Mandalay.
680	Maung Myit . .	20-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Pan Maung .	20-1	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung Tsoe Wun .	19-3	St. Peter's High School, Mandalay.
	Maung Tun Mya* .	19	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Zan . .	17	Rangoon Baptist College.
	M. Ekramuddin . .	18-8	Sasaram H E. School.
	Md. Fakhruddin . .	14-11	Matihari Zila School.
	Md. Ibrahim . .	16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Md. Ismail . . .	19-3	Malda Zilla School.
	Md. Maheeuddin. .	20-2	C. M. S. High School, Bhagalpur.
690	Md Saghir . .	13-10	Motihari Zila School.
	Md. Talib Hussin .	17-9	Mozufferpur B. B. Collegiate School.
	Medhi, Dandiram .	20-10	Abhayeswari H. E. School.
	Meftahoddin, Ahmed .	20	Private StudentRoll Gau P. 10.
	Merces, A. . . .	18-3	St. Xavier's College.
	Mg Ba Tin . . .	19	Municipal High School, Bassein.
	Mg Chit Tun . .	21	Moulmein Govt. High School
	Mg Mg Gyi . .	18-4	Moulmein Govt. High School
	Mg On Pe . .	17-1	St. Patrick's Institution, Moulmein.
	Mg Thein Han . .	20-3	St. Patrick's Institution Moulmein.
700	Mg Tin Maung . .	16	Municipal High School, Prome.
	Minj, Theodore J . .	22-3	Ranchi German Mission H. E. School.

*Passed in drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Mirza Mohammed Yad Hossein.	21-5	Malda Zila School.
	Misra, Chaturbhuj	18-3	Bankipur A. S. School.
	„ Gokulnath	21-6	Patna City School.
	„ Janakipada	20-2	Bankura Hindu H. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	14-10	Baruipur H. E. School.
	„ Sadasib	21-1	Puri Zilla School.
	Mitra, Akilchandra	16-11	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Anantakumar*	16-2	Lakshmipur H. E. School
710	„ Bholanath	14-6	Dasghara High School.
	„ Bhupendranath	19	South Suburban School.
	„ Bisweswar	17-9	Faridpur Zilla School.
	„ Gurupada	18-10	Magura H. E. School.
	„ Jagatkumar	18-10	Puri Zila School.
	„ Jatindralochan	16-11	Kesab Academy.
	„ Kalipada*	18-11	Senhati High School.
	„ Manmathanath	20-11	Private Student Roll Pat P. 5
	„ Narendranath	18	Kalighat High School.
	„ Nripendrachandra	16-10	Gaya Town School.
720	„ Prabhaschandra	17-6	Hare School.
	„ Praphullachandra	16-9	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Purnendubhushan	17	Hazaribag D. U. M. Collegiate School.
	„ Satibhushan	16-5	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	„ Saurendranath	17-3	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Saurendranath	17-11	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sikhindrabihari	15-8	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Surendachandra	19-10	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	16-5	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	Mofizuddin Ahmed	11	Patna Collegiate School.
730	Mobarak Ali Khan	18-9	Noagaon H. E. School.
	Mohammad Nasir	18	Hazaribagh D. U. M. Collegiate School.
	Moses, P. F.	17-8	St. Peter's High School, Mandalay.
	Muhammad Isa	17-10	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhamed Azher Hossein.	21-1	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 26
	Muhamed Es-Haque	16-5	Rajshahi Collegiate School 3rd.
	Muhammad Abdul-jabbar.	22-3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Amiruddin	19-8	Netrakona Dutt High School.
	Muhammad Habilul Haq.	17	Dinapur Aided School.
	Muhammad Tazal Islam.	19-11	Noakhali Zila School.
740	M. Sawmy Rao	17-5	Mandalay A B. M. Boys' High School.
	Mukhati, Hemendranath	17-2	Brahmangaon H. E. School.
	Mukhopadhyay Amulyachandra.	15-10	Midrapur L. M. H. E. School
	„ Amulyakrishna.	19-5	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
	„ Amulyamohan.	17	Shahzadpur H. E. School.
	„ Amulyaratan.	18-1	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Anantakumar.	16-11	Sudhakavhur H. E. School.
	„ Ananteswar.	18-3	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	„ Anukulchandra.	18-7	Bankura Hindu H. E School.
	„ Aswinikumar	18-9	Bankipur A. S. School.
750	„ Atulkrishna	19-7	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Bankubihari	15-10	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	„ Banwarilal.	15	Metropolitan Institution, Borabazar Branch.
	„ Birendrakumar	15-3	Lonsing H. E. School.
	„ Chandicharan	17-9	Dasghara High School.
	„ Dhirendrakumar	16-8	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopalkinkar	16-1	Khagra L. M. S. School.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath.	20-5	Bantra H. E. School.
	„ Haripada.	20	Behala H. C. E. School.
	„ Haripada.	17-5	Metropolitan Institution.
760	„ Harisadhan.	17-11	Puri Zila School.
	„ Hrishikes.	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jatindranath.	18-4	Srikrishna Pathsala.
	„ Joytirmay.	19-1	Gaya Zila School.
	„ Kaliprasanna.	19-1	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Kesabchandra.	15-10	Sheakhala H. E. School.
	„ Khagendranath.	17-1	Halisahar H. E. School.
	„ Khagendranath.	14-11	Ranaghat H. E. School.
	„ Kshetramohan.	18-8	South Suburban School.
	„ Lambodar.	13-1	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
770	„ Mahadeb	18-1	Bankipur A S. School.
	„ Mohinimohan.	16-4	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Mrityunjay.	15	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Narmadacharan.	16	Mahisadal Raj H. E. School.
	„ Nalinikumar.	16-2	Jaipur Lohagara Institution.
	„ Nripendranath.	18-1	Sodepur H. E. School.
	„ Panchanan.	19-4	Kyckala H. E. School.
	„ Pasupati.	17-9	Chinsurah Training Academy.
	„ Prabhakar.	14-5	Amta H. E. School.
	„ Prabhaschandra.	16-8	Baruipur H. E. School.
780	„ Prabhatnath.	16-4	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Praphullachandra.	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ramchandra.	19-6	B. L. Free Institution, Bainchee.
	„ Ramanath.	18-11	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Rasbihari.	15	Bhola H. E. School.
	„ Santoshkumar.	19-8	Howrah Zila School.
	„ Satischandra.	19-7	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Satyananda.	18-6	Northbrook H. School, Darbhanga.
	„ Satyaprasanna.	16-3	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sibadas.	21-5	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
790	„ Sitanath.	21-6	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	„ Sudhansubhushan.	14-2	Jharia H. E. School.
	„ Taraprasanna.*	16-6	Badla H. E. School.
	Mondleshwar, Proshad Chowdhry.	17-10	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Munsi, Sibnarayan	17-10	Ripon Collegiate School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Murat, Lall	20·4	Bankipur A. S. School.
	Mustaphi, Ramendragati.	15·1	Balagarh H. E. School.
	Murali Prasad	18·10	Patna City School
	Mustaphi, Karunabhushan.	18·5	Birbhum Zila School.
	Matiur Rahman	19·9	Chittagong Madrasa.
800	M. Zahiruddin	17·8	Patna City School.
	Nag, Jatindramohan	18·6	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Suryyanarayan	16·10	Kuchkuchia H. E. School.
	Nandi Gobindaprasad	21·2	Midnapur L. M. H. E. School.
	„ Prasannakumar	22	City Collegiate School, M. Branch
	Nandkishore Lal	20·9	Gopalganj Victoria M. H. E. School
	Nazir Ahmed	20·2	Chittagong H E School.
	Niyogi Debendranath	18·5	T N. Jubilee Collegiate School
	Noorar Rahman Khan*	17·5	Tangail Bindubasini H E School.
	Nurul, Haque	15·11	M. L. Jubilee Institution
810	Nurul Huda Chowdhry	17·5	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Obaidus Samad	15·10	R R Institution, Paozan.
	Obedor Rahman	18·9	Rampurhat H E. School.
	Pain, Hemchandra	17·8	St Mary's School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Manilal*	15·1	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Pal, Brajendranath	18	Khelatchandra Calcutta Institution.
	„ Dayalnath	16·4	Gangaprasad Jagannath High School, Beltali
	„ Debendrachandra	16	Abdullapur H E. School.
	„ Dinakrishna	18·10	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Haripada	17·11	Satkhira Prannath H. E School
820	„ Jatindranath	19·10	Jessore Zila School
	„ Kshetramohan	18·10	Sonargaon G. R. Institution.
	„ Prabodhchandra	15	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	„ Saratchandra	19·3	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	„ Trilochan	15·11	Private Student, Roll Cal., P 20.
	Palit, Sarasijakanta	15	Chatra H E School.
	„ Satyendranath*	15·6	Dupleix College, Chandernagore.
	Panchanan Jha	16·2	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Panda, Mahadev	17·9	Dhenkanal H. E. School.
	Panday, Chandrikaprasad	20·10	Saran Academy.
830	„ Ramjanum	20·2	Arrah K. J Academy.
	„ Jang Kishore Sahai*	22·6	Private Student, Roll Rac P 3.
	Pande, Bholanath	16·7	Krishnagar Collegiate School
	Pattanaik, Gadadhar	23·3	Private Student, Roll Kat. P. 4.
	„ Haranath	22·7	Khurda High School.
	„ Kisorchandra	17·3	Ravenshaw Collegiate School
	„ Maheshwar	20·6	Katak P. M Academy.
	Patnaik, Satyabadi	18·6	Khurda High School
	Pedrom, V.	16·8	St Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Pir Mohammad	23·6	Buxar H. E. School.
840	Poddar, Jagatchandra	16·1	Beri B. B. H. E School.
	„ Raimohan	19	Maharajganj Merchants H. E. School.
	Po Kyin	19	Municipal High School, Bassein
	Po Ya Za*	21·8	St. John's College S P. G. Rangoon.
	Pramanik, Janakinath	19·6	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	Purkayastha, Rebatiranjan.	17·1	Agartala Umakanta Academy
	Raghunandan Persad	17·6	Mozafferpur Zila School
	Raghunandan Prasad II	16·4	Gaya Zila School.
	Rajballabh Sahai Varma	17·8	Hatwa Eden School.
	Raj Kisor Lall	13·11	Buxar H. E. School.
850	Rakshit, Harendranarayan	17·9	Gaibanda H E. School.
	„ Nalinchandra	16·10	Dupleix College, Chandernagore.
	Ram Avatar Singh	19·6	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Rama Nand Prasad	16·7	Gaya Sahebgung H. E School.
	Rambilas Lal	18·7	Arrah Zila School.
	Rambilas Sahai	21·2	Arrah K. J. Academy.
	Rameswar Nath	20·8	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Ramnundan Sinha	21·1	Mozafferpur Zila School.
	Ram Varan Sinha	19·3	Bankipur B. N. Collegiate School.
	Ray, Abinaschandra	19·7	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
860	„ Annadaprasad	17·2	Private Student, Roll Bur. P. 9.
	„ Asutosh	18·2	Tangail Bindubashini H. E. School.
	„ Bhabanipati	20·4	Kuch Kuchia H. E. School.
	„ Bhupeschandra	16·4	Dumka Zila School.
	„ Brajendralal	15	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	„ Chaitanyaprasad	22·6	Jajpur H. E. School
	„ Jaharilal	18·8	Taki Government School.
	„ Jatindranarayan*	15·6	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	„ Jagendranath	17·9	Manbhum Victoria Institution.
	„ Jogesmohan	18·5	Khagra L. M. S. School.
870	„ Jyotishchandra	17	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Kalisankar.	19·7	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School.
	„ Krishnachandra	18	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kshitindramohan	21	Dacca K. L. Jubilee School.
	„ Lala Gopinath	18·11	Puri Zila School.
	„ Mahendranath	18·2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Manindramohan	19 9	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Manmathanath	19·11	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Matilal*	14·10	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Mohinimohan	15·9	Netrakona Dutt High School.
880	„ Nalinikumar	19·9	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Narendrachandra	16·10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Praphullakumar	15·2	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Radhikabhusan*	19·1	Hindu School.
	„ Ramanbihari	19·6	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Rameschandra	17·9	Kisorganj H. E School.
	„ Ramkrishna	16·5	Bhajanghat H. E. School.
	„ Rukminikanta*	19	Nabinagar H. E. School.
	„ Saradaranjan	17·6	Kishorganj H. E. School.
	„ Satishchandra	18·5	Mrityunjay School, Mymensingh.
890	„ Satyacharan	19·11	Jamtara Jang Bahadur Coronation School.
	„ Sitalkrishna	18·7	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School
	„ Surendranath	19·9	Private Student, Roll Bur P. 19
	„ Sureschandra	19·1	Dinhata H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	18·2	Private Student, Roll Bar. P. 3.
	„ Tarakbrahma	21·1	Khalispur H. E School.
	„ Upendranath*	15·8	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	Raychaudhuri, Abinaschandra	16·9	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Basantakumar	17·2	Khalia Rajaram Institution.
	„ Bhubaneswar.	14·4	Ulpur P. C. H E. School.
900	„ Debendranath	18·10	Comilla Yusuff H E School.
	„ Dhirendranath	14·10	Ulpur P. C. H. E. School.
	„ Dineschandra	16	Ditto.
	„ Manmohan	14·5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nakuleswar	19	Panchuthpi P. N. Institution.
	„ Prabhatchandra*	17·2	Khalia Rajaram Institution.
	„ Praphullanath	18·9	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Rakhalchandra*	14·6	Private Student, Roll Bur. P. 1.
	Rozario, F. G. D.	17·5	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Rudra, Saratchandra	16·3	Ripon Collegiate School.
910	Saadat Ali Khandker	18·5	Bogra Zila School.
	Saha, Banwarilal	17·3	American Methodist Institution.
	„ Bibhutibhusan	16	Islampur H. E. School.
	„ Bijaybasanta	17·8	Khoksa Janipur H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath	18	Private Student, (Roll. Pat. P. I.)
	„ Hiralal	18·3	Pabna Institution.
	„ Kiranchandra	15·11	Radhanagar Majumdar Academy.
	„ Maheschandra	17·5	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Maheswar	19·9	Serajganj B. L. H. E. School.
	„ Manindrakumar	18·3	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
920	„ Matilal	19·5	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	19	Bhagirathpur H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	18·10	Dighapatiya P. N. H. School.
	„ Surendranath	17·10	Rajbari Raja S. K. Institution.

* Passed in Drawing.

No.	Name	Age	School
	Saifullah Sircar	17·11	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Samuel Sahu*	21·8	Balasore Christian High School.
	Santacharan Lall	18·9	Mozufferpur B. B. Collegiate School.
	Sant Saran Lall	15·11	Buxar H. E. School.
	Sanyal, Bhabendrabhandhu	17·11	Private Student Roll Cal. P. 29.
	„ Bhujangabhusan	15·6	Dumkal H. E. School.
930	„ Jaminikanta	15·2	Jamsherpur High School.
	„ Jatischandra*	16·10	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	„ Kalipada	16·11	Faridpur Isan Institution.
	„ Manmathanath	18	Goalanda High School.
	„ Nagendranath	19·4	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Satishchandra	15·7	Hindu School.
	„ Satyendranath	15	Hare School.
	Saradanand Kumar	17·10	Mozufferur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Sarew, Prabhatchandra	22	Balasore Christian High School.
	Sarkar, Asutosh	19·10	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
940	„ Brindaban	17·5	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Byomkes*	16·6	Hare School.
	„ Charuchandra	19·6	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	„ Charuchandra	18	Bagnan H. E. School.
	„ Haricharan	17·11	Ulipur M. S H. E. School.
	„ Jaminimohan	20·3	Rowile H. E. School.
	„ Kasinath	18	Goalpara Prithiram H. School.
	„ Kshirodebehari	16·1	Sazadpur H. E. School.
	„ Nalinikanta	21	Kumar Radhaprasad Institution.
	„ Priyagopal	20·8	Private Student Roll Bur. P. 4.
50	„ Rameschandra	15·7	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Sasadhar	15·7	Indas High School.
	„ Satischandra	18·3	Nator Maharaja's High School.
	„ Umeschandra	18·1	Patuakhali J. H. E. School.
	Sarma, Bholanath	18·9	Searsole H. E. School.
	„ Chandramani	18·10	Sylhet M. C. Collegiate School.
	„ Ghanakanta	16·9	Mangaldai Aided High School.
	„ Kedarnath	21·4	Private, Student, Roll Deb. P. 3
	Sarmabarua, Sibaballabh	15·9	Nazira Aided High School.
	Saw Joay Tee*	16	Rangoon Collegiate School.
60	Sehanabis Bibekmohan	15·11	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Sen, Anathnath	19·9	Private Student (Roll Dar. P. 1.)
	„ Anukulchandra	19·1	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Asutosh	17·2	Private Student (Roll Pur. P. 1.).
	„ Bhubanmohan	20·5	Bahirdia H. E. School.
	„ Hemantakumar	18·5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Hiranyakumar	18·1	Senhati High School.
	„ Jagadisgopal*	18·3	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Jitendramohan	14·8	City Collegiate School, Calcutta.
	„ Nilkamal	19·5	Patiya High School.
970	„ Niranjan	17·9	Sylhet M. C. Collegiate School.
	„ Rohininandan	16	Khagra L. M. S. School.
	„ Sachindranath	15·10	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	„ Sachindranath	14·11	Rajshahi Bholanath Academy.
	„ Sasikumar	19·7	Soroatali H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	16·2	Kalia Remodelled H. E School.
	„ Sudirkrishna	15·10	Jiaganj Edward Coronation Institution.
	„ Sukeslobhan	15·7	Sonargaon Gangabasi Ramchandra Institution.
	„ Surendralal	15	Rangamati H. E. School.
	Senapati, Birajmohan	15·3	Balasore Zila School.
980	Sengupta, Atulchandra	17·1	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Debendrakisor	16·6	City Collegiate School, M. Branch.
	„ Dhirendranath	14·10	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Kaminikanta*	16·5	Senhati H. School.
	„ Kshitischandra	16·10	Malda Zila School.
	„ Manmohan	16	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Nalinikanta	18·5	Dacca Ukil's Institution.
	„ Narendranath	14·9	Banari H. E. School.
	Sengupta, Nikhilchandra*	16·10	Seraiganj B. L. H. E School.
	„ Nikunjabihari	13·11	Khar ria H. E. School.
990	„ Nirendramohan	15·9	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Nirodchandra*	16·7	Serajgunj B. L. H. E. School.
	„ Rajendranath	16·2	Dacca Kisorilal Jubilee School.
	„ Sailendrakumar	17·9	Senhati High School.
	„ Sitanath	15·11	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Surendramohan, I.	19·11	Imperial Seminary, Dacca.
	„ Surendranath	16·5	Mitra Institution.
	Serajuddin Ahmed	17·1	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Set, Debendranath	17	Duff Collegiate School.
	Shah Abdul Kayem	20	Rangpur Zila School.
1000	Shaikh Rahim Baksh	21·1	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	Shankar Dyal	17·10	Arrah Zila School.
	Sheik Golam Rahman	17·2	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
	Shital Prasad	19·10	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Shivaram Prasad	17·8	Dumroan Raj. H. E. School.
	Shivaratna Lal	17	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Sikdar, Banabihari	15·4	Hindu School.
	Sil, Manikchandra	18·1	Sasimukhi H. E. School, Hemnagar.
	„ Maniklal	17	Duff Collegiate School.
	„ Nitaichand	16·11	Chinsurah Training Academy.
1010	„ Sudhanyakumar	17·10	Dacca K. L. Jubilee School.
	Sinha, Asutosh	14·10	Garbetta H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	20·4	Contai H. E. School
	„ Banamali	17·1	Dinapur Aided School.
	„ Basdeonarayan	21·1	Gaya Town School.
	„ Bhupendranarayan	18·1	Hare School.
	„ Hemchandra	18·10	Pakur Raj H. E. School.
	„ Himansubhushan	17·5	Bankura Zila School
	„ Hira Prosad	17·2	Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy.
	„ Jagannath	20·4	Gaya Zila School.
1020	„ Jamuna Prasad*	18·4	Jamui H. E. School.
	„ Jamunaprasad	20·1	Cotton Institution.
	„ Jatindranath	15·1	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jaydebananda	13·9	City Collegiate School, Calcutta
	„ Kisorimohan	18·10	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Pabitrachandra	17·5	Pirojpur H. E. School.
	„ Pitamber	22·5	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Ramendranath	15·6	South Suburban School.
	„ Ramprasad	20·4	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Ramranjan	15·10	Panchthupi T. N. Institution.
1030	„ Saradacharan	18·5	Northbrook H. School, Darbhanga.
	„ Siddheswar*	13·9	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Sinharay, Nityahari	16·7	Hindu School.
	Som, Hirendrachandra	17·11	Siddheswari H. E. School, Chochartala.
	Somaddar, Kalipada*	19·4	L. M. S Institution, Bhawanipur.
	„ Rajendrakuma	12·9	Faridpur Zila School.
	So Maung	17·5	St. Patrick's Institution, Maulmein.
	Subh Narayan	17·11	Darbhanga Raj H. E. School.
	Sukul, Rajendraprasad	19·7	Mozafferpur Zila School.
	Sultan Ahmed	20·3	Satkania H. E. School.
1040	Sur Debendrakumar	17·11	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Jasodakumar	19·3	Feni H. E School.
	„ Narendrakrishna	17·10	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Swarnakar, Manmathanath.*	16·10	Halisahar H. School.
	Syed, Akmal Ali	18·6	Comilla Yusuf H. E. School.
	„ Ameer Ali	21·4	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	„ Hassan Khan	16·1	Bankipur Ram Mohan Ray Seminary.
	„ Manzoor Ahmed	18·1	Patna City School.
	„ Muzheray Towheed.	15·8	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Rahman	19·8	Chuadanga V. J. H. School.
1050	Talukdar, Lalitmohan*	20·1	Comilla Yusuf H. E School.
	Tasiruddin Akand	23·3	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Tawakkol Ahmed	17·11	Ditto.
	Tewari, Naliniranjan	16·2	Purulia Zila School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Than U. . . .	20·1	Moulmein Govt. H. School.		Varma, Shivadhari Prasad.	19·1	Sewan V. M. H. E. School.
	Tripathi, Brajabandhu	19·10	Katak Town Victoria H. E. School	1060	" Sukdeonarain	16·10	Hatwa Eden School.
	" Durgamadhab	17·3	Katak P. M. Academy.		Verma, Sheo Pershad .	17·11	Arrah Zila School.
	Tun Baw . . .	20·1	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon		Zahid Ali Khan . .	16·5	Bankipur B. N. Collegiate School.
	Vanspall, H . .	19·6	St. Xavier's College.	1063	Zahirul Huq . .	16	Dacca Madrassa.

* Passed in Drawing

SENATE HOUSE:
The 16th May, 1907.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. A. Examination in 1907 —

HONOURS LISTS.

(These lists are arranged in order of merit.)

(E) Indicates 1st Division in English
(H) " " " " History.
(S) " " " " Sanskrit.
(A) " " " " Arabic.
(M) " " " " Mathematics.
(C) " " " " Physics and Chemistry.
(G) " " " " Geology and Mineralogy.
(e) " 2nd Division in English.
(h) " " " " History.
(p) " " " " Philosophy.
(s) " " " " Sanskrit.
(pn.) " " " " Persian.
(m) " " " " Mathematics.
(c) " " " " Physics and Chemistry.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

1	Biswas, Charuchandra(p)	Presidency College.
	Sanyal, Girijaprasanna*(H)	Ditto.

Second Division.

1	Sengupta, Sureschandra*(p)	Presidency College.
2	Bhattacharyya, Rameschandra	Rajshahi College
3	Bandyopadhyay, Krishnadhan	Presidency College.
4	Basu, Bhupendrachandra*	Ditto
5	Laha, Jatindrakumar (h)	Ditto.
6	Ray, Satyendranath	Ditto
7	Seal, L. Bibhuprasad	Bishop's College.
8	Basu, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
9	Mukerjee, Victoria	Private student Roll Cal. F.P. 2.
10	Basu, Anilprakas	Presidency College.
11	Ray, Anantakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
12	Maitra, Upendranath*	Rajshahi College.
	Datta, Rebatiraman* (m) (c)	Presidency College
14	Ghosh, Nripendranath	Ditto.
15	Mitra, Kalipada	Hughli College.
16	Maung Set	Rangoon College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Usapati*(p)	Presidency College.
18	Ray, Upendrakumar	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Kumudchandra(s)	Ditto.
20	Mukhopadhyay, Satindranath	General Assembly's Institution
21	" Prakaschandra(s).	Presidency College.
22	Sengupta, Hemchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
23	Bhaduri, Panchanan	Duff College.
	Gangopadhyay, Hirendranath	Presidency College.
25	Majumdar, Chandidas	Krishnagar College.
26	Raha, K.	Presidency College.
	Ray, Amulyamohan	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satyacharan	Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

First Division.

1	Ray, Hemchandra	Bangabasi College.

Second Division.

1	Chakrabarti, Kumudchandra(e)	Presidency College.
2	Goswami, Ramanimohan	Ditto.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Prakaschandra(e)	Ditto.

ARABIC.

First Division.

1	Abdul Moaid Khan*	Dacca College.

PERSIAN.

Second Division.

1	Ataur Rahman†	Presidency College.
2	Afaul Haque	City College, Calcutta.
3	Sharfuddin Ahmed†	Ditto.

HISTORY.

First Division.

1	Sanyal, Girijaprasanna* (E)	Presidency College.

Second Division.

1	Ray, Sudhirchandra	Presidency College.
2	Bandyopadhyay, Rakhaldas	Ditto.
3	Ray, Kedarnath	Victoria College, Cooch Bihar.
	Laha, Jatindrakumar (e)	Presidency College.
5	Sen, Pareschandra*	General Assembly's Institution.
6	Ray, Sanatchandra*	Presidency College.
7	" Lalitmohan	Hughli College.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Second Division.

1	Ghoshal, Girijabhushan*	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Biswas, Charuchandra (E)	Presidency College.
3	Sarkar, Mahendranath*	Ditto.
4	Konar, Dibakar	Ditto.
5	Dasgupta, Manmathanath	City College, Calcutta.
6	Sengupta, Sureschandra* (e)	Presidency College.
7	Sarkar, Janakinath	B M. Institution, Barisal.
8	Chattopadhyay, Ushapati* (e)	Presidency College.
9	Das, Bipinbihari	Rajshahi College.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Hemnath	City College, Calcutta.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Kantichandra	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Kar, Siteschandra (c)	Presidency College.
3	Das, Basantakumar (c)	General Assembly's Institution.

Second Division.

1	Chakrabarti, Haripada	General Assembly's Institution
2	Pal, Rajanikumar	Presidency College.
3	Maitra, Asutosh* (C)	Ditto.
4	Datta, Rebatiraman* (e) (c)	Ditto.
5	Majumdar, Akhilchandra	City College, Calcutta.
	Gangopadhyay, Dhirendranath	St. Xavier's College.
7	Chattopadhyay, Amulyachandra (c).	Presidency College.
8	Ray, Charupada	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
9	Lahiri, Bhabataran* (c)	Presidency College.
10	Sen, Suryyanarayan (C)	Duff College.
	Ghosh, Satyacharan*	Ripon College.
	Biswas, Kshitischandra (c)	Presidency College.
13	M. C. Somasudram	Rangoon College.
14	Gangopadhyay, Harendranath (c)	Duff College.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.

† Passed in Original Composition in Urdu.

15	Gupta, Gurudas	City College, Calcutta.
16	Dasgupta, Manoranjan	Teacher, Roll Cal. T. 8.
17	Gui, Hemchandra*	Hughli College.
18	Sengupta, Binodbihari	General Assembly's Institution.
19	Chattopadhyay, Surendranath	Ravenshaw College.
20	Mohammad, Abul Ahsan†	Presidency College.
21	Basu, Rasbihari*	Ditto.
21	Pal, Radhabinod*	Ditto.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

First Division.

1	Sen, Suryyanarayan (*m*)	Duff College.
2	Maitra, Asutosh* (*m*)	Presidency College.

Second Division.

1	Kar, Siteschandra (M)	Presidency College.
2	Das, Basantakumar (M)	General Assembly's Institution.
2	Lahiri, Bhabataran* (*m*)	Presidency College.

4	Basu, Amarendranath*	Duff College.
5	Ghoshal, Padaratna*	City College.
6	Chattopadhyay, Amulyachandra (*m*).	Presidency College.
7	Biswas, Kshitischandra (*m*)	Presidency College.
8	Mallik, Harendrakrishna*	Ripon College.
9	Datta, Rebatiraman* (*s*) (*m*)	Presidency College.
10	Gangopadhyay, Harendranath (*m*)	Duff College.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

First Division.

Bandyopadhyay, Praphullakumar.	Presidency College.

PASS LIST.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abdul, Qayum	Presidency College.
	Adhya, Saratchandra	Duff College
	Ahmad	Presidency College.
	Ba Hlaing	Rangoon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abanimohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Amulyaratan	Dacca College.
	" Bamapada	Bangabasi College.
	" Bankimchandra*	Hughli College.
	" Bhudeb*	Metropolitan Institution.
10	" Bisweswar	City College.
	" Dwijendranath.	Ripon College.
	" Gurudas	Presidency College
	" Harshanath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Jyotishchandra.	Duff College.
	" Kalikumar	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Krishnadhan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Manindranath.	Teacher, Roll Cal. T. 7.
	" Munindranath.	Presidency College.
	" Narendrachandra.	Teacher, Roll Coo. T. 1.
20	" Narendrachandra.*	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
	" Nrityagopal	Presidency College.
	" Phanindrabhushan.	City College.
	" Pramadacharan.*	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rajanikanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Satischandra	St. Xavier's College.
	" Surendrachandra.	City College.
	" Susilkumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	Barman, Satischandra	Central College, Calcutta
	Barmanray, Mohinimohan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
30	Baruya, Guruprasad	Ripon College.
	" Ramanikanta	Ditto.
	Basu, Bhupendranath*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bijaygopal	Teacher, Roll Cal. T. 11.
	" Birendrakrishna	St. Xavier's College.
	" Debendranath	City College.
	" Hemantakumar	Ripon College.
	" Jatindramohan*	Hughli College.
	" Jogendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Mathuramohan*	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
40	" Mrinalkanti*	Ripon College.
	Basu, Nareschandra	Presidency College.
	" Nripendrachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Prabhatchandra	Ditto.
	" Priyanath	Ripon College.
	" Rajanikanta*	Presidency College.
	" Ramaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sahayram	Presidency College.
	" Sitanath	City College.
	" Surendranath*	City College.
50	" Susilkumar	Bangabasi College.
	" Syamlal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basuray, Jagatnath	Bangabasi College.
	Bhaduri, Gangacharan	Teacher, Roll Cal. T. 8.
	" Lalitchandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Bhattacharyya, Abaninath*	Presidency College.
	" Bireswar	Duff College.
	" Grijasankar*	Dacca College.
	" Indubhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jogeschandra	Dacca College.
60	" Kalikrishna*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Lalitmohan	Presidency College.
	" Madhusudan	Dacca College.
	" Mahendranath	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Munindramohan.	Ditto
	" Ramchandra*	Dacca College.
	" Sarojaksha	Presidency College.
	" Sailendramohan.	Bangabasi College.
	" Siddheswar	Ripon College.
	" Surendranath	Duff College.
70	Bhikary Ota	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Bose, Norman	St. Xavier's College.
	" J. G.	Duff College.
	Chaki, Chandramadhab	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chakrabarti, Akhilchandra	Dacca College.
	" Gobindachandra.	Presidency College.
	" Jaychandra	Dacca College.
	" Kshetragopal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Munindrachandra.*	Ditto.
	" Murarimohan	Teacher, Roll Cal. T. 2.
80	" Phanibhushan*	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Praphullachandra.	Duff College.
	" Rameschandra, II.	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	" Sibdas	Krishnath College, Berhampur.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
† Passed in Original Composition in Urdu.

	Chakrabarti, Srinath	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Srischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Sureschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Tulsidas	Hughli College.
	Chandra, Amarlal*	Duff College
	„ Charuchandra*	Presidency College.
90	„ Hemranjan	General Assembly's Institution
	Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra	Hughli College.
	„ Aswinikumar	Krishnagar College.
	„ Jogeschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kalidas	Bangabasi College.
	„ Madhabchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nanimohan	Duff College.
	„ Phanibhushan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Rebatimohan	Teacher, Roll Coo. T 2.
	Chaudhuri, Ganesgobinda	Rajshahi College.
100	„ Jnanendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Nagendrachandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Sailendramohan	Teacher, Roll Dac. T. 7.
	Daji Madhao Rao Deo	Ripon College.
	Das, Akhilchandra*	Teacher, Roll Dac. T 7.
	„ Basantakumar, I	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kalisankar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Madanmohan	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Nagendrachandra	Ripon College.
	„ Phanindranath	General Assembly's, Institution.
110	„ Rasiklal	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Tridasnath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Dasgupta, Binodeswar	Ditto.
	„ Hemangalal	Duff College.
	„ Jatindramohan	Presidency College.
	„ Kshitimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Dastidar, Jatindranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Datta, Dharmadas	Ripon College.
	„ Dineschandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
120	„ Harajiban	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Haribhushan	Presidency College.
	„ Jaminikanta	Ripon College.
	„ Kshitischandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Manablal	Ditto.
	„ Nandalal	Hughli College.
	„ Nibaranchandra	Rajshahi College.
	„ Niradbaran	Duff College.
	„ Rohinikumar, II*	Rajshahi College.
	De, Annadaprasad	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
130	„ Debendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sachindrakrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Srischandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Srischandra	Ripon College.
	„ Tinkari	Bangabasi College.
	Debi Prasad	City College.
	Dhar, Amulyaratan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gangopadhyay, Hemchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jadunath	Ditto.
140	„ Jatindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Madanmohan*	Ripon College.
	„ Manmathanath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sanatkumar	Hughli College.
	„ Satischandra	Dacca College.
	„ Sureschandra	Ditto.
	Ghatak, Hemchandra	City College.
	„ Pasupati	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Ghosh, Badalchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Haridas	General Assembly's Institution.
150	Ghosh, Jatindramohan, II	Ripon College.
	„ Jnanendralal	City College.
	„ Jnanendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Kiranchandra, II	Ripon College.
	„ Mahatapchandra	St Xavier's College.
	„ Purnachandra*	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajendrakumar*	City College
	„ Sachindramohan*	Presidency College.
	„ Satischandra, II	City College.
160	„ Sitikantha	Krishnagar College.
	„ Sucharubhushan	Bangabasi College.
	Ghoshal, Rajendrachandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur
	„ Satischandra	Duff College.
	Goochhait, Ramkrishna	City College
	Goswami, Brindabanchandra	General Assembly's Institution
	Guha, Brajendrakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Saradasundar	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	„ Saratchandra	Bangabasi College.
	Gupta, Abanikumar	General Assembly's Institution.
170	„ Birendralal	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	„ Hariprasad	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kamalnath*	Presidency College.
	„ Krishnabihari*	Krishnagar College.
	„ Kulakundalmiprasad	Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar.
	„ Narendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sisirendu	Patna College.
	Hait, Bidhubhushan	Duff College.
	Haldar, Jitendrakumar	City College.
	„ Mayataru	Patna College.
180	Jagannath Prasada	Presidency College.
	Jugal Kishore	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Kakde Sadashio Yadao	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Karmakar, Hemchandra, I	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Sitanath	Ripon College.
	Kayral, Hemantakumar	Rajshahi College.
	Kundu, Pramadananda	General Assembly's Institution
	Laha, Lalitmohan	Duff College.
	Lahiri, Nilmani	Ripon College.
	„ Sureschandra	City College.
190	Laskar, Bipinchandra*	General Assembly's Institution.
	Laxman Kashinath Oka	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Maguire, L. T.	St. Xavier's College.
	Mahapatra, Bhagaban†	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Maiti, Jibankrishna*	Bangabasi College.
	Maitra, Akhilchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dhirendriyanath	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Kshitischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Phanindralal	Rajshahi College.
	Majumdar, Brajendranath	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
200	„ Hariranjan	Presidency College.
	„ Sankardas	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Sudhirlal*	Presidency College.
	Mallik, Bankimcharan‡	Hughli College.
	Mandal, Charubala	Bethune College.
	„ Dwijendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mathura Prasad Chowbey	B. B College, Mazufferpur.
	Mg Myat Nyein	Rangoon College.
	Misra, Abinaschandra	Duff College.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
210	„ Akshaynarayan	Ditto.
	„ Asutosh	Presidency College.
	„ Debendranath	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Lakshminarayan	Presidency College.
	„ Mahimaranjan	Central College, Calcutta.
	„ Prithwiraj	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Ramanimohan	General Assembly's Institution.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
† „ „ „ „ Uriya.
‡ „ „ „ „ Hindi.

	Name	College
	Mitra, Saratchandra . .	Private Student, Roll Cal., P. 1.
	" Satischandra . .	City College.
	Mitter, A. J. L. . .	Bishop's College.
220	Modak, Rajeswardas . .	Krishnagar College.
	Mohiuddin Ahmed . .	Teacher, Roll Cal T. 7.
	Muhammad Mohsin . .	Teacher, Roll Kat., T. 1.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amarendranath.	St. Xavier's College.
	" Ardhendubhushan.	Krishnagar College.
	" Bipanlal .	Presidency College
	" Bijaymadhab	Duff College.
	" Chintaharan .	B M. Institution, Barisal
	" Gopalchandra	Rajshahi College.
	" Jatindranath .	General Assembly's Institution
230	" Jitendranath, I	Presidency College.
	" Jitendranath, II	Ditto
	" Nilratan .	Ripon College.
	" Panchanan .	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Praphullakumar.	Ditto.
	" Sibakinkar .	Ripon College
	" Siteschandra .	Krishnagar College.
	" Surendranath	Ripon College
	" Surendranath	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	" Sureschandra	Duff College
240	Mustaphi, Satyendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Nag, Prasannakumar . .	Teacher, Roll Bar, T. 4.
	" Rajanikanta . .	Dacca College.
	Nandi, Ekkari . . .	Duff College
	Pain, Mahendranath . .	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Pal, Kshitischandra . .	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nilmani . . .	Presidency College.
	" Rakhaldas . . .	Teacher, Roll Cal., T 13.
	Palchaudhuri, Jajnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Prayag Narayan‡ . . .	T. N Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
250	Qamarut Tauhid . . .	St Xavier's College.
	Raghunathkrishna Paradker‡ .	Patna College.
	Ray, Abhaycharan . .	Duff College.
	" Adyanath . . .	City College
	" Bhabatosh . . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Hemchandra* . .	St Xavier's College.
	" Indubhushan . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jatindramohan . .	Rajshahi College.
	" Jaydeb	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Krishnachandra . .	Duff College.
260	" Kshitischandra . .	Presidency College.
	" Labanyamohan . .	Dacca College.
	" Mohinimohan . .	Central College, Calcutta.
	" Manindranath* . .	Ditto.
	" Nibaranchandra . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Phanindranath . .	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Purnachandra . .	Presidency College.
	" Sachindradhar . .	Krishnath College, Behrampur.
	" Sasilal	Ditto.
	" Satischandra, I . .	Ripon College.
270	" Upendranath . .	Presidency College.
	Raychaudhuri, Binodbihari .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Charuchandra .	Ripon College.
	" Harinarayan .	Metropolitan Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Sudhiranjan .	General Assembly's Institution.
	Rudra, Nalinibhushan . .	Dacca College.
	Sadho Ram	Rangoon College.
	Saha, Bhubanmohan . .	Dacca College.
	" Manomohan . . .	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nadiabasi . . .	Dacca College.
280	Samanta, Harikinkar .	General Assembly's Institution.
	San Ba Ba	Rangoon College.
	Sanyal, Bisweswar . .	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Upendranarayan	Hughli College.
	Sarkar, Anukulchandra .	Dacca College.
	" Anukulchandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur
	" Asutosh . . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Subodhchandra .	City College.
	" Surendranath, II	Ditto.
	Sarma, Bansibadan . .	Metropolitan Institution.
290	Sarmabaruya, Kamakhyaram .	Duff College.
	Saw Hla Pru . . .	Rangoon College.
	Sen, Aparnacharan* . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Binaybhushan . .	Dacca College.
	" Binaybhushan . .	Ripon College.
	" Dhirendrachandra . .	Bangabasi College.
	" Dhirendranath . .	Presidency College.
	" Girindranath . . .	Ditto.
	" Haripada . . .	General Assembly's Institution
	" Hemchandra . . .	Ripon College.
310	" Jogeschandra . . .	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Jogindrakumar . .	Dacca College.
	" Mohinimohan . .	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Mukundachandra . .	Rajshahi College.
	" Nalinıranjan* . .	City College.
	" Narendranath* . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Nitailal . . .	Duff College.
	" Rameschandra* . .	Rajshahi College.
	" Satischandra . .	Dacca College.
	" Satischandra . .	Presidency College.
310	Sengupta, Charuchandra .	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Dwijapada . .	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Lalmohan . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Nirmalchandra .	Bangabasi College.
	" Satischandra . .	Presidency College.
	" Surendranath . .	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Umeschandra . .	Krishnath College Berhampur.
	Sikdar, Satischandra . .	Duff College.
	" Upendranath . .	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sil, Sripatinath . . .	Hugli College.
320	Sinha, Kalyanchandra . .	Roll Haz P 5.
	" Nimaichand . .	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Satischandra . .	Ripon College.
	" Surabala . . .	Bethune College.
	" Srischandra* . .	Bangabasi College.
	Sinharay, Satyakinkar* .	General Assembly's Institution.
	Strachan Yesudian . .	Teacher, Roll Cal, T. 19.
	Syed Amjad Ali . . .	City College.
	T. C. Tharmalingam . .	Presidency College.
	Valoopillai Sangarapillai .	St. Xavier's College.
330	V. R. Appadurai . . .	Rangoon College.
331	Yeshwant Mahadeo Bakre .	B. N. College, Bankipur.

* Passed in Original Composition in Bengali.
‡ " " " Hindi.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 17th May 1907.

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Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907.

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Climatological Atlas of India. By Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36s. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, **Part I. By** Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 14th MAY 1907.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part I By the Director. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 150990 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees 100 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Dina Bandhu Bhaumik, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, stolen or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

DINA BANDHU BHAUMIK,
Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge Hugli.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 002275 of the 4½ per cent. of 1879 for R1,100 originally standing in the name of Kamini Debi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost (stolen or destroyed) with the succession certificate granted to me by the District Judge, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with above mentioned security.

Name of advertiser—শ্রী মতি বসন্তকুমারি দেবী,
Certificate holder to the estate
of Kamini Debi.

Residence—Care of BABU UPENDRA NATH
BANERJI, Mohestola, Hooghly.

Lost.

A Government Railway Debenture for R500 No. 000385, dated 20th November 1878, in the name of Md. Sahib Zaman Khan, of Raipur, District Faruckabad, lost from the custody of Md. Zaman Khan, of Raipur in the District of Faruckabad.

Any person giving any clue to the said note shall receive a reward of R25 from the undersigned.

MUBARAK ZAMAN KHAN,
Raipur, District Faruckábad.

The 30th April 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1907.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Public.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1907.

No. 1168.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the names of Kunwar Rukmangad Singh, Talukdar of Katiari in the Hardoi district, and of Maharani Jagdamba Devi of Ajudhia be substituted *for* those of Rani Satrupa Kunwar, widow of the late Raja Kalka Singh, and Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E., Talukdar of Ajudhia, respectively, in paragraph I, clause 9 (*h*) of the rules published with the Home Department notification no. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications.

Establishments

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 649.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies consequent on the grant of leave for three months to

the Honourable Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K C.S I, the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106 and subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Thomas Gordon Walker, C S I., Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies during the absence of Sir Denzil Ibbetson on the said leave.

The Honourable Mr Walker has this day assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 661.—Mr. A W. J. Talbot, of the Indian Civil Service, an Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th May 1907.

No. 663.—Mr P. W. Monie, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as an Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 30th May 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 24th May, 1907

No 666.—Sir Herbert Risley, K.C.I E., C.S I., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 27th June 1907.

No. 668.—Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K C.V.O, C.S I., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 27th June 1907.

G. B. H. FELL,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

MEDICAL.

The 20th May 1907

No. 461.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam :

Captain T. C. Rutherfoord, M.B, I M.S.

Captain W. Tarr, M.B, I.M S.

The 23rd May, 1907.

No 467.—The services of Captain R. J. Bradley, M B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 470—The services of Captain T. S. Novis, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 23rd May, 1907.

No. 771.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Pera, the 19th May 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Five days' quarantine and medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Bahrein and rat destruction.

JUDICIAL.

No. 669—676.

The 17th May, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

The Government of India have had under their consideration for some time past the question of amending the Code of Civil Procedure. An amending Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations in 1901 and was reported on by a Select Committee in 1903. The Bill as revised by that committee was subjected to considerable criticism and has since been reconsidered and rearranged by the Legislative Department of the Government of India. It will in due course be again brought before the Legislative Council but before that is done the Governor General in Council has decided to remit it to a small committee of experts of such standing that an examination by them will, His Excellency in Council feels assured, command the public confidence. The Committee will be constituted as follows:

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, K.C., Legal Member of the Council of the Governor General.

Members.—The Hon'ble Sir Francis W. Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal,

The Hon'ble Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bombay;

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Ismay, C.S.I., and

The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, C.I.E.

The committee will meet in Simla early in June and the Government of India hope to proceed with the Bill at Calcutta during the session of 1907-1908.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal, the Finance and Legislative Departments, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, for information.

Ordered also that this resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1907.

No. 886—14-29.—Mr. H. E. Annett B. Sc, is appointed to be Supernumerary Agricultural Chemist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, with effect from the 6th May 1907.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 892—70-2.—Mr. K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, who was appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department by

Notification No. 635, dated the 19th March 1902, is confirmed for permanent employment in that Department.

FORESTS.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 698—120-7-*F.*—The services of Mr. A. R Brown, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, on the Burma List, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair for employment in the Andamans Forest Department.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1907.

No 80.—Mr. G. W. V. de Rhé-Philipe, Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Muttra Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, in class III of Examiners during the absence of Mr. W. Ogden on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 81.—Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Nagda-Muttra Railway, in addition to his own duties.

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 82.—*Corrigendum—In Public Works Department Notification No. 70, dated the 30th April 1907, for* the forenoon of the 22nd April 1907 *read* the afternoon of the 30th April 1907.

The 23rd May, 1907.

No. 83.—Mr. W. A T. Carnduff, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No. 84.—Mr. H. W. Schmidt, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is transferred to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1907.

No. 1439 *G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Cavaliere Cappello as Consul for Italy at Aden.

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 1452-*G.*—Lieutenant W. L. Campbell, a Probationer for the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

No. 1456-*G.*—Captain C. G. Crosthwaite, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 4th May, 1907.

No. 1460-*G.*—Major H. B. Peacock, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Kotah and Jhalawar.

The 23rd May, 1907.

No. 1465-*G.*—Captain J. W. Watson, Indian Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th April, 1907, and leave out of India for nine months in continuation, under Article 233 and note (2) to Article 606 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Pension Service—9th year, commenced 27th July, 1906.

No. 1466-*G.*—Captain G. D. Franklin, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to be Medical Officer, His Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Turbat-i-Haidari, with effect from the 5th April, 1907.

The 24th May, 1907.

No. 1473-*G.*—The undermentioned officers are confirmed as Agency Surgeons of the 2nd class under the Foreign Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Major C. H. Bowle-Evans, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), from the 16th December, 1906.

Captain W. R. Battye, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), from the 3rd March, 1907.

No. 1476-*G.*—The following changes are sanctioned among Agency Surgeons under the Foreign Department :

Consequent on the replacement at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. French-Mullen, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, and with effect from the 25th March, 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class.

Captain J. W. Watson, Indian Medical Service, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class.

No. 1481-*G.*—Captain R. E. A. Hamilton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 17th May, 1907.

No. 1485-*G.*—Major P. B. Haig, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), and lately Medical Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th April, 1907, combined with furlough for one year and three months, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1488-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. S. Anderson, as Acting Consular Agent at Karachi for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Mr. W. Nicholas.

No. 1492-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. James B. Jolly, as Acting Consul for Norway at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. Somerville Murray.

No. 1496-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe, as Acting Consul for Nicaragua at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Hardcastle.

No. 1499-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. M. Gordon, as Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. Somerville Murray.

No. 1502-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe, as Acting Consul for Cuba at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. E. Hardcastle.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 24th May, 1907.

No. 3252-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

April 1907. Lakhs of Rupees.

	April.		Whole Year.	
	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1906-1907.
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	2,10	1,67	31,96	31,28
Opium	72	61	7,28	8,49
Salt	55	72	4,93	6,54
Stamps	60	54	6,25	5,86
Excise	82	74	9,31	8,82
Provincial Rates	26	21	3,50	3,55
Customs	65	57	6,83	6,53
Assessed Taxes	8	7	2,00	1,93
Forest	11	6	2,83	2,38
Registration	5	4	59	57
Tributes from Native States	5	5	90	90
Other Civil Revenue	33	38	5,51	5,08
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	6,32	5,66	81,95	81,98
Civil Expenditure.				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—5	—4	—3,69	—4,27
Opium	—61	—67	—2,70	—2,86
Famine Relief	...	—1	—79	—20
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,91	—2,76	—38,43	—35,42
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	—3,57	—3,48	—45,61	—42,75
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments :				
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions]				
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than issues)	+16	+9	+1,10	+68
Marine	—4	—3	—35	—11
Military Receipts	+4	+4	+92	+1,00
Military Issues	—1,63	—1,63	—21,22	—20,49
Public Works Department—				
Receipts.				
Ordinary Branches	+13	+12	+4,35	+4,60
State Railways	+3,25	+2,05	} +40,90	+39,64
East Indian Railway	+66	+53	}	
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+10	+10	+98	+96
Telegraph	+7	+6	+98	+93
TOTAL	+4,21	+3,46	+47,21	+46,13
Issues.				
Ordinary Branches	—1,32	—1,12	—13,94	—12,58
State Railways	—2,14	—2,08	} —23,32	—26,56
East Indian Railway	—32	—30	}	
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways' surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—1	—2
Telegraph	—10	—9	—1,18	—1,14
TOTAL	—3,88	—3,59	—38,45	—40,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,14	—1,66	—10,79	—13,36
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	+2,87	+4,37
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+21	+12	+37
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+1,61	...	...	—41
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+37	...	+25	+18,87
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+1	...	+31
Council Bills paid including Telegraphic at Rs. 15 per £	—4,20	—2,15	—27,15	—50,73
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—68	+29	+23	—83
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,90	—1,61	—23,68	—28,05
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—1,29	—1,12	+1,87	—2,18
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,49	17,67	16,68	17,67
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,20	16,55	18,55	15,49

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 3178-*E.O.*—Mr. L. E. Pritchard is appointed to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, with effect from the 18th of May 1907, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. O. T. Barrow, or until further orders.

No. 3179-*E.O.*—Mr. L. J. W. Worgan is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 9th of May 1907.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1907.

No. 4343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 135, clause (*i*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Vellore Municipality, with effect from the 1st July 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Municipality the house, water and drainage taxes for the time being imposed under the provisions of Section 47, clauses (ii) and (iii), and Section 63, sub-clause (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), as amended by Madras Act III of 1897).

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th May 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 451.—The services of Captain E. G. S. Trotter, 102nd Grenadiers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as an officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

NATIVE ARMY.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

No. 452.—Jemadar Abbas Raza, appointed on probation in late Military Department Notification No. 471 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 1st April 1905.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

No. 453.—Jemadar Sarfaraz Ali Khan, appointed on probation in late Military Department Notification No. 494 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 4th February 1905.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 454.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd May 1907, page 2995.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

WAR OFFICE;

Whitehall, 3rd May 1907.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the 23rd March 1906, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from that date, but without pay or allowances, *viz.*:

Second-Lieutenant Harry N. Lee (late Royal Field Artillery).

Second-Lieutenant Hugh C. Dobbs (late Royal Garrison Artillery).

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ORGANISATION.

No. 455.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 432 of 1906, regarding the recruitment of natives of India for the Police in China, it is hereby notified that the arrangements indicated therein, apply to the British Indian police at Hankow, as well as to the same police at the other places mentioned, *viz.*, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Tientsin.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 456.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Tierney, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 457.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

To be Brevet-Colonel.

23rd May 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas King, 79th Carnatic Infantry.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

10th March 1907.

Charles William O'Bryen, 27th Punjabis.

13th May 1907.

Havelock Hudson, C.I.E., 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division.

To be Captain.

18th May 1907.

Lieutenant William Shafto Craster, 8th Cavalry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 458.—No. 1169, 2nd class Senior Hospital Assistant J. Sundaram Pillai to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 1st class, ranking as Subadar;

No. 1191 1st class Hospital Assistant Abdur Rahim Khan to be Senior Hospital Assistant, 2nd class, ranking as Jemadar;

vice No. 1080, 1st class Senior Hospital Assistant A. Srinivasa Pillai, *Bahadur*, retired; with effect from the 21st April 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 459.—The following promotions are made:

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Jemadar Wurriam Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Suraj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1907.

Ressaidar Mukand Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bhola Nath to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Mukh Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Kala Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.

Dafadar Kundha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Anokh Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1907.

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Dafadar Moti Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhanpat Rai resigned; with effect from the 14th January 1907.

26th Prince of Wales's Own Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Zaman Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Major Tika Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hayat Muhammad transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

28th Light Cavalry.

Risaldar Shah Sawar Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Ibrahim-ap-Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Malik Sher Shah Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Nawab Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ismail Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

38th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jamsher Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Raj Khan to be Jemadar on augmentation of establishment; with effect from the 14th January 1907.

25th Punjabis.

Jemadar Sawan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Basawa Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

26th Punjabis.

Jemadar Mal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Hira Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sham Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 12th February 1907.

37th Dogras.

Jemadar Niku to be Subadar and Havildar Tega to be Jemadar, *vice* Labh Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Rasila to be Subadar, *vice* Sher Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

96th Berar Infantry.

Color-Havildar Manghat to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsarup Singh discharged; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Lekh Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Dani Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiugovind Bajpai transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1907.

Havildar Nandu to be Jemadar, *vice* Shankar Parshad Agnihotri transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1907.

114th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Shaikh Madar to be Subadar, *vice* Muhammad Murad Hakim transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th February 1907.

1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Havildar Damar Sing Thapa to be Jemadar; *vice* Jethan Sing Limbu transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 18th March 1907.

Havildar Tulsiram Ghaiti to be Jemadar, *vice* Jitman Thapa transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Tilakbir Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, and Bahadur Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), to be Subadars to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th June 1905. (This cancels late Military Department Notification No. 878 of 1905.)

8th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Nawal Sing Rana to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Mewa Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Jage Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaberaj Kharki, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 18th March 1907.

Jemadar Gunj Sing Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Lalmani Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalkessur Rana transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Surbir Karki to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Karanbir Khattri to be Jemadar, *vice* Phoud Sing Khattri discharged; with effect from the 22nd March 1907.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Narayan Giri to be Jemadar, *vice* Sowar Sing Limbu deceased; with effect from the 20th March 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 460.—Colonel Eric John Eagles Swayne, C.B., Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th March 1907.

No. 461.—Commissary and honorary Captain Joseph Callow, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 23rd March 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No 462.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Walter Macleod Paxton.

A. H BINGLEY,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 24th May, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH

Bengal Establishment

No 37.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 1st May 1907

No 1048, Parmanand Misra (E).

(E) Passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 25—Commander M. W Farewell, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Staff Officer, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, sub *pro tem.*, with effect from the 3rd May 1907.

E W. S. K MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1907

No. 116—Mr. W. E. S. McGregor is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway, with effect from the 19th April 1907, *vice* Major V. Murray on combined leave.

Mr. McGregor will officiate in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways during the privilege leave portion of Major V. Murray's combined leave, and thereafter hold temporary rank in that grade.

The 22nd May, 1907.

No. 117.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board Notification No. 86, dated the 16th April 1907, regarding certain acting appointments in the Superior Locomotive Department of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, cancel the last sentence.

No. 118.—Major W. C. Smyth, R E., whose services were lent to His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, is granted combined leave for six months and six days (privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days and furlough for three months and nine days) under Articles 233, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th May 1907, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 119.—Mr. W. A. Johns, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

No. 120.—With reference to Notification No. 119, dated 22nd May 1907, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W Walton, R E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, and Officiating Engineer-in Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is re-appointed Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 121.—With reference to Notification No. 120, dated 22nd May 1907, Rai Sahib Rala Ram, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, will revert to the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, from the date of his relief by Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Walton, R.E.

The 23rd May, 1907

No 122.—Mr. U C. Sandys, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. J. H. Chase, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave, or until further orders

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 18th May 1907, is published for general information.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Northern	Bombay City	P, B & C I & G I P	18[illegible]	163
		Dholera Port	B G J P		
		Ahmedabad City	B B & C I	15	10
		Gogo Port	B G J P		.
		Ahmedabad District	B, B & C I & B G J P	85	43
		Panch Mahals District	" "	1	3
		Kaira District	" "	36	20
		Broach Port	" "		..
		Broach District	" "	8	5
		Mahikantha State	" "		...
		Rewa Kantha State	" "	.	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "		
		Bulsar Port	" "		.
		Surat District	"	19	5
		Palanpur State	" "	3	4
		Thana Port		..	...
		Utan "	B, B & C I & B G J P		...
		Versova "	" "		..
		Kelva "	B, B & C. I.		...
		Bombay "	G I P		
		Tarapur "	B, B & C I	.	...
		Manori "	" "		. .
		Mahim "	" "		.
		Darawi "	" "	..	...
		Dhanu "	" "	.	...
		Bhiwandi "	G I P		2
		Aghashi "	B B & C I		...
		Shirgaon "	" "		..
		Kurla "		.	..
		Bassein "	P, B & C I		
		Kalyan "	G I P.		...
		Thana "	"	4	3
		Bandra "	B, B & C I	8	5
		Umbergaon Port	"	.. ..	
		Kon "		..	.
		Thana District	G I P & B, B & C I.	5	4
	Central	Poona City	S M & G I P.	...	...
		Poona District	" "	1	2
		Satara "	S. M.	104	83
		Ahmednagar District	G I P.	......	...
		East Khandesh District	"	11	11
		West Khandesh "	"	1	...
		Nasik District	"	4	4
		Sholapur Town	"	......	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	5	3

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal "		...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "		...	...
		Nagothna "		...	
		Dehoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.		...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizedrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"		...
		Vengurla "	"	8	5
		Malwan "		2	
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhol "		...	
		Jaigad "			...
		Devagad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	69	53
		Dharwar "	"	24	19
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	75	72
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	12	6
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	1	1
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Jukau Port	Tuna-Anjar	.....	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	.. .	.
		Cambay State	"	... ..	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	.. ..	...
		Cutch State	" "	...	..
		Savanur "	S. M.	...	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	10	33
		Porbandar Port	"	.. . .	...
		Jamnagar "	"	26	14
		Mahuwa Port	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	.. ...	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Soc.)	.. ..	...
		Vorawal "	"	10	9
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	34	21
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	1	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	143	114
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	.. ..	...
		Dharampur State	"	... ..	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Murud "	S. M.	......	...
		Baimandla "		......	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Majagaon "	"	......	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	......	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	... ..	...
		Janjira State	"	... ..	...
		Velan Port		.. ...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Dwarka Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	2	1
		Bet Port	"	......	...
		Kodinar Port	"	9	10
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	102	76
		Satara "	S. M.	10	4
		Jath "	"	......	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Aden		5 (a)	
			TOTAL	1,070	820
Madras Presidency.	...	Madras City	Madras & S. I.	......	...
		Anantapur District	" & S. M.	......	...
		Salem District	"	4	5
		Bellary Town	S. M.	.	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	......	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras.	......	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Kurnool District	S. M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & "	...	...
		Cuddalore "	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	2	2
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras, S. M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura "	S. I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras		...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Ennore Port	...	...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras		
		Chingleput "	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"		...
		Tanjore District	S. I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"		...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	...
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpur "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	7	8
BENGAL	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	210 (b)	203 (b)
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S.	3	3
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E. B. S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & L. I.		...
		Khulna District	"		...
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	...	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	13	12
		Howrah District	E. I.	4	4
		Hooghly "	"	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Birbhum "	"	...	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	...	...
	Patna ...	Champaran District	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Chapra Town	"	...	...
		Saran District	"	602	678
		Gaya Town	E. I.	2	2
		Gaya District	"	216	171

(a) Imported. (b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Patna	Muzaffarpur Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	"	191	190
		Darbhanga Town	"	20	14
		Darbhanga District	"	71	57
		Shahabad "	E. I.	157	160
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	53	52
		Patna District	"	143	128
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	34	30
		Darjeeling "	D. H.		...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	5	3
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Purnea "	"	1	1
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	15	12
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	B. N.	.	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	10	9
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	..	...
		Sambalpur "	"	.	...
			TOTAL	1,750	1,730
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	299	302
		Meerut Cantonment	"	.....	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	1,638	1,458
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	.	..
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	1,333	1,333
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	63	50
		Koil "		...	...
		Hathras City		23	22
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	174	68
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	......	...
		Hardwar Union	"	.....	...
		Roorkee Town	"	.	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	1,320	799
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	199	264
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	... ..	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	..	...
		Etawah District	"	49	49
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	... ..	...
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	300	308

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Agra	Mainpuri District	E. I.	76	61
		Agra City	B, B & C I, G I. P. & E. I.	32	25
		Agra District	" " " "	52	32
		Etah "	"	330	322
		Muttra City	" & G I P.	72	72
		Muttra District	" "	513	510
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K. & O & R.	60	58
		Bareilly District	" "	142	137
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	20	12
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	101	74
		Budaun District	O. & R & B, B. & C I.	961	738
		Bijnor Town	"	......	...
		Bijnor District	"	731	716
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	16	16
		Moradabad District	" "	615	557
		Pilibhit District	R K.	41	31
	Allahabad.	Allahabad City	E I & O & R.	60	60
		Allahabad District	" "	13	13
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B & C I. & G I. P. (I. M Sec)	12	11
		Cawnpur District	" " "	99	96
		Fatehpur "	E I.	97	87
		Banda "	G I P. (I M. Sec.) & E I.	..	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	......	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	......	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	......	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	......	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N W. & O. & R.	......	...
		Benares City	" " "	6	7
		Benares District	" " " & E. I.	18	4
		Ballia "	" " "	261	258
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B. & N. W.	38	30
		Ghazipur "	E I. & B. & N. W.	221	218
		Mirzapur City	"	30	29
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	78	11
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	E I.	......	...
		Azamgarh District	"	148	146
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	64	64
		Gorakhpur District	"	69	55
		Basti District	"	29	23

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	......	...
		Garhwal "	"	1	2
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	294	243
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	54	54
		Lucknow District	" "	79	79
		Hardoi "	"	100	72
		Rae Bareli "	"	292	250
		Sitapur "	R. K.	53	57
		Kheri "	"	24	26
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	16	16
		Gonda "	"	8	7
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	15	13
		Sultanpur "	"	103	70
		Ajodhia	" & B. & N. W.	......	...
		Fyzabad City	"	3	3
		Fyzabad District	"	67	63
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	......	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	300	301
			TOTAL	11,816	10,381
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	706	558
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	404	312
		Karnal "	E. I.	1,169	1,168
		Simla "	K. S.	......	...
		Delhi City	"	16	8
		Delhi District	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B & C. I.	2,175	1,479
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	1,101	1,119
		Ludhiana "	"	327	253
		Rohtak "	"	2,139	2,270
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	361	312
		Jullundur District	"	3,788	3,314
		Hoshiarpur "	"	710	660
		Ferozepur "	"	4,006	2,665
		Kangra "	"	8	6
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	79	79
		Amritsar District	"	2,591	2,591
		Gurdaspur "	"	2,194	1,797
		Lahore City	"	166	122
		Lahore District	"	5,260	4,215
		Gujranwala District	"	5,453	4,661
		Montgomery City	"	......	...
		Montgomery District	"	968	622
		Sialkot "	"	5,881	5,348

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	1,798	1,741
		Gujrat "	"	7,425	7,406
		Shahpur "	"	2,989	2,496
		Jhelum "	"	3,594	3,332
		Attock "	"	693	671
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	12 (a)	11 (a)
		Lyallpur "	"	1,063	825
		Jhang "	"	532	477
		Muzaffargarh "	"		
		Multan	"	5	1
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	19	18
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	1,660	1,657
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	970	751
		Maler Kotla "	"		...
		Nalagarh "	"		...
		Jind "	"	..	...
		Kalsia State "	"	13	15
		Faridkot "	"	..	..
		Dujana "	"	22 (b)	22 (b)
		Nabha "	"	474	466
			TOTAL	60,571	53,478
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	40	34
		Hanthawaddy District	"	3	3
		Pegu "	"	..	...
		Tharrawaddy "	"	1	1
		Prome "	"	..	...
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	"	1	2
		Bassein "	"	16	17
		Henzada "	"	2	2
		Pyapon "	"	3	3
		Myaungmya "	"	...	...
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	"	1	1
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	2	2
		Tavoy District	"	...	...
		Moulmein Town	"	41	42
		Thaton District	"	......	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	......	...
		Minbu "	"	......	...
		Magwe "	"	......	...
		Thayetmyo "	"	......	...

(a) Imported.
(b) Figures for two weeks ending 18th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Myitkyina District . . .	Burma	......	...
		Bhamo "	"	......	...
		Mandalay Town . . .	"	......	...
		Mandalay District . . .	"	......	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . .	"	......	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District.	"	......	...
		Sagaing "	"	......	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District . . .	"	......	...
		Yamethin "	"	......	...
		Kyaukse "	"	......	...
		Meiktila "	"	......	...
			TOTAL .	110	107
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	......	...
		Malda "	"	......	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "	"	1 (a)	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	"	......	...
		Dacca District	"	......	...
		Faridpur District . . .	"	......	...
			TOTAL .	1	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	4	4
		Nagpur District . . .	"	13	14
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	2	2
		Wardha District . . .	"	11	6
		Kamptee Cantonment . .	B. N.	......	...
		Kamptee Town	"	......	...
		Chanda "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Chanda District . . .	"	......	...
		Bhandara Town . . .	B. N.	3	3
		Bhandara District . . .	"	6	5
		Balaghat Town	"	2	2
		Balaghat District . . .	"	6	6
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town . . .	E. I. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . .	" "	......	...
		Jubbulpore District . . .	" "	51	40
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) . .	......	...
		Damoh District . . .	" (") . .	8	8
		Saugor Cantonment . . .	" (") . .	......	...
		Saugor Town	" (") . .	......	...
		Saugor District	" (") . . .	......	...
		Chappara Town . . .	" (") . .	......	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	......	...
		Seoni District	"	23	11
		Mandla "	"	......	5

(a) The case was landed from a steamer at Dhubri on the 4th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Burhanpur „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	18	10
		Pachmarhi	„	......	...
		Hoshangabad Town	„	....	...
		Hoshangabad District	„	2	3
		Narsinghpur Town	„	..	...
		Narsingpur District	„	8	7
		Betul „	„	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	„	.....	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	39	28
	Chhattisgarh	Drug Town	B. N.	......	...
		Bilaspur „	„	.....	..
		Bilaspur District	„	....	...
		Raipur Town	„	....	...
		Raipur District	„	1 (a)	1 (a)
	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	......	...
		Akola District	„	55	56
		Buldana Town	„	......	...
		Buldana District	„	70	56
		Yeotmal Town	„	...	...
		Yeotmal District	„	.....	
		Ellichpur City	„		...
		Amraoti Town	„	. .	...
		Amraoti District	„	82	76
			TOTAL	401	338
MYSORE STATE.		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	14	12
		Bangalore City	„	16	11
		Bangalore District	„ „	63	40
		Mysore City	„	4	6
		Mysore District	„	29	18
		Kolar „	Madras	1	1
		Kolar Gold Fields	„	6	4
		Tumkur District	S. M.	... .	...
		Shimoga „	„	2	...
		Chitaldrug „	„	.... .	...
		Kadur „	„	2	2
		Hassan „	„	...	.
			TOTAL	137	94
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Osmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	......	...
		Parbhani „	N. G. S.	......	...
		Gulbarga „	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	......	...
		Aurangabad „	N. G. S.	3 (b)	4 (b)
			TOTAL	3	4

(a) Imported. (b) Figures for the period from 7th to 18th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
		Indore City	B, B & C I.	....	
		Indore State	" & G I P.	5 (a)	5 (a)
		Indore Residency	"		..
		Ujjain City	" & G I P		.
		Gwalior "	G I P	..	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B, B & C I & G I P	..	
		Dhar State	G I P (I M Sec) & Gwalior	.	..
		Pathari "	" (")	..	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana Malwa		...
		Sundarsi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		.	
		Bhopal City	G I P		
		Bhopal Agency	"	11 (a)	5 (a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)	"		...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)			..
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G I P.		...
		Maksudangarh State	G I P (I M Sec)	.	..
		Mhow Cantonment	B, B & C I (Rajputana Malwa)		..
		Nimach "	"		
		Rutlam City	"		..
		Rutlam State	"		
		Dewas Town	"		
Central India		Dewas State	G I P		.
		Narsingarh State			.
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		23 } (a)	17 } (a)
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G I P	...	..
		Baghelkhand Agency States	"	3 }	2 }
		Rewa Town	"	..	..
		Rewa State	"		..
		Sehore State	"	...	
		Datia City	"	..	..
		Datia State	"	.. .	...
		Sailana Town	B, B. & C. I.	.. ..	...
		Sailana State	"	4 (a) }	1 (a) }
		Sitamau State	"	}	}
		Piploda District	"	...	
		Bagli State	"	...	
		Jhabua "	"		..
		Jaora Town	"		..
		Jaora State	"	. ...	
		Agar Military Station	G I P.		..
		Manpur	B, B & C I	.. ..	..
		Rajgarh State	G I P.	.	...
		Kurwai "	"	..	...
		Barwani "	" & B, B & C I	.. .	...
		Lashkar City	"	.. ...	...
			TOTAL	46	30

(a) Figures for the week ending the 11th May 1907.

N.B.—The number of plague seizures and deaths which occurred in the Jaora State during the week ending the 4th May 1907 is now reported have been 12 and 11 and not 64 and 45, respectively, as shown in the statement for the week ending the 11th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	135 (a)	125 (a)
		Ajmer City	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Ajmer District	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Abu Road	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Mewar State	"	93 (a)	20 (a)
		Partabgarh State	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Tonk State	"	6 (a)	3 (a)
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	1 (a)	2 (a)
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	11 (a)	9 (a)
		Jaipur State	"	10 (a)	8 (a)
		Kishengarh Town	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Bikaner State	J. B.	9 (a)	5 (a)
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	... (a)	... (a)
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...... (a)	... (a)
		Sirohi "	"	3 (a)	4 (a)
		Shahpura "	C. I. P.	1 (a)	2 (a)
		Dholpur State	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	... (a)	... (a)
		Alwar State	"	91 (a)	69 (a)
		Beawar	"	......	...
		Karauli State	"	......	...
		Banswara Town	"	......	...
		Banswara State	"	......	...
			TOTAL	360	247
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	453	191
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	453	191
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	......	...
		Hazara District	"	1	1
		Bannu "		......	1
		Kohat Cantonment	N. W.	......	...
		Kohat Town	"	......	...
		Kohat District	"	1	1
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	25	20
		Dikhan		......	...
		Peshawar Town	N. W.	31	27
		Peshawar District	"	45	20
		Khyber Agency		5	5
		Nowshera Cantonment	N. W.	......	...
			TOTAL	108	84
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	......	...
		Hirok	"	......	...
		Sibi	"	......	...
		Las Bela State	"	......	...
			TOTAL	......	...
		Bahrein Island (in the Persian Gulf).		169 (b)	169 (b)
			TOTAL	169	169
			GRAND TOTAL	77,005	67,681

(a) Figures for the week ending the 10th May 1907. (b) Figures for 2 weeks ending the 10th May 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 23rd May 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed over the whole country and the rainfall of the week was of the nature usual at this time of year. Burma and northeast India received rain daily which in the latter area was most general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and local rainfall accompanied by duststorms and thunderstorms occurred in other parts of the Indian region, chiefly in the south of the Peninsula and in northwest India. Temperature was below normal during the greater part of the week in the United and Central Provinces and Central India.

Burma.—Rain fell daily and every station except Thayetmyo received some rain during the week. Skies were moderately clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

Northeast India and Orissa.—Rain fell over the whole division, chiefly in the eastern half, and was most widespread on the 19th. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded in Chota Nagpur and Bihar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere, and temperature was nearly normal except on the 19th and 20th when it was lower than usual in the western districts.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Duststorms and thunderstorms gave light scattered falls of rain which were most numerous on the 20th. During the greater part of the week weather was cloudy and cooler than usual.

Northwest India.—Rain associated with thunderstorms and duststorms occurred in Rajputana and parts of the Punjab and of the Frontier Province. Skies were generally clear or only lightly clouded, and temperature was normal or in defect except on the 17th and 18th, when it was somewhat above normal over the greater part of the division.

The Peninsula.—Scattered falls of rain were reported on almost every day of the week from the south of the Peninsula and on the 19th, 20th and 22nd from the Circars coast. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded in the south and the coast districts, being nearly clear elsewhere, and temperature was nearly normal.

The rainfall for the rainfall period from the 3rd to the 23rd May has been in excess on the Burma coast and in the subdivisions of Burdwan and Jubbulpore, and normal in Burma (Wet) and the subdivisions of Calcutta, Patna and Jaipur; in all the remaining parts of the country it has been below the average.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day :—

May 17th. Mergui 2·50", Tavoy 1·55", Berhampore 1·76" and Purnea 1·82".

„ 18th. Tavoy 1·42", Moulmein 1·88", Maymyo 2·58" and Kodaikanal 1·00".

„ 19th. Calcutta 1·73", Hazaribagh 1·33", False Point 1·47", Udaipur 1·30" and Trivandrum 1·75".

„ 20th. Tavoy 2·10", Rangoon 1·91", Toungoo 1·44", Sibsagar 1·00", Dhubri 3·31" and Berhampore 1·32".

„ 21st. Tezpur 1·31", Burdwan 2·13" and Balasore 1·10".

„ 22nd. Port Blair 1·83", Moulmein 2·31", Rangoon 1·47", Mymensingh 1·45" and Cuttack 1·00".

„ 23rd. Port Blair 1·40", Mergui 2·20", Tavoy 2·55", Dhubri 1·00", Barisal 1·38", Bogra 1·30", Dinajpur 1·02", Cochin 1·83" and Trichinopoly 1·02".

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 23rd May 1907.			Rainfall data from 3rd May 1907 to 23rd May 1907.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.		
1 (a). Bay Islands .	Port Blair .	5.18	4.81	+0.37	12.16	11.46	+0.70	+ 6	+ 5
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	4.14	4.49	—0.35	17.81	9.42	+8.39	+ 89	+177
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	1.36	1.79	—0.43	3.82	4.46	—0.64	— 14	— 8
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	0.55	1.31	—0.76	1.81	3.67	—1.86	— 51	— 47
4. Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj	1.83	2.22	—0.39	3.15	7.05	—3.90	— 55	— 73
	Calcutta .	1.91	1.16	+0.75	3.05	3.62	—0.57	— 16	— 54
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	1.87	3.86	—1.99	5.40	11.09	—5.69	— 51	— 51
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur .	1.76	1.85	—0.09	3.56	4.84	—1.28	— 26	— 40
	Darbhanga .	0.42	0.36	+0.06	0.42	1.48	—1.06	— 72	—100
	Bahraich .	0.10	0.32	—0.22	0.10	0.85	—0.75	— 88	—100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan .	3.46	1.09	+2.37	4.49	3.40	+1.00	+ 29	— 57
	Patna .	0.61	0.21	+0.40	0.61	0.64	—0.03	— 5	—100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla .	0.25	0.62	—0.37	0.48	1.88	—1.40	— 74	— 82
	Ludhiana .	0.22	0.22	0	0.22	0.72	—0.50	— 69	—100
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore .	0.12	0.16	—0.04	0.12	0.35	—0.23	— 66	—100
	Lahore .	0.02	0.16	—0.14	0.02	0.53	—0.51	— 96	—100
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)..	...	0.18	0.11	+0.07	0.20	0.35	—0.15	— 43	— 92
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0.04	—0.04	0	0.19	—0.19	—100	—100
12. East Coast, North .	Waltair .	0.53	0.48	+0.05	0.53	1.16	—0.63	— 54	—100
	Cuttack .	1.73	1.05	+0.68	1.79	2.71	—0.92	— 34	— 96
13. East Satpuras .	Ranchi .	0.67	0.43	+0.24	0.67	1.19	—0.52	— 44	—100
	Raipur .	0.01	0.19	—0.18	0.12	0.48	—0.36	— 75	— 62
	Jubbulpore .	0.36	0.10	+0.26	0.45	0.25	+0.20	+ 80	— 40
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi .	0.06	0.10	—0.04	0.06	0.20	—0.14	— 70	—100
	Jaipur .	0.36	0.23	+0.13	0.40	0.39	+0.01	+ 3	— 75
	Indore .	0.19	0.18	+0.01	0.19	0.32	—0.13	— 41	—100
15. West Coast . .	Calicut .	0.83	2.31	—1.48	2.67	5.02	—2.35	— 47	— 32
	Bombay .	0	0.26	—0.26	0	0.37	—0.37	—100	—100
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0.05	—0.05	—100	—100
	Rajkot .	0	0.05	—0.05	0	0.09	—0.09	—100	—100
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0.01	0.08	—0.07	0.03	0.19	—0.16	— 84	— 82
18. Deccan . . .	Bellary .	0	0.40	—0.40	0.01	1.00	—0.99	— 99	— 98
	Bijapur .	0	0.32	—0.32	0.09	0.59	—0.50	— 85	— 67
	Hyderabad .	0	0.26	—0.26	0	0.60	—0.60	—100	—100
19. South India . .	Mysore .	0.13	0.70	—0.57	0.56	2.41	—1.85	— 77	— 75
	Madura .	0.50	0.72	—0.22	1.27	2.04	—0.77	— 38	— 42
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0.04	0.36	—0.32	0.37	0.79	—0.42	— 53	— 23

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 23rd May 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 18th May 1907.

Burma.—The rainfall was practically general; it was heavy in Bassein, Henzada, Tavoy, Amherst, Toungoo, Maubin, Tharrawaddy, Myaungmya, Rangoon and Pegu and moderate in most other districts. Ploughing for wet weather paddy has commenced in Thaton, Myaungmya, Lower Chindwin and Kyaukse Reaping of dry weather paddy is in progress in several districts of Upper Burma. Clearing and burning of hill sides for miscellaneous cultivation are completed and sowing of paddy commenced in the Arakan Hill Tracts Sowing of hillside paddy is completed in Myitkyina. Reaping of island crops is completed in Magwe. Plucking of tobacco is completed in Sagaing and Myingyan, and ploughing for cotton in Meiktila and sowing of cotton and sesamum in Myingyan have commenced. The dry weather paddy crop is slightly damaged for want of rain in the Tigyaing township of Katha. More rain is required for paddy nurseries in Kyaukse. The condition of the standing crops is on the whole satisfactory. The price of paddy has risen largely in Minbu and slightly in five districts; it has fallen slightly in one district.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is hot. Slight to moderate rain fell in most districts. More rain is wanted in Faridpur, Malda, Cachar and Sylhet. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress and prospects are good in the Assam Valley and are generally fair in the Surma Valley, though red spider has appeared in some districts. Harvesting of early transplanted rice continues and prospects are fair. Sowing of rice is in progress. Sowing of jute is nearly finished and weeding is in progress in most places. Pressing of sugarcane still continues in Sibsagar. Potatoes are being gathered in the Khasia Hills and prospects are very good. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 10½; Kohima 9; Silchar 8½ to 9; Comilla 8¾; Chittagong and Sibsagar 8; Faridpur 6½ to 8; Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Sylhet, Dhubri, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 7½; Barisal, Rangamati, Rampur Boalia, Malda and Gauhati 7; Tura 6 to 7; Noakhali 6½, and Shillong and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in eight; fallen in one; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Bengal.—Rain was general in Bengal Proper and in Chota Nagpur, but scattered in Bihar and Orissa; the fall was light in most places Moderate rain was received in Midnapur, Murshidabad, Jessore, Purnea, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar. The preparation of lands for the next season's crops still continues. Sowings of paddy and jute are in progress. More rain is wanted in parts of Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapur, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Champaran and Muzaffarpur. In Darbhanga the number of persons on test works is 2,198; on gratuitous relief 11,220; and on famine-relief works 25,390. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in thirteen and fallen in four districts.

United Provinces.—Rain fell in twenty-six districts but except in Naini Tal the falls were light. Threshing and winnowing are nearing completion. Preparation of fields for autumn crops is in progress and sowings have commenced. Weeding and irrigation of extra crops and of sugarcane continue. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of five districts. Fodder is scarce in Azamgarh and dear in Hardoi, Sitapur and Bara Banki. Supplies are adequate. Prices show a tendency to rise in several districts.

Punjab—Light rain has fallen in Ambala and in parts of Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Amritsar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Lyallpur. *Prices of food-grains show a general tendency to rise.* Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of cotton, sugarcane, etc., continue. Sugarcane is being weeded in Jullundur. The outturn of spring crops is generally good to average; in Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan the outturn is below average. The condition of extra spring crops is good. Locusts have damaged extra spring crops in Rawalpindi and in parts of Mianwali, in the latter district abundant locust hoppers are also causing damage to fruit trees; the melon crop has been damaged by insects in Ferozepore. Locusts have been destroyed in Lyallpur. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Mianwali; green fodder is not available in Ferozepore. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight showers averaging from 1 to 82 cents fell all over the Province. Harvesting of spring crops goes on in Bannu; the outturn is good on unirrigated lands and average on irrigated lands. Extra spring crops are being sown.

Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. Destruction of locusts still goes on in all districts except Hazara. The standing crops in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and in gardens in the latter have been injured slightly by locusts. The water and fodder supply is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good except in the Marwat tehsil. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 16$\frac{1}{16}$ to 20½; gram 16½ to 21½; maize 24 to 32½; and *bajra* 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 9 to 23 and maize 11 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Showers fell almost everywhere during the week, the maximum fall was one inch 30 cents in Mewar. Harvesting operations continue. Preparation of land for autumn crops has commenced in many places. Cattle are in good condition except in some places in Mewar. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Marwar, Kotah, Jhalawar, Alwar, Karauli, Bharatpur and Dholpur and are steady elsewhere.

Central India.—No rain. Threshing of spring crops continues in Bhopawar and Baghelkhand and is completed in Bundelkhand and Gwalior. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in other Agencies. The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been damaged by hail and rust in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Malwa. Prices are high in Baghelkhand; have risen slightly in Jaora and Rutlam; are rising in Bundelkhand and are normal elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather is very hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. There was no rain during the week, except in five districts where there were light showers. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are almost completed throughout the Provinces. Rice sown as a second crop in the Sironcha tehsil (Chanda) is being threshed, the outturn is estimated at 90. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in full swing everywhere. Fodder and water are adequate but fodder is very dear in Nagpur and Yeotmal being particularly scarce in the Yeotmal and Darwha taluqs of the latter district. The cost of staple food-grains remained stationary in fifteen districts and fluctuated slightly elsewhere exhibiting a tendency to rise; *juar* became dearer by 2 seers in Damoh and Hoshangabad and by 3 seers in Buldana; prices are still equal to or above the scarcity level in Nimar, Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur, Amraoti and Buldana.

Native States.—Threshing and winnowing are finished except in Kawardha and Chhuikhadan. Preparation of land for next autumn crops is in rapid progress everywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. There were no marked variations in prices during the week.

Bombay.—There was rain during the week in parts of Kaira, Kanara, East Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak and Palanpur. The standing crops are generally in good condition except for slight damage by locusts in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Threshing of spring crops continues in parts of Sindh, Khandesh and Nasik. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Palanpur and Cutch. Preparation of lands for autumn cultivation continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, the Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Baroda. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Karnatak 20 to 37 per cent; in the Deccan 21 to 31 per cent; and elsewhere 3 to 25 per cent less than the normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During the week ending the 11th instant, there were 26 persons on gratuitous relief in Belgaum.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—Three cents. The late rice harvest is nearing completion. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Prices:—wheat 7½; coarse rice 7½; and *juar* 15½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain in Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and slight rain elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are steady. The standing crops are in good condition. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall—95 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall of the week was good in Malabar; there was no rain in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madras and South Arcot and light to fair rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally good but some in Madura require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is insufficient in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly risen in six. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in three. *Cholum* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in six. *Cumbu* is stationary in six districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in eight.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

Name of province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	25,240	11,505	36,745	27,588	11,220	38,808	+2,063
Total British Provinces	25,240	11,505	36,745	27,588	11,220	38,808	+2,063

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4298—80.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GENERAL

Simla, the 23rd May 1907.

RESOLUTION.

A report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), on the working of the Act during the calendar year 1906 is published for general information.

No. 1578-P., dated Calcutta, the 29th April 1907

From—H. G. GRAVES, Esq., Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the annual report of the Patent Office during the calendar year 1906.

2 The office has been in my charge during the year at 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

3. The changes introduced into the practice of the office, which were indicated in my previous report, have only been seriously questioned in one instance by an applicant who felt himself aggrieved by the decision. His [illegible] was not sustained on appeal to the Government of India. As previously stated, the innovations were intended to encourage the inventor and to protect both the inventor and the public. They have been worked, as far as possible with the view of obtaining a full and explicit disclosure of the invention from the inventor so that the public may benefit by the description, but may not be hampered by unduly enlarged claims. With the latter object in view, the attention of the inventor is drawn to the state of public knowledge, so that, in his own interest, he may limit his pretensions and define his claim to novelty more exactly. Naturally the inventor is loath to admit that his invention is not novel, and on the other hand the Patent Office with its very limited resources is far from being omniscient. Many privileges of doubtful validity are therefore necessarily obtained, but in cases of doubt it is only right that inventors should have the advantage when no cause can be shown against them by the office or the public. During the year, in 28 cases applicants have been warned that their inventions did not appear to be novel. From eight of them no reply was received, so that it may be assumed that the justice of the objection was admitted In those instances when a reply was received the objection to the novelty was upheld in three cases on which leave to file a specification was refused Three applications were amended more or less satisfactorily and were allowed. The balance of [illegible]4 cases are still under consideration. Objections to the grant were also filed by the public in several cases, but only in two was it considered to be necessary to hear the parties personally. Informal interviews are freely accorded to agents and applicants with very satisfactory results in settling doubtful points.

4. During the year 1906 the number of applications for leave to file specifications reached 620 as compared with 586 in the previous year. The increase was 34 or nearly 6 per cent., the same as shown in 1905, and the advance has gone on steadily since the Act came into operation. In 1889 there were only 336 applications and the total number under the present Act has been 8,344. In the year under consideration, 209 applications were made

by residents in India, 65 being filed by natives, and the remainder, 411, came from abroad. The figures for the previous year were 214, 71 and 372 respectively, showing a slight decrease of native applicants in the present year. As usual the greater number of external applications came from the United Kingdom, which supplied 194. The United States of America followed with 77 and then came British colonies with 53, France with 26, Germany with 25, and all other countries 36. In respect of invention in the country itself Calcutta and its suburbs were the most fertile, producing 67 applications supplemented by nine only from the rest of Bengal. In Bombay conditions were reversed, the town only giving 13 out of the total of 15 applications. Both from Bengal and Bombay, there were 19 applications from natives, leaving 57 and 26, respectively, for other residents. Madras and the Punjab each produced six native applications out of their totals of 26 and 16. The figures for the United Provinces are 5 out of 13, for Eastern Bengal and Assam 3 out of 7, and for the remainder of India 7 out of 26. The ratio of inventors to the population is very low in this country. Taking applications from residents only, approximately one application is made for every 2,000 inhabitants in the United Kingdom, 1,600 in the United States, and 3,000 in Germany. But in India the figure becomes 1,400,000 and, even at the best, does not get below 16,000 for Calcutta.

5. As usual the range of inventions, for which protection is sought, covers nearly all the arts and industries. Two-thirds of the applications came from abroad and only one-third can be denominated Swadeshi. Amongst the latter, railways have a predominating influence as there have been 21 applications relating to signals, 5 to other permanent-way and 10 to vehicles. The textile industries, which have been brought so prominently forward during the year, have supplied 10 applications for looms and an equal number concerned with the various steps in the preparation of the yarn and the fibre. Eight of the looms were designed by natives, mainly for rendering the picking, shedding and taking up motions automatic in very cheap constructions of hand or foot power, fly shuttle looms. Several of these were shown at the Industrial Exhibition opened in Calcutta in December 1906 Questions connected with latrines and sewage, etc., disposal resulted in nine indigenous inventions. Water lifts, especially mhotes, have been the subject of eight applications, one of which involved perpetual motion. Half a dozen inventions for presses and an equal number connected with the brick and the tile industry have also been put forward. The remainder are of a very miscellaneous character and defy classification on any broad lines. Almost the same may be said of applications from abroad, as the industries involved are so numerous, though inventions connected with motor cars are most noticeable. Several curious applications, all of which were not however brought on the register, were made during the year. They included perpetual motion, cure of snake bites by magnets, and use of the "Sun's wires in the form of garland rays" for enabling any person to understand any language.

6. Of the 620 applications made during the year, leave to file a specification was granted in 492 instances and refused in 20, whilst 24 were treated as abandoned and 84 were under or awaiting consideration on the 31st December 1906. The refusals, as will be seen in the annexed tables, were 5 fewer than in 1905 and 12 fewer than in 1904. This may be ascribed to the greater facilities now given to applicants for correcting their applications as indicated above in paragraph 3.

7. The number of references to experts, departmental and otherwise, has been reduced from 25 to 13 in view of the orders that such references were to be discontinued except in cases which were likely to affect native industries or which concerned the more ignorant classes of the population.

8. The number of specifications filed during the year was 538, an increase of 71 as compared with the previous year. Of these 238 were filed on applications made in 1905 and one on an application made in 1904, while the remainder, 299, were filed on applications made in the year under consideration. As the result of 8,344 applications under the present Act, 6,394 specifications were filed and brought on the register up to the end of 1906.

9. Exclusive privileges were kept alive by payment of prescribed fees in 556 cases, or 4 more than in the previous year, whilst 325, or 59 less than in 1905, ceased owing to non-payment of fees. Of the 6,394 specifications brought on the register, 2,514 are now in force, an increase of 209 as compared with 2,305 at the end of last year. The comparative age and number of these privileges for various years is shown in the appended table from which it would appear that the average life is about 5⅓ years.

10. Fifteen applications for the registration of designs were received during the year, the same as in 1905. Of these five were refused or abandoned. Altogether seven applications were registered whilst three were still pending at the end of the year.

11. No reference was made to the law officers during the year. In 1904 and 1905 the number of references made were 3 and 1, respectively.

12. One application was made for the extension of a privilege beyond the normal period of 11 years. After due consideration it was refused.

13. The gross revenue for the year amounted to R57,890-3 as compared with R54,766-12 in 1905, an increase of R3,123-7. A refund of R20 was required, so that the total net income shows an increase of R3,103-7. Provided that due allowance is made for the exceptional inflation of the continuance fees in 1904 by the payment of R6,300 in advance, all the main items, consisting of fees on applications, the filing of specifications and the continuance of privileges are satisfactory, in that they show a steady growth from year to year. In any case, however, the increase in the number of applications is very satisfactory.

14. The usual statistics are appended.

Statement showing (a) number of specifications filed ; (b) privileges kept in force by payment of continuance fees to end of the 4th to the 14th years ; (c) privileges expired through non payment of continuance fees at commencement of the 4th to the 14th years.

Year.	Specifications filed and in force to end of the 4th year.	5th year.		6th year.		7th year.		8th year.		9th year.		10th year.		11th year.		12th year.		13th year.		14th year.	
		Lapsed.	Living.	Lapsed.	Living	Lapsed.	Living	Lapsed	Living	Lapsed.	Living.	Lapsed	Living.	Lapsed	Living	Lapsed.	Living	Lapsed	Living.	Lapsed.	Living.
1889	237	162	75	21	54	7	47	6	41	2	39	7	32	2	30	6	24	3	21	8	13
1890	185	124	61	16	45	9	36	6	30	3	27	7	20	1	19	...	19	4	15	12	3
1891	236	169	67	15	52	10	42	5	37	5	32	10	22	3	19	2	17	4	13	3	10
1892	287	202	85	35	50	11	39	4	35	4	31	7	24	4	20	7	13	6	7	3	4
1893	252	179	73	19	54	12	42	3	39	6	33	6	27	1	26	3	23	2	21	4	17
1894	286	195	91	31	60	9	51	10	41	10	31	7	24	3	21	4	17	3	14		
1895	320	191	129	21	108	10	98	26	72	27	45	3	42	3	39	8	31				
1896	298	203	95	22	73	15	58	9	49	12	37	5	32	7	25						
1897	386	266	120	34	86	12	74	7	67	15	52	5	47								
1898	405	274	131	40	91	22	69	15	54	7	47										
1899	409	264	145	32	113	22	91	21	70												
1900	403	259	144	40	104	16	88														
1901	412	275	137	38	99																
1902	375	216	159																		
1903	414																				
1904	468																				
1905	467																				
1906 ...	538																				

Statement showing the proceedings under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 during the year 1906 as compared with the years 1905 and 1904.

—	1906.	1905.	1904.
I. Applications under Part I of the Act for leave to file a specification—			
Number of applications received	620	586	552
(a) Granted	492	439	425
(b) Rejected	20	25	32
(c) Pending December 31st	84	112	84
(d) Abandoned	24	10	11
II. Applications from residents in India and from other persons—			
Number of applications from residents in India ...	209	214	202
(a) Natives of India	65	71	67
(b) Other residents	141	143	135
Number of applications from other persons	411	372	350
III. Reference to experts—			
Number of applications referred to experts	13	25	137
(a) On payment of fee	...	2	7
(b) Without payment of fee	13	23	130
IV. Specifications—			
Number of specifications filed	538	467	468
V. Applications under Part II for copyright in a design—			
Number of applications for the registration of designs ...	15	34	32
(a) Registered	7	26	12
(b) Rejected	5	7	3
(c) Pending	3	...	17
(d) Abandoned	...	1	...
VI. Cases involving points of law—			
Number of cases referred to law officers	...	1	3
VII. Privileges kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees—			
Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was kept alive.	556	552	587
(a) Under clause 4 (a) of the fourth schedule ...	127	137	144
(b) For the fifth year	100	100	125
(c) „ sixth year	84	96	73
(d) „ seventh year	71	54	68
(e) „ eighth year	45	54	89
(f) „ ninth year	46	31	49
(g) „ tenth year	27	36	29
(h) „ eleventh year	28	16	25
(i) „ twelfth year	14	18	18
(j) „ thirteenth year	14	6	17

Statement showing the proceedings under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 during the year 1906 as compared with the years 1905 and 1904—contd.

	1906.		1905.		1904	
VIII. Applications for extension of privileges	1		None		None	
IX. Privileges lapsed—	325		381		353	
Number of cases in which exclusive privileges ceased through non-payment						
(a) Of the fee prescribed in clause (4) (a) of the fourth schedule	216		275		259	
(b) Of the fifth year's fee	38		40		32	
(c) " sixth "	18		22		22	
(d) " seventh "	21		15		7	
(e) " eighth "	7		15		12	
(f) " ninth "	5		5		3	
(g) " tenth "	7		3		6	
(h) " eleventh "	8		4		3	
(i) " twelfth "	3		2		6	
(j) " thirteenth "	1		3		3	
	R		R	a	R	a.
X. Income from fees—						
Applications under sections 5 and 15	6,280	0	5,960	0	5,520	0
Specifications	16,140	0	14,010	0	14,040	0
Enlargement of time	345	0	415	0	840	0
Continuance of exclusive privilege	34,250	0	33,150	0	36 150	0
Applications under section 51	160	0	160	0	320	0
Inspections	98	0	95	0	100	0
Copying	424	15	511	4	462	14
Drawings	191	8	318	4	246	12
Amendment of specifications			20	0	60	0
Miscellaneous	0	12	77	4	4	0
Total	57 890	3	54 766	12	58 043	10
Refund	20	0	.		281	13
Net total income	57 870	3	54 766	12	57,761	13

LIST A.

II.—Number of applications from abroad

	1906	1905.
United Kingdom	194	197
United States of America	77	68
British Colonies	53	41
France	26	23
Germany	25	18
Switzerland		6
Belgium	6	5
Holland	3	3
Denmark	1	3
Austria	10	2
Sweden	8	2
Italy	9	2
Russia	3	1
Norway	...	1
Tunis	1	.
	411	372

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th May, 1907.

No. 680.—Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, is appointed to be Commissioner of Berar, with effect from the 19th July 1907, but will continue to officiate in the former appointment until relieved.

PORT BLAIR.

The 30th May, 1907.

No. 349.—The services of Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, 7th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 19th May 1907.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 241.—The Reverend W. W. Castle, a chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 29th March 1907.

No. 243.—The Reverend Rudolph Simon Bennertz has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1907.

No. 85.—Mr W. D. Stavert, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is at his own request permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 12th April 1907.

The 29th May, 1907.

No. 86.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 230, Mr. Salvador Michael Lahey Bean is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1907.

No. 1665-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant C. Kirkpatrick, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

No 1515-*G.*—The privilege leave granted in notification No. 1304-G., dated the 9th May, 1907, to Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is extended to the 6th June, 1907.

The 28th May, 1907.

No. 1524-*G.B.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. R. P. Ashton, as Acting Consul-General for Denmark at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Kilburn.

The 30th May, 1907.

No. 1542-*G.*—Captain F. A. Smith, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough as Agency Surgeon in Bhopal.

The 31st May, 1907.

No 1553-*G.*—Captain W. J. Keen, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days, with effect from the 14th May, 1907.

No. 1554-*G.*—Mr. T. B. Copeland, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.

No. 1555-*G.*—Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Commandant, Border Military Police, Peshawar, in addition to his other duties.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

MINT.

Simla, the 28th May, 1907.

No. 3342-*A*.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information.

I.—Statement of Receipts, Charges and Balance of the Reserve for the quarter ending on the 31st March 1907.

	Dr. £		Cr. £
Opening balance	16,023,456		
Net profit on Coinage	711,042		
Interest on investments (including discount on Treasury Bills)	85,320		
Interest on temporary loan to the Government of India	21,725	Closing balance	16,841,543
Total	16,841,543	Total	16,841,543

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 31st March 1907.

	£
1. As a book credit	301,305*
2. Gold in India	21,725
3. Rupees in India equivalent to	4,000,000
4. British Government 2½ per cent Consolidated stock 2¾ per cent National War Loan Stock, 3 per cent Local Loans Stock, 3 per cent Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock 2¾ per cent Irish Land Guaranteed Stock of the nominal values of £7,903,132 £1,377,121, £500,000, £1,494,324, £538,720 respectively and Treasury Bills for £1,500,000	12,518,513
Total	16,841,543

* This amount has since been paid to the Reserve in gold

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 3423-*E.O.*—Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, is, with effect from the 20th of May, 1907, granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days and furlough for four months and seventeen days in continuation.

No. 3424-*E.O.*—Mr. J. F. Graham, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List of the Finance Department and is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 20th of May 1907.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 30th May, 1907.

No. 4588—62.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 1st July 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule G, Scale No. 3 (B), OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES, *showing instruments and appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel*, of the Rules, as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made :

In the last column of the entry relating to " Microscope " after the word " Demerara " the words " Trinidad, Fiji and Jamaica " shall be added.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 30th May, 1907.

No. 4499—80.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules shall, with effect from the 1st July 1907, be substituted for the rules bearing the same numbers published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 298-Telegraphs, dated the 22nd September 1904, namely :

Rule 91.—Directions about delivery.—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration of an abbreviated address is levied (*vide* Rule 31). If the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid, that fee will cover the registration of special delivery instructions. In the case of Government officials, no charge is usually made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

Rule 267.—Directions about delivery.—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration

of an abbreviated address is levied (*vide* Rule 31). If the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid, that fee will cover the registration of special delivery instructions. In the case of Government officials, no charge is usually made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th May, 1907.

No. 4577—82.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversion in the Superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified.

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Mr J. J. R Overton	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank	Superintendent 2nd grade, officiating.	..	1st February 1907.
Mr. M. J. O'Connell	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary	13th February 1907.
Mr M A. Thompson	Ditto	Ditto	Permanent	1st April 1907.
Mr. J J. R. Overton	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating	Ditto	Temporary	1st April 1907.
Mr. C. DeV. Babington	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade	Ditto	Officiating	1st April 1907
Mr H. T. Pinhey	Deputy Director, Officiating.	Director	Officiating	2nd April 1907.
Mr E. A. Kenyon	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Temporary	11th April 1907
Mr G. E Landon	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary	11th April 1907
Mr R. O Lees	Chief Superintendent, 1st class	Deputy Director	Officiating	12th April 1907

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 4610—4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19-A, sub-section (2) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878 as amended by Act IV of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 2 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891:

"2. Other classes of piece-goods shall not be detained if unstamped; and unstamped cotton and woollen piece-goods imported for the personal use of individuals or private associations of individuals and not for trade purposes shall not be detained."

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 4692—23.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 (*b*) of the Indian Museum Act, 1887 (IV of 1887), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lockhart Smith of the firm of Messrs. Williamson, Magor and Company, Calcutta, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum, *vice* Mr. Norman McLeod, resigned.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 4708—123.—The following appointments in the Post Office of India are notified, consequent on the deputation of Mr. W. Maxwell, I C.S., for service with the Telegraph Committee.

Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S, to be sub *pro tem.* in the special 1st grade of Postmasters General from the 1st October 1906 to the 10th April 1907

Mr. C J. Lalkaka to be sub *pro tem.* in the 1st grade of Postmasters General from the 28th September 1906 to the 28th February 1907.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, I.C S., to be sub. *pro tem* in the 1st grade of Postmasters General from the 1st March 1907 to the 10th April 1907.

Mr. W. F. Cockell to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General from the 28th to the 30th September 1906 inclusive

Mr. H. N. Hutchinson, I.C.S., to be sub *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General from the 1st October 1906 to the 30th December 1906.

Mr. F. Hannyngton, I.C.S, to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General from the 31st December 1906 to the 28th February 1907.

Mr. E. R Jardine to be sub. *pro tem.* in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General from the 1st March 1907 to the 10th April 1907.

POST OFFICE.

No 4519—4554-47.

The 29th May, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

In view of the satisfactory financial position of the Postal Life Insurance Fund, the Government of India have decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1907, the sums eventually payable in respect of existing policies in the Life Branch of the Fund shall be increased by ten *per cent.* Similarly, the premia payable in respect of sums assured on and after that date will be correspondingly reduced. The new premia rates giving effect to this decision are contained in the annexed table.

TABLE I.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The payment of Rupees Fifty (50) at death can be secured by monthly subscriptions for a stated number of years, the amounts of which depend on the age of the subscriber, as shown below :—

1	2		3
Age.	BY PAYMENT OF A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, COMMENCING AT THE AGE ENTERED IN COLUMN 1, AND CEASING AT THE AGE OF		By payment of a monthly subscription, commencing at the age entered in Column 1, and continuing for remainder of life.
	50	55	
	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
18	0 1 4	0 1 3	0 1 2
19	0 1 4	0 1 3	0 1 2
20	0 1 5	0 1 3	0 1 3
21	0 1 5	0 1 4	0 1 3
22	0 1 6	0 1 4	0 1 3
23	0 1 7	0 1 5	0 1 4
24	0 1 8	0 1 6	0 1 5
25	0 1 9	0 1 7	0 1 5
26	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 6
27	0 1 11	0 1 8	0 1 7
28	0 2 0	0 1 10	0 1 7
29	0 2 1	0 1 11	0 1 8
30	0 2 3	0 2 0	0 1 9
31	0 [illegible] 4	0 2 1	0 1 10
32	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 1 11
33	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 1 11
34	0 2 10	0 2 5	0 2 0
35	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 1
36	0 3 2	0 2 8	0 2 2
37	0 3 5	0 2 10	0 2 3
38	0 3 8	0 2 11	0 2 4
39	0 4 0	0 3 2	0 2 5
40	0 1 5	0 3 5	0 2 6
41	0 4 10	0 3 8	0 2 8
42	0 5 5	0 3 10	0 2 9
43	0 6 2	0 4 2	0 2 10
44	0 7 1	0 4 7	0 3 0
45	0 8 6	0 5 0	0 3 1
46			0 3 3
47	.....	.	0 3 4
48	....	......	0 3 6
49	....	..	0 3 7
50	....	... .	0 3 9

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department,* and to the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

* (Except the Director-General of the Post Office of India.)

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Director-General of the Post Office of India, for further necessary action, with reference to his letter No. 65-L. S., dated the 4th February 1907.

Ordered, further, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

POST OFFICE—VALUE PAYABLE POST.

The 31st May, 1907.

No. 4683—261.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that

the following shall be substituted for rules 63, 64 and 66 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1429-C.,S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as subsequently amended :—

63. Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets, may be transmitted by the inland post as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in the case of any such postal article shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 and shall not contain a fraction of an anna, except in the case of postal articles sent by, or addressed to, any department of the Government or a District, Local, or Municipal Board, and provided that such parcels, letters, and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the "snowball system."

Explanation.—The words "any department of the Government" include any official department of the Government of a Native State, the posts of which have been amalgamated with the Imperial Post.

64. Postal articles as aforesaid, with the exceptions noted below, may be transmitted by post to Ceylon, Portuguese India and the Somaliland Protectorate as value-payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in respect of any such postal article shall not exceed Rs 600 and shall not contain a fraction of an anna, and provided that such parcels, letters and packets do not contain coupons, tickets, certificates or introductions designed for the sale of goods on what is known as the "snowball system"

Exceptions:—

Ceylon.—Unregistered parcels.

[illegible] unregistered book packets, and newspapers prepaid at the newspaper rates of postage.

65. No such postal article as aforesaid shall be accepted at any post office for transmission by post as a value-payable postal article unless the sender declares that it is sent in execution of a *boná fide* order received by him. At any post office notified from time to time in this behalf by the Director-General of the Post Office, the sender shall, in addition, be required to declare that the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted No postal article as aforesaid shall be accepted at these offices without such further declaration.

Explanation.—An article may be sent by the value-payable post even though it possesses no intrinsic value. Thus legal documents, bonds, policies of insurance, promissory notes, railway goods and parcel receipts, bills of lading, or ordinary bills for collection may be sent as value payable postal articles In the case of a railway receipt or bill of lading sent as a value-payable postal article it will be sufficient for the purposes of this rule if the article to which the railway receipt or bill of lading relates, has been sent in execution of a *boná fide* order. In the case of the other documents specified, the document must be sent in execution of a *boná fide* order to send the document itself

66. Every postal article intended to be transmitted by post as a value-payable postal article shall be presented at the post office with a printed form, prescribed by the Director-General and obtainable at the post office, in which the sender shall specify the sum to be remitted to himself, fill in the required entries, and sign the declaration required by rule 64. If the article is an unregistered parcel, unregistered book packet or newspaper prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, a fee calculated according to the schedule below on the amount specified for remittance to the sender shall be prepaid by the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article in the space provided for this purpose. The sender of a postal article intended to be transmitted by post as value-payable shall write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

Schedule of fees.

Amount specified for remittance to sender.	Not exceeding Rs. 5	1 anna
	Exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10	2 annas
	" Rs. 10 " Rs. 15	3 "
	" Rs. 15 " Rs. 25	4 "
	" Rs. 25* "	4 "

for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas, and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

EXPLOSIVES.

No. 4555—4.

The 31st May, 1907.

RULES TO REGULATE THE TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Preamble. In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October 1901, and of all amending notifications, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

Extent of application. These rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889), for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules.

General exemptions. Nothing in these rules shall apply to the packing, transport or importation of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, transported or imported in the same consignment with arms covered by a license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).*

PRELIMINARY.

Classification of explosives. 1. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows namely:—

Class 1	Gunpowder.
" 2	Nitrate-mixture.
" 3	Nitro-compound.
" 4	Chlorate mixture.
" 5	Fulminate.
" 6	Ammunition.
" 7	Firework.

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

Definition of "gunpowder" (class 1). 2. The expression "gunpowder," as used in these rules, means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

Definition of "nitrate-mixture" (class 2). 3. The expression "nitrate-mixture", as used in these rules, means any preparation other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties,

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* Further exemptions are made by section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, which runs as follows:—

Saving for manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation by Government. "Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer, under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such." XX of 1869.

whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

Nitrate-mixture includes, among other explosives,—

Chilworth special powder,	Ripp-Lene,
Fortis explosive,	Safety blasting powder, and

Westfallite.

Definition and sub-division of "nitro-compound" (class 3).

4. (1) The expression "nitro-compound" as used in these rules, means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(2) Nitro-compound shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,	Dynamite,
Ballistite,	Gelatine dynamite,
Blasting gelatine,	Gelignite,
Carbonite,	Lithofracteur,
Cordite,	Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical coumpound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound, and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,	Nitrated-gun-cotton,
Ammonite,	Picrates,
Bellite,	Picric powder,
Coopal's powder,	Roburite,
Cotton gunpowder,	Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
E. C. powder,	Schultz's powder, and
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,	Tonite (or cotton powder), and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Definition and sub-division of "chlorate-mixture" (class 4).

5. (1) The expression "chlorate-mixture", as used in these rules, means any explosive containing a chlorate.

(2) Chlorate-mixture shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder, and

Brain's blasting powder, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound, and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reveley's powder,	Teutonite, and

Chlorated gun-cotton, and

(*ii*) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

Definition and sub-division of "fulminate" (class 5).

6. (*1*) The expression "fulminate", as used in these rules, means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in any of the foregoing definitions or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

(*2*) Fulminate shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(*a*) Division 1, comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter; and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

Definition of "ammunition," "percussion-cap," "detonator," "safety fuze" and "safety cartridge," and sub-division of "ammunition" (class 6).

7. (*1*) The expression "ammunition", as used in these rules, means any explosive included in any of the foregoing definitions, when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—

(*a*) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting or

(*b*) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or

(*c*) a tube for firing explosives, or

(*d*) a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell a torpedo, a war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a firework.

(*2*) The expression "percussion-cap", as used in these rules, does not include a detonator.

(*3*) The expression "detonator", as used in these rules, means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

(*4*) The expression "safety fuze", as used in these rules, means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze would not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

(*5*) The expression "saftey cartridge", as used in these rules,—

(*i*) means a cartridge for small arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(*ii*) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (*i*) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers.

Provided, that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (*i*) or case (*ii*) does not exceed one inch.

(*6*) Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:

(*a*) Division 1, comprising exclusively—
Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Railway fog-signals, and
Percussion-caps; and

(*b*) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—
Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives, and
War-rockets,
which do not contain their own means of ignition; and

(c) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Catridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells, and

Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanation.—The expression "ammunition containing its own means of ignition" means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

Sub-division of "firework" (class 7).

8. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely.

(1) Division 1, comprising firework compositions, that is to say,—

(a) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(b) any star, and

(c) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

(2) Division 2, comprising manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket) maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework" and not a "firework composition".

TRANSPORT.

Packing of explosives for conveyance.

9. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance.—

(1) Unless the context otherwise requires,—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder, of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping;

the expression "authorized explosive" means exclusively an explosive included in a List of Authorized Explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and published annually in the *Gazette of India*, and in force for the time being;

the expression "propellant" means an authorized explosive of class 3 adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small arms; and the expression "special authority" means a written authority granted by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, to which may be attached such conditions as may, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, be necessary to meet the special requirements of the case.

(2) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(3) Save as hereinafter provided, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(4) Every package when actually used for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance.

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or another propellant:

Provided also that this rule shall not prevent the packing of any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion, in the same package as an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) class.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions, the following shall be the method of packing authorized explosives of various classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be in any one package:—

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1 . . .	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs in amount, a single outer package, otherwise A double package, the inner and outer packages being as above defined	100 lbs Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed— 50 lbs	100 lbs 25 lbs
Class 2	As for class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants	As for class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof	50 lbs	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants	As for class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton	As for class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for class 1	Unlimited	Unlimited
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely uninflammable	As for class 1, provided that the inner or outer package or both of them shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited	Unlimited.
Class 4	As for class 1	50 lbs	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape. If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions set forth in a special authority.	[illegible]00 lbs	25 lbs.
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols	A single outer package. Provided that the above general rule (2) shall not apply to explosives of this Division. Provided also that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	Unlimited.	......
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(a) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment.—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges.	50 in number.	... .

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
	(*b*) Exceeding 50 in number :—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	2,500 in number.	50 in number.
Class 6, Division 2 . .	Explosives made up into cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, torpedoes, mines, blasting or other like purposes shall be packed in such manner and in such quantity as is required for the same explosive when not so made up; provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridges or charges may, if it satisfies the conditions required for an inner package, be held to be such inner package.	......	......
	Other ammunition of this Division :—A single outer package.	100 lbs.	......
Class 6, Division 3, other than Detonators and Electric Detonators	As for class 1 . . . . Provided that bulleted cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0·5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	50 lbs.	2 lbs. or 10 in number, whichever be the greater.
Detonators . . .	(*a*) Not exceeding 1,000 in any one consignment :—As for class 1, provided that the detonators and the spaces between the same and between the sides of the inner package and the said detonators shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine sawdust or other similar material, a layer of felt or other soft yielding material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the same are placed, in such manner, and so secured, that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material, every inner package, if of metal, to be lined throughout with paper or other soft material, and	1,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(*b*) Exceeding 1,000 detonators :— The detonators shall be packed in inner packages, with sawdust and cotton wool as above described. Such inner packages shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and such case shall be placed inside an outer package in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between the case and every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may if preferred, be filled with sawdust, straw, or other similar material, or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package; and	10,000 in number.	100 in number.
	(*c*) where the number of detonators exceeds 5,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried.		

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package	Amount in any one inner package
Electric Detonators .	As for class 1, provided that where the number in any outer package exceeds 3,000, such outer package shall be provided with handles or other contrivance, by means of which it can be safely and conveniently carried	5,000 in number.	100 in number
Class 7, Division 1 .	Double package, the inner package being hermetically closed, and contained in an outer package as above defined	20 lbs.	1 lb
Class 7, Division 2 .	Single outer package provided that the above general rule (3) shall not apply to explosives of this Division.	100 lbs	......

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package whether inner or outer, provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(7) An explosive which is not an authorized explosive shall be packed in such manner, as may be directed by a special authority with reference to such explosive.

(8) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive," the name of the explosive, the number of the class and division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender.

In the case of explosives of classes 3 and 4, there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Provided first, that in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up.

Provided, secondly, that in the case of explosives of class 6 Division 1 (Safety Fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk."

Provided, thirdly, that in the case of Pin-fire cartridges for pistols there shall be added the words "Pin-fire cartridges."

Provided, fourthly, that in the case of Safety Fuzes or Gunpowder the word "Explosive" and the number of the class and division may be omitted, and

Provided, fifthly, that, where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

(9) To meet special cases exemption may be granted by special authority from the observance of any one or more of the conditions imposed by this rule.

10. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000. Penalty.

11. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives. Mode of conveyance.

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, or any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100 Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of Division 1, Class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:*

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

* NOTE.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 13.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

Conveyance otherwise than by railway.

12. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway:

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity is less than 5 lbs. and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: and all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion:

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) Class or any explosive of the 3rd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 1st Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, except detonators packed according to Rule 9 to the number of 200.

Provided that the amount of explosive of the 5th (Fulminate) Class in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the agent of the company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport).

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosives of the 5th (Fulminate) Class, or of the 3rd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 1st Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the

consignment, and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

III.—No explosive belonging to class 1 (gunpowder class), class 2 (nitrate-mixture class), class 3 (nitro-compound class), class 4 (chlorate mixture class) or class 5 (fulminate class), shall be carried, otherwise than by rail, across any railway bridge over which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply in respect of quantities of explosives of class 1 (gunpowder class) or class 3 (nitro-compound class) not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight.

13. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railways: *Conveyance by public railways.*

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (e), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:

(a) Safety-cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuses (for blasting), also fog signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(b) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(c) Detonators packed according to Rule 9 may be carried to the number of 200:

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a

certificate to this effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(e). Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder-van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder-van and either the engine or the passenger coaches, that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles and that directly a powder-van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved by the Railway Board for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety cartridges for small arms.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under clauses 3 and 4, the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule 13 (IX) shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March, but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives, if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 13 (XII) shall not be stored in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit) they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges, for small arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 11 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour, they shall be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

Provided as follows

(*a*) On the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, wagons containing explosives and adjoining wagons need not be close coupled to one another; and

(*b*) On the Nilgiri Railway only one wagon need intervene between the locomotive and wagons containing explosives.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicle immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

14. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100. *Penalty.*

IMPORTATION.

15. Subject to the following provisos, an explosive shall not be imported by sea or land into British India, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to import the explosive. *License when required for importation.*

Provided that explosives may be imported by sea, previous to the grant of an importation license, in accordance with rules I, II, III, and IV of this rule.

I.—Any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 18 may, previously to the grant of license, to import it if it is included in a list published under clause (1) of rule 9 and for the time being in force, and if it is certified to be of British manufacture or, if not or British manufacture, if it is imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose, or in any private magazine declared by the Local Government to be suitable therefor.

II.—Any such explosive of British manufacture, may also be transported by rail to any such private magazines previously to the grant of a license to import

III.—The Governor-General in Council may extend to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision the privilege of landing granted by rule I, but such explosive may not be transported by rail until an importation license has been granted.

IV.—Before any explosive is landed under rules I and III, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs officer of the port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken, the procedure shall be that described in rule 23.

Provided, also, that explosives of British manufacture may be imported by land, previous to the grant of an importation license, in accordance with rules V and VI of this rule.

V.—Explosives (except those specified in rule 18) included in a list published under rule 9 (1); and certified to be of British manufacture, may, previously to the grant of a license, be imported and conveyed under such conditions as the Local Government may prescribe, to a magazine appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

VI—Before an explosive is imported under rule V, the consignee shall give to the Magistrate of the District in which the magazine appointed under rule V is situate, or to the Commissioner of Police if such magazine is situate in a Presidency town or Rangoon, such notice of his intention to import the explosive as the Local Government may prescribe, and shall give such undertaking, with or without security, as the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may require, that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may issue

If samples are taken, the procedure laid down in rule 24 shall be followed.

Penalty. 16. Whoever imports an explosive in contravention of rule 15 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Ports at which importation is lawful. 17. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at one of the ports of Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour), Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi Aden and (in the case of crackers only) Negapatam and Moulmein. But a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the port of Akyab, Sandoway, Kyouk Phyoo, Tavoy, Mergui or Victoria Point as the case may be, may be granted by the Magistrate of the District in which such port is situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed.

Grant of licenses for importation in certain cases. 18. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted),—

(*a*) if the importation is by sea, by the Commissioner of Police of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, or the District Magistrate of Calicut, Karachi, Aden, Negapatam or Moulmein as the case may be, and

(*b*) if the importation is by land, by the officer appointed to grant licenses under rule 21.

Fees for licenses granted under Rule 18. 19 The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10; but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 17 the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

Grant of licenses for importation by sea in cases not provided for by rule 18 20. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosives other than those specified in Rule 18 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

Grant of licenses for importation by land and fees for such licenses. 21. Licenses for the importation of explosives into British India by land shall be granted by the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned, or, if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town, or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

Conditions for granting licenses under Rule 20. 22. No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosives of the description referred to in Rule 20 unless—

(*a*) it is an explosive authorized for manufacture in, or importation into, the United Kingdom for general sale,

(*b*) its importation is recommended by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India, and

(*c*) if it is an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, samples of it taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed.

Testing of importations by sea in certain cases. 23. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 18, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and shall, if testing or examination is requisite under the last preceding rule, obtain samples of the explosive.

All explosives of which samples are taken for examination shall forthwith be deposited in a place or magazine set apart or notified under rule 15-I, and shall not be distributed for use until the importer has received from the licensing authority notice that it may be so distributed.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer, as aforesaid, for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

Testing of importations by land in certain cases. 24. When an explosive imported by land has been conveyed to, and deposited in, the magazine referred to in rule 15-V, the person owning or being in charge of such magazine shall forthwith, if the testing or examination of the explosive is required by Rule 22,

deliver free of charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf such samples as he may require. No explosive of which a sample has been so taken, shall be removed to its destination or distributed for use until the importer or the person in charge of the magazine has received from the licensing authority a notice that it may be so removed or distributed.

The officer or person appointed as aforesaid shall affix to the sample received by him the name of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the sample for report to the Chemical Examiner or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

The Chemical Examiner or such other officer as aforesaid shall, after testing the sample, without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the officer or person from whom he received the sample, a report under his signature certifying whether the prescribed test has been satisfied.

25. Explosives, other than those referred to in Rule 18, which have already undergone the test prescribed by Rules 23 and 24 at the ports of Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour), Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under Rule 20 without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in Rule 13, Clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause. *Re-importation from one prescribed port into another.*

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of dynamite, a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

26 The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rules 20 and 21 shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license. *Duration of license granted under Rules 20 and 21.*

27. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 20 shall be Rs. 10, but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 17, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10. *Fees for licenses granted under Rule 20.*

28. Every license granted under Rules 18, 20 and 21, shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interest of the State. *Form of licenses under Rules 18, 20 and 21.*

29. Whoever commits a breach of any condition, subject to which a license under Rules 18, 20 and 21 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees. *Penalty.*

30. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of this rule may, within the areas respectively specified in that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies,— *Powers of inspection, search, seizure, etc.*

(*a*) enter, inspect and examine any carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being transported or imported under a license granted under these rules or any prior rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being transported or imported in contravention of the said rules or Act, and may enter, inspect and examine any magazine or place in which explosives are stored under the provisions of rule 15;

(*b*) search for explosives in any such carriage, vessel, magazine, or place;

(*c*) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof, if payment can be made at the time the samples are taken; and

(*d*) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(*2*) The officers and areas referred to in clause (*1*) of this rule are:—

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Explosives.	In all parts of British India.
All District Magistrates.	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within the areas respectively subject to their jurisdiction.
The Commissioner of Police, and all Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police.	In Presidency towns and Rangoon.
All Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends.

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police-officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate nor any Police-officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosives or having the same under his control at the time of seizure, and, whenever any officer other than the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate or (in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon) the Commissioner of Police.

GENERAL.

Forfeiture of licenses.

31 Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

Exemption from penalties of persons carrying on business of deceased or disabled licensees.

32. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

Method of levying fees.

33. All fees chargeable for licenses under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp provided that, if it is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license, but, where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus* —

(*i*) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(*ii*) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Grant of duplicate licenses.

34. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

Production of licenses.

35 Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Control over officers.

36 All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Power to extend effect of license.

37. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).

Importation without license.

38. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act, may import without license under these rules any such explosive in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder, or, when no quantities are prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use; but, when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

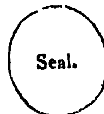
(*See Rules 18, 20, 21 and 28.*)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives

Name, etc., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description	Weight.	Number.			
							From ______ th of ______ to the ______ th of ______ 190 .

The ______ of ______ 190 .


Seal.

(Signature)

——of——

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the rules thereunder. Certain general rules are quoted separately below.

2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency town / *town of, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), except in the case of explosives despatched to places or magazines set apart or notified under the proviso to rule 15.

4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

GENERAL RULES.

* * * * * * * *

31. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted. *Forfeiture of license.*

32. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee. *Exemption from penalties of persons carrying on business of deceased or disabled licensee.*

**Note.*—In the case of explosives imported into a town other than a Presidency town as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), section 3, clause (41), the name of the town should be inserted.

Method of levying fees.

33. All fees chargeable for licenses under these rules shall ordinarily be levied by means of impressed stamps. An application for the grant or the renewal of a license shall bear the proper stamp: provided that, if it is refused, the value of the separate stamp (if any) which may have been already provided by the applicant for the desired license or renewed license, *minus* the deductions prescribed by section 54 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), may be refunded to the applicant. An application should not be made on the stamped paper intended for the license or renewed license; but where this has been wrongly done, the value of the stamp may be refunded *minus*—

(*i*) the value of the stamp which should have been affixed to the application, and

(*ii*) the deductions prescribed as aforesaid.

Where the fees leviable under these rules have been made over to any local body, the fees shall be paid in such manner as that local authority may from time to time direct.

Grant of duplicate licenses.

34. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

Production of licenses.

35. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Rule for Testing Explosives.

With reference to Rule 22 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with this Notification and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 5529 (Public), dated the 11th October 1901, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule on the subject of the tests which explosives should be required to pass before their importation is permitted.

RULE.

Class 1.—Gunpowder class. Gunpowder is not required to pass a test.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture class. Nitrate-mixture explosives are not ordinarily required to pass a test. The Local Government, however, or the authorized officer granting the import license under Rules 20 and 21 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with this Notification may in any particular case or class of cases require that a sample of the explosive which is to be imported be sent first to the Chemical Examiner for an analysis of its constituent parts.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class. It is for explosives of this class that testing is chiefly required in respect to the purity of their composition and their liability to liquefaction or exudation. The tests prescribed for nitro-compound explosives are contained in Schedule A attached to this rule.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture class. See Schedule A for remarks regarding the testing of this class ([a]).

Class 5.—Fulminate class. No test has been laid down for explosives of the Fulminate class ([a]).

Class 6.—Ammunition class. No test is required for explosives of the 1st Division of this class. If the substances of which explosives of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are composed have to be tested under the preceding rules, they will be equally liable to be tested when enclosed in any case or contrivance and thus falling under the Ammunition class.

Class 7.—Firework class. Explosives of this class are not required to pass a test.

SCHEDULE A.

Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(*a*) Fig. 1] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has

(*a*) Licenses are not at present given for the importation into British India of any explosives of these classes.

four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I.

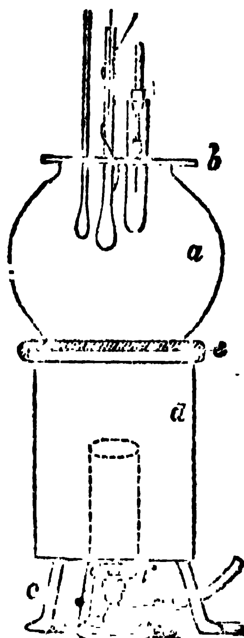


Fig II.

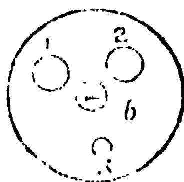


Fig. IV.

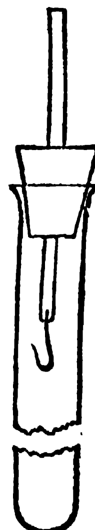
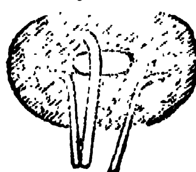


Fig. III.



* 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

* 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1 } if Scheibler's regulator is used.
* 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire }

5. Test tubes from 5¼ to 5½ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the cetre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

(*a*) *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to 8¾ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in 8¾ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of best white English filter paper, weighing air dry, from 4·1 to 4·6 grammes per 100 square inches, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, weighing, air dry, about 6·5 grammes per 100 square inches, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or cork bottles *and in the dark.*† The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

*This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid, put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case the paper should be rejected. After preparation the paper should be kept in the dark for a month before being taken into use. After that, if carefully kept in the dark, it will remain good for six months or more, but should be tested from time to time as above.

(*b*) *Standard tint paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper* by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from ½ mm. to 1 mm ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

I.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound class.

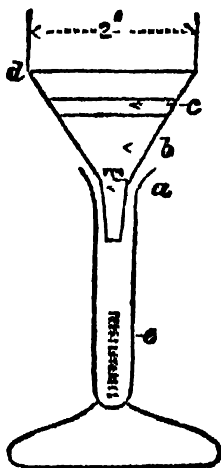
A DYNAMITE, ETC, ETC.

Nitro-Glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test.

This test, however, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the Authorised List

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*). (See sketch)



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about ⅛ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr †) to a depth of 2¼ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper

*This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

† For explosives supplied for His Majesty's Military and Naval Services the temperature is fixed by the War Office at 180°.

is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered to have satisfied the test unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at *least* 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.* The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of 1¾ inches (one inch and three quarters) of its height The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction test for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., *see* Appendix).

N. B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. *Apparatus required.*

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally† with the addition of mill and a nest of sieves‡ similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (*see* instructions below).

2. *Preparation of the sample to be tested.*

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed once through the mill, the first portion of material, which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted The portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. If the mill is properly set the greater portion of the ground material will be of the proper size.

If the volatile matter in the explosive exceed 0·5 per cent. the sifted material should be dried at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. until the proportion does not exceed 0·5 per cent.

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* This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden Mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and, after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0·5 per cent. of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0·5 per cent can be maintained in keeping.

† In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

‡ A nest of two sieves with the holes drilled in sheet copper. The holes in the top sieve have a diameter = 14 B. W. G.; those in the second = 21 B. W. G.

If too hard for the mill, it may be softened by exposure to the vapour of acetone, or reduced to the necessary degree of sub-division by means of a sharp moderately coarse rasp. Should it have become too soft in the acetone vapour for the mill, it should be cut up into small pieces which may be brought to any desired degree of hardness by simple exposure to air.

Explosives which consist partly of gelatinized collodion cotton and partly of ungelatinized gun-cotton are best reduced to powder by a rasp, or softened by exposure to mixed ether and alcohol vapour at a temperature of 90° to 100° Fahr.

After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. *Application of the Test.*

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under 1, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of 2½ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached 20 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test-paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube, it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test paper by means of a camel's hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-papers, equal in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

N. B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same, except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

II.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultz's Gun Powder, E. C. Powder, and other explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound class.

A.—COMPRESSED NITRO-CELLULOSE, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing through a sieve with a clean hard brush.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches which is then placed outside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with a brush, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of not more than 1$\frac{5}{16}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into a bath to a depth of 2½ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork, until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when the faint brown line which makes it appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the production of the standard tint constitutes the test and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be considered to have satisfied the test.

B.—GELATINIZED AND SEMI-GELATINIZED NITRO-CELLULOSE PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for Blasting Gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

*C.—NITRO-CELLULOSE NOT INCLUDED IN A. OR B., SCHULTZ'S POWDER, E. C. POWDER, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for Compressed Nitro-Cellulose, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0·3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead.

(3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0·3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0·1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as Compressed Nitro-Cellulose.

III.—Testing Chlorate Mixtures.

The material must not be too sensitive † and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping.

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate.

Chlorides calculated as Potassium Chloride must not exceed 0·25 per cent.

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid.

Explosives of this class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the Heat test as if they belonged to Class III.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

† They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 31st May 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No 463.—Major R. R. Vaughan to be officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. C. C. Plowden, on privilege leave ; with effect from the 26th April 1907.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 464.—The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

George de la Poer Beresford,—10th March 1907.

Allan Bonville Hay Webb,—18th March 1907.

Arthur Patrick Hamilton Cadell,—11th March 1907.

Rupert Montague Jacob,—17th March 1907.

Robert Cecil Christie,—10th March 1907.

Annesley Charles Edward St. George Gore,—22nd March 1907.

Perceval Boyce,—16th March 1907.

William Lancelot Miskin,—12th March 1907.

Richard Young,—10th March 1907.

Hugh Conder,—10th March 1907.

John Redmond Hartwell,—18th March 1907.

Norman Henry Prendergast,—6th April 1907.

Guy Newcome Bignell }
Harington Rivers Stranack },—17th March 1907.

Victor Henry Sherwood Smith,—15th March 1907.

Mervyn Doyne Vigors,—12th April 1907.

Frederick Basil Wood Jacomb,—15th March 1907.

Bertram Thomas Barnett Merritt,—27th March 1907.

Hugh Maitland Wilson }
Charles Herbert Blackburn },—19th March 1907.

Harold Noel Keble Bremner,—10th March 1907.

Kenmure Alick Garth Evans-Gordon,—8th April 1907.

Wynyard Keith Brown,—27th March 1907.

Arthur Cecil Palmer,—18th March 1907.

Gerald Sartorius,—11th March 1907.

Owen Llewellyn Pughe }
Alan Bruce McPherson },—18th March 1907.

Duncan Patrick Chesney,—10th March 1907.

Celadon Charles Sutherland Brownlow }
Harry Victor Yule },—12th March 1907.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 465.—Surgeon-General W. L Gubbins, C.B., M V O, V. H. S., British Service, officiated as Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, from the 12th May to 30th June 1906, during the absence of Surgeon-General Sir T. J Gallwey, K.C.M.G, C.B, on leave out of India.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No 466.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination from the Grant Medical College, Bombay, to be Assistant Surgeons, 4th class, with effect from the 29th December 1906:

Abel Martin.

Claude Willoughby Wale.

Edward D'Silva.

Ernest Ralph Grant.

Cecil Allan Ashley Emile.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 467.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated 7th May 1907, pages 3084 to 3086.

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WAR OFFICE;

Whitehall, 7th May 1907.

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MEMORANDA.

The name of Major-General Robert I. Scallon, C B, C I E, D S O., Indian Army, is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of the 5th March 1907.

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INDIA OFFICE;

7th May 1907.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army:

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Major-General Alfred William Lambart Bayly, C.B, D S O., Indian Army.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Percy Bliss Warren, 3rd Brahmans. Dated 22nd January 1907.

Francis John Fowler, D S O., 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated 28th January 1907.

Claude Melville Crawford, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 31st January 1907.

Dated 19th February 1907.

Reginald Frederick Robert Formby, Commandant, Madras Volunteer Guards.

Alfred Shipton Rooke, Supernumerary List.

Henry Ward Lowry, Supply and Transport Corps.

Edmund Martin Reed, 113th Infantry.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 15th February 1907.

Alfred Gilbert Crocker, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Cyril Frank Templer, Army Remount Department.

Ernest Barnes, Supernumerary List.

Frederick Charles Alfred Parsons, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 16th February 1907.

Charles Septimus Pike, 107th Pioneers.

Charles Frederic Watson Hughes, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Douglas James Pritchard, 4th Cavalry.

Allan James Murray Binny, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Richard Hope Waller, 38th Dogras.

Henry William Felix Ricketts, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Duncan Le Geyt Pitcher, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse. (Provisionally.)

Frederick Kennedy Bally, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Robert Geoffrey Baker, 82nd Punjabis.

Patrick Houston Keen, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Stanley Malcolm Bruce, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant George Gould, 2nd Lancers (Gordon's Horse); from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 2nd October 1906, but to rank from 8th August 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Algernon Hildebrand, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 12th October 1906, but to rank from the 29th April 1904.

Lieutenant Robert Basil Macan, 28th Light Cavalry, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 27th December 1906, but to rank from 31st October 1904.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Francis Dundas Stirling, 59th Scinde Rifles, Frontier Force, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 20th October 1906, but to rank from the 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Martin Ayscough, 116th Mahrattas, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Dated 2nd December 1906, but to rank from 28th April 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Percy Barrett Jones, 77th Moplah Rifles, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 18th December 1906, but to rank from the 28th April 1905.

Second-Lieutenant William Alexander Hagger, 114th Mahrattas, from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 14th October 1906, but to rank from 22nd July 1905

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Wardlaw Milne, 74th Punjabis, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 4th October 1906, but to rank from 4th October 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Spencer Cardew, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 28th October 1906, but to rank from 10th January 1906.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Andrew Henry Jukes. Dated 6th December 1906, but to rank from 22nd June 1905.

Dated as below, but to rank from 5th August 1905.

Alexander Dallas Smith. Dated 6th December 1906.

Charles Hector Keith Jopp. Dated 8th December 1906.

Francis Hughes Fairebrother. Dated 8th December 1906.

Roland Debenham Inskip. Dated 8th December 1906.

Henry Francis Freke Marsh. Dated 15th December 1906.

Henry Allix Studdy. Dated 10th December 1906.

Lionel Henry Morse. Dated 30th October 1906.

Hugh Francis Eardley Childers. Dated 6th December 1906.

John Rawson Wynter. Dated 7th December 1906.

Leonard Farquhar Bevington. Dated 6th December 1906.

Stewart Macdonald Cookson. Dated 6th December 1906.

John Alexis Story. Dated 8th December 1906.

Robert Bernard Phayre. Dated 3rd December 1906.

Walter Edwin Beazley. Dated 6th December 1906.

Hastings Lionel Ismay. Dated 11th December 1906.

William Archibald Kenneth Fraser. Dated 7th December 1906.

Arthur Derisley Martin. Dated 12th December 1906.

Arthur Brooke. Dated 21st December 1906.

Edward Segar. Dated 20th December 1906.

Ellis Campbell Chesney. Dated 8th December 1906.

Francis Charles Claypon Yeats-Brown. Dated 6th December 1906.

Percy Gordon Loch. Dated 7th December 1906.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 29th January 1907.

Charles John Robertson-Milne, M.B.

Algernon Francis Stevens.

Clement Henry Bensley.

Francis Hammond Watling, M.B.

Samuel Evans, M.B.

Edgar John Morgan, M.B.

James Haldane McDonald, M.B.

Frank Wall.

Charles Montague Mathew.

John Stephenson, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Frank Needham Windsor, M.B.

Walter Barrie Turnbull, M.D.

Ernest Edwin Waters, M.D.

Edmund Moritz Illington, F.R.C.S.E.

Charles George Webster, F.R.C.S.E.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Dated 25th May 1906.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Theophilus Thorne.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Willie Cresswell Link.

Francis Naylor.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

William Hobbs.

James Park.

This cancels the notification regarding these officers in the *London Gazette* of the 13th November 1906.

Dated 10th August 1906.

Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain, to be Commissaries.

Willie Crosswell Link.

Francis Naylor.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred William Hocking.

Conductors to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Harry Robert Arthur.

John Leather.

James Hynds.

This cancels the notification regarding these officers in the *London Gazette* of the 14th December 1906.

The King has also approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Brevet-Colonel Eric John Eagles Swayne, C.B. Dated 10th March 1907.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-General Adam Scott Reid, M.B., C.B. Dated 25th March 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montague Stokes Eyre, M.B. Dated 7th April 1907.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Joseph Henry Wilbond. Dated 23rd January 1907.

Arthur Edwards. Dated 1st March 1907.

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No. 468.—The name of Major Walter Binny Douglas, 8th Rajputs, is as here stated and not as shown in Army Department Notification No. 409 of 1907.

ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 469.—Reginald William Fisher, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 470.—Conductor Charles Gibson, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 471.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Major.

29th May 1907.

Captain Mansfield Elliot Nuthall, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

To be Captain.

28th May 1907.

Lieutenant Robert Scott, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 472.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

First class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Agnew Reynaad Pope, *seconded*, to be senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, *seconded* ;

First class Assistant Surgeon Charles Borromes Monisse to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant ;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant E. L. Shunker, superannuated,—with effect from the 14th May 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

53rd Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 473.—Ressaidar Mohamed Afzal Khan to be Risaldar and Kot-Dafadar Khuda Bakhsh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Risaldar Khan Mohamed Khan transferred to pension establishment; with effect from 1st January 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 474.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :

Colonel James Ramsay Hobday, Indian Army,—15th April 1907.

Major Wilfred Ernest Arbuthnot Armstrong, Indian Medical Service, Madras,—12th March 1907.

No. 475.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain John Moore, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 17th March 1907.

SPECIAL.

No. 476.—With reference to paragraph 293, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :

Captain W. B. T. Abbey, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, Burma,—8th May 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 477.—Edward William Potter, gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 20th April 1907.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 478.—Robert Erskine Holland, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Scott transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

In Army Department Notification No. 368 of 1907, *for* " Gerald Summer Stooks " *read* " Gerald Sumner Stooks."

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 479.—Edgar Myrie Cory, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 15th April 1907.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 480.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Peers Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., to be Medical Officer, *vice* Deans. Dated 24th April 1907.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 481.—Second-Lieutenant William Stuart Fraser to be Lieutenant, *vice* Maxwell transferred to the United Provinces Light Horse. Dated 1st October 1906.

Second-Lieutenant James Adolphus Clayton, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Heinemann resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Andrew Duncan Rollo, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Clayton promoted. Dated 1st April 1907.

Duncan George Morison Mearns, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1907.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 482.—Lieutenant John Alexander Polson resigns his commission. Dated 5th April 1907.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 483.—Second-Lieutenant William John Hartley resigns his commission. Dated 30th April 1907.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 484—Arthur Wellesley Parsons, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Penn-Simkins transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

Gerard Lovell Peters, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 2nd April 1907.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 485—Lieutenant Percy Lloyd Bowers to be Captain, *vice* Fraser resigned. Dated 1st February 1907.

Ernest Handscomb Spencer, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Bowers promoted. Dated 1st February 1907.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 486—Frederick Charles Castle, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 18th March 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st May, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 18th and 31st May 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Supply and Transport Corps.	Sub-Conductor Fredrick Voyce.	Not reported .	China .	...	......
86th Carnatic Infantry.	Lieutenant James Philip Arthur Raven.	13th May 1907 .	Trichinopoly .	...	Was Adjutant, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.
117th Mahrattas	Major Donald Baker .	14th April 1907 .	England .	...	
14th Murray's Jat Lancers.	Captain Cyril Charleton Alfred Ashburner Hughes.	7th May 1907 .	England .	...	Attached to Supply and Transport Corps.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 18th and 31st May 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
James Duncan Macpherson.*	Captain .	91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).	15th June 1906	Intestate .	384 1 0	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator General of Madras.
Hugh Jasper Gerald Massy.†	Lieutenant .	48th Pioneers	14th April 1907	Not known .	168 12 0	...

*Next-of-kin—Mother—Mrs. Augusta Macpherson.
Address—Elmtree, Newton Ferry, near Plymouth.

†*Next-of-kin—Mother*—Mrs. Massy.
Address—Stoneville, Rath Keale, Co. Limerick, Ireland.

A. H. BINGLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 31st May, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 38.—Lieutenant A. M. Urquhart, R.A., to be Ordnance Officer, 5th class. Dated 20th May 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 39.—The undermentioned 3rd class Assistant Surgeon, having completed seven years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 27th April 1907 :

William FitzAllan Parrott.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 40.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 1st May 1907 :

No. 1054, Ishwari-datt (E).

No. 1057, Muhammad Abdus Samad (E).

(E) Passed in English.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

No. 41.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant E. J. Tydeman is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 2nd January 1907.

Mr. P. McDermott, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st May 1907.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 26.—Engineer R. E. C. Bolton, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Engineer in charge of the factory, Royal Indian Marine dockyard, Calcutta, *vice* Engineer A. Bonny, with effect from the 30th May 1907.

LEAVE.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:

Commander C. G. Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.), for six months.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel*,

Secretary to the Government of India

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1907

No. 123.—Captain G. R. Hearn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, and officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed to hold charge of the Burma Railways Extension* Surveys in addition to his own duties.

* Southern Shan States.
Moulmein-Mawwaddi.
Maungdow-Buthidaung.

The 29th May, 1907.

No. 124.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 108, dated the 10th May 1907, Babu Jai Narain, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 28th April 1907.

No. 125.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board Notification No. 57, dated the 14th March 1907, reverting Mr. D. H. Keelan, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent, *for* "24th February 1907" *read* "25th February 1907."

No. 126.—Mr R. J. Collet-White, Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation) in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 30th May, 1907.

No 127.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1907

Names.	From	To
Littlewood, W	Class II, grade 3 . . .	Class II, grade 2
Magniac, Captain C L, R E.	Class II, grade 3 .	Class II, grade 2
O'Connor, M S S. . .	Class II, grade 3 . . . and Class II, grade 2, sub. *pro tem* .	Class II, grade 2.
Anderson, Captain C. F., R E .	Class II, grade 3 . . .	Class II, grade 2.
William, S. E S . . .	Class III, grade 1 . . and Officiating in class II . . .	Class II, grade 4
Sparke, H C	Class III grade 1 . . and Class II grade 4 temporary . .	Class II, grade 4
Reaks, F H.	Class III, grade 1 . . and Class II grade 4, temporary .	Class II, grade 4.
Bocquet, C. S . . .	Class III, grade 2 . .	Class II, grade 1
Chase, J H	Class III, grade 2 . . . and Officiating in class II . .	Class III, grade 1, and Class II, grade 4 temporary.
Skeaf, C O S	Class III, grade 2	Class III, grade 1
Hince, F A . .	Class III, Grade 3 . .	Class III, grade 2

No. 128.—Captain H F E Freeland, R E, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class II, grade 1, sub *pro tem*, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1907, and until further orders.

The 31st May, 1907

No 129.—Mr. C. N. D. Inglis, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of that establishment, during the absence of Mr. E. S Strong on privilege leave

No. 130.—The following temporary promotion and reversion in and from the class of Superintending Engineers, are ordered with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Date
			1907
Craster, Lieutenant-Colonel S. L, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade and Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*	Executive Engineer 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary*	March 10th.
Couchman, F. D. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer 1st grade and Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade *officiating*.	April 20th

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 30th May, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 25th May 1907, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I P	118	115
		Dholera Port	B -G -J -P		.
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C I	10	4
		Gogo Port	B -G J -P.	.	.
		Ahmedabad District	B, B & C I & B G -J P	13	10
		Panch Mahals District	" "	6	3
		Kaira District	" "	-9	18
		Broach Port	" "		..
		Broach District		5	4
		Mahi Kantha State	" "		..
		Rewa Kantha State	"	.	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "		.
		Bulsar Port	" "		
		Surat District		10	9
		Palanpur State	" "		
		Jh... Port		...	...
		Uran "	B, B & C I & B G-J P		...
		Versova "	" "		..
		Kelva "	B, B & C I.		...
		Trombay "	G I P		.
		Tarapur "	B, B & C I	.	...
		Manori "	" "	.	..
		Mahim "	" "		..
		Darawi "	" "	..	...
		Dharan "	" "	.....	...
		Bhiwandi "	G I P.	2	...
		Agashi "	B, B & C I.	.	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	.	..
		Kurla "		.	...
		Bassein "	B, B & C I.	2	2
		Kalyan "	G I. P.	..	...
		Thana "	"	1	2
		Bandra "	B, B & C. I	5	5
		Umbargaon Port	" "	.....	..
		Kon "		.....	...
		Thana District	G. I. P & B, B. & C I.	4	3
	Central	Poona City	S M & G. I P.	...	..
		Poona District	" "	1	..
		Satara "	S. M.	91	61
		East Khandesh District	G. I P.	6	5
		West Khandesh "	"	1	2
		Nasik District	"	......	...
		Sholapur Town	"	......	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	1	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	1	...
		Thal „		......	...
		Mora „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	... ..	...
		Panvel „	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mahad „		... ..	...
		Nagothna „		......	.
		E-hot „		... .	...
		Roha „	G. I. P. & S. M.	.. ...	...
		Ashtami „	„ „	... .	...
		Revdanda „	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	.. ...	1
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	......	...
		Vizodrug „	„	......	...
		Harnai „	„	... ..	...
		Rajapur „	„	......	...
		Vengurla „	„	5	3
		Malwan „		......	...
		Jaitapur „		......	...
		Dabhal „		......	...
		Jaigad „		.. ...	...
		Devagad „		......	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	......	...
		Belgaum „	„	57	43
		Dharwar „	„	24	21
		Karwar Port	„	. ....	...
		Kumta „	„	...	...
		Kanara District	„	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Savantvadi State	„	......	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	61	59
		Karachi District	„	......	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	......	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.	......	...
		Larkhana „		......	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	......	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	......	...
		Khanpur State	N. W. & J. B.	......	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Aundh „	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Phaltan „	„ „	......	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Mundra „	„ „	......	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Jakau Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Cambay State	"	......	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cutch State	" "	1	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	......	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	......	...
		Porbandar Port	"	......	...
		Jamnagar "	"	5	3
		Mahuwa Port	"	......	...
		Jafrabad "	"	......	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Soc.)	......	...
		Verawal "	"	8	9
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	17	10
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	4	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	88	59
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Dharampur State	"	......	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	......	...
		Murud "	S. M.	......	...
		Barimandla "		......	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Majagaon "	"	......	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	......	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	......	...
		Janjira State	"	......	...
		Velan Port		......	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Dwarka Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	......	...
		Bet Port	"	......	...
		Kodinar Port	"	12	10
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	49	33
		Satara "	S. M.	9	6
		Jath "	"	......	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	2	1
		Aden		......	...
			TOTAL	652	503
Madras Presidency.	...	Madras City	Mad S. I.	......	...
		Anantapur District	" S. M.	......	...
		Salem District	"	......	...
		Bellary Town	S. M.	......	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	......	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras.	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.		Kurnool District	S. M. & Madras	......	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & „	....	...
		[illegible] „	Madras	.....	...
		[illegible] „	„	1	1
		[illegible] District	S. I.		...
		[illegible] „	Madras S. M. & S. I.	.....	...
		[illegible] „	S. I.	.. ..	...
		[illegible] Port	B. N. & Madras	. ..	...
		Vizagapatam District	„ „	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	...	...
		[illegible] Port		.	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras		...
		Calicut „	„ „	2 (a)	...
		[illegible] „	Madras	..	.
		[illegible] Port	„	..	...
		[illegible] District	S. I.	.. ..	...
		Trichinopoly „	„	..	...
		[illegible] State	Madras	...	...
		[illegible] Port	„	..	...
		[illegible] „	„	.. ...	...
		[illegible] „	„	. ..	...
		[illegible] „	B. N.	.	...
			TOTAL	3	1
Bengal.	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	128 (b)	131
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S.	3	3
		Jessore District	B. C.	... ..	...
		Nadia „	E. B. S.	.. ..	...
		Murshidabad District	„ & E. I.	. ...	...
		Khulna District	„	...	...
	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	......	...
		Burdwan „	E. I.	.....	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	1	1
		Howrah District	E. I.	......	...
		Hooghly „	„	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Birbhum „	„	......	...
		Bankura „	B. N.	... ...	...
	Patna	Champaran District	B. & N. W.	......	...
		Chapra Town	„	......	...
		Saran District	„	368	368
		Gaya Town	E. I.	2	2
		Gaya District	„	69	50

(a) Imported. (b) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bengal	Patna	Muzaffarpur Town	B. & N.-W.	...	...
		Muzaffarpur District	"	113	113
		Darbhanga Town	"	12	8
		Darbhanga District	"	28	26
		Shahabad "	E. I.	161	125
		Dinapore	"	...	...
		Patna City	"	33	33
		Patna District	"	44	37
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	...	...
		Monghyr District	"	14	10
		Darjeeling "	D. H.		...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	4	3
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	......	..
		Purnea "	"	..	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	4	1
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	E. I.	21	11
		Gangpur State	B. N.	...	...
		Manbhum District	E. I. & B. N.	.	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	2	2
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	.	...
			Total	1,011	925
United Provinces	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	180	180
		Meerut Cantonment	"	.	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	1,019	986
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	. .	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	1,027	1,027
		Aligarh City	E. I. & O. & R.	22	16
		Koil "		...	..
		Hathras City	B. B. & C. I. & E. I. R.	..	.
		Aligarh District	E. I. & O. & R.	122	80
		Saharanpur City	O. & R. & N. W.	......	...
		Hardwar Union	"	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"		..
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	806	465
		Bulandshahr "	E. I.	60	40
		Dehra Dun "	O. & R.	...	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	..	...
		Etawah District	"	56	56
		Fatehgarh	B. B. & C. I.	......	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	1	1
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	125	125

B

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Agra	Mainpuri District	E I.	71	59
		Agra City	B, B & C I, G I P, & E I	35	20
		Agra District	„ „ „ „	.. ..	...
		Etah „	„	57	56
		Muttra City	„ & G I P	56	56
		Muttra District	„ „	501	496
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K & O & R	41	37
		Bareilly District	„ „	115	113
		Shahjahanpur City	„ „	14	16
		Shahjahanpur District	„ „	22	87
		Budaun District	O & R & B, B & C I	553	459
		Bijnor Town	„	...	...
		Bijnor District	„	471	462
		Moradabad City	„ & R. K	10	10
		Moradabad District	„ „	337	316
		Pilibhit District	R K	26	26
	Allahabad.	Allahabad City	E I & O & R	49	48
		Allahabad District	„ „	9	5
		Cawnpur City	„ „ B, B & C I & G I. P (I. M Sec)	9	8
		Cawnpur District	„ „ „	18	18
		Fatehpur „	E I	66	48
		Banda „	G I P (I M Sec) & E I		..
		Jhansi City	„ („)	.. ..	...
		Jhansi District	„ („)	......	..
		Hamirpur „	„ („)	1	...
		Jalaun „	„ („)	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B & N W & O & R	..	..
		Benares City	„ „ „	7	7
		Benares District	„ „ „ & E I	1	1
		Ballia „	„	215	208
		Jaunpur City	O & R	...	...
		Jaunpur District	„ & B & N. W.	23	22
		Ghazipur „	E I & B & N W	105	104
		Mirzapur City	„	2	2
		Mirzapur District	„ & O. & R.	111	10
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	E I.	......	...
		Azamgarh District	„	66	60
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	42	42
		Gorakhpur District	„	35	34
		Basti District	„	24	7

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	......	...
		Garhwal "	"	......	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B. & N. W.	157	157
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K.	5	5
		Lucknow District	" "	43	43
		Hardoi "	"	104	87
		Rae Bareli "	"	178	137
		Sitapur "	R. K.	49	34
		Kheri "	"	26	26
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	11	11
		Gonda "	"	12	7
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	4	4
		Sultanpur "	"	41	32
		Ajodhia	" & B. & N. W.	......	...
		Fyzabad City	"	......	...
		Fyzabad District	"	......	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	......	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	143	144
			Total	7,272	6,454
Punjab.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B., B. & C. I.	530	502
		Hissar "	" & N. W.	268	268
		Karnal "	E. I.	1,562	1,562
		Simla "	K. S.	......	...
		Delhi City	E. I., N. W., O. & R., G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I.	13	13
		Delhi District	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	834	626
		Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	825	769
		Ludhiana "	"	360	350
		Rohtak "	"	1,787	1,709
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	257	219
		Jullundur District	"	2,403	2,154
		Hoshiarpur "	"	435	414
		Ferozepur "	"	3,024	2,353
		Kangra "	"	6	6
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	51	51
		Amritsar District	"	1,772	1,772
		Gurdaspur "	"	2,557	1,869
		Lahore City	"	111	72
		Lahore District	"	4,763	3,940
		Gujranwala District	"	5,639	5,507
		Montgomery City	"	......	...
		Montgomery District	"	841	483
		Sialkot "	"	4,998	4,998

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB.	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	2,127	2,085
		Gujrat "	"	4,035	3,971
		Shahpur "	"	2,088	2,607
		Jhelum "	"	2,131	2,006
		Attock "	"	752	752
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	8	9
		Lyallpur "	"	596	475
		Jhang "	"	334	291
		Muzaffargarh "	"	......	...
		Multan	"	1	2
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry).	11	11
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	301	389
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	664	540
		Maler Kotla "	"	......	...
		Nalagarh "	"	......	...
		Jind "	"	452 (a)	338 (a)
		Kalsia State "	"	......	...
		Faridkot "	"	4 (b)	7 (b)
		Dujana "		6	4
		Nabha "	N. W.	3	3
			TOTAL	46,659	43,126
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	48	44
		Hanthawaddy District	"	2	2
		Pegu	"	1	1
		Tharrawaddy "	"	1	1
		Prome "	"	......	...
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	"	......	...
		Bassein "	"	22	19
		Henzada "	"	11	11
		Pyapon "	"	8	8
		Myaungmya "	"	......	...
	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District	"	1	1
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	......	...
		Tavoy District	"	......	...
		Moulmein Town	"	47	41
		Thaton District	"	......	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	......	...
		Minbu "	"	......	...
		Magwe "	"	......	...
		Thayetmyo "	"	......	...

(a) Figures for two weeks ending 25th May 1907. | (b) Figures for week ending 18th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Myitkyina District . . .	Burma . . .	......	...
		Bhamo "	"	... .	...
		Mandalay Town . .	" . . .		
		Mandalay District . . .	"		..
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . .	"	..	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District.	"	.. ...	...
		Sagaing " . . .	"	.	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District . . .	"	.. ..	...
		Yamethin " . . .	" . . .	...	.
		Kyaukse " . . .	"	...	. .
		Meiktila " . . .	" . . .	...	...
			TOTAL	141	128
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E B S	...	...
		Malda "	"	..	...
	Assam Valley Districts	Goalpara "	. . . .	..	. .
	Dacca	Dacca Town	E. B S.	...	...
		Dacca District	"		...
		Faridpur District . . .	"	.	.
			TOTAL .	.	.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	2 (a)	1 (a)
		Nagpur District . . .	"	2	3
		Wardha Town	G I P	..	...
		Wardha District . . .	" . . .	1	1
		Kamptee Cantonment . .	B. N.	. .	..
		Kamptee Town	"	......	...
		Chanda "	G I. P	.. ..	
		Chanda District . . .	"	..	..
		Bhandara Town . . .	B. N	..	...
		Bhandara District . . .	"	3	4
		Balaghat Town	"	8	5
		Balaghat District . . .	"	5	2
	Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpore Town . . .	E I & G. I. P.	. ...	.
		Jubbulpore Cantonment . .	" "	......	...
		Jubbulpore District . . .	" "	18	17
		Damoh Town	G. I P. (I M. Sec.) . .	.. ...	...
		Damoh District . . .	" (") . .	2	3
		Saugor Cantonment . . .	" (") . . .	.. ..	..
		Saugor Town	" (" .	. ...	...
		Saugor District	" (") . .	2	...
		Chappara Town . . .	" (") . .	......	...
		Seoni Town	B N.	.. ...	...
		Seoni District	"	78	50
		Mandla "	"	10	4

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B & C I & G I P.	... ...	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I P.	...	..
		Nimar District	G I P & B, B & C I	5	4
		Pachmarhi	"	......	..
		Hoshangabad Town	"	.	.
		Hoshangabad District	"		...
		Narsingpur Town	"	.	
		Narsingpur District	"	9	7
		Betul "	"		...
		Chhindwara Town	"	..	...
		Chhindwara District	B N.	15	13
	Chhattisgarh	Drug Town	B N.	... ..	...
		Bilaspur "	"	..	..
		Bilaspur District	"	.	..
		Raipur Town	"	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Raipur District	"	..	...
	Berar	Akola Town	G I P.	.	.
		Akola District	"	29	29
		Buldana Town	"	.. ...	
		Buldana District	"	31	34
		Yeotmal Town	"	..	...
		Yeotmal District	"	.....	..
		Ellichpur City	"		..
		Amraoti Town	"	..	..
		Amraoti District	"	34	30
			TOTAL	255	208
MYSORE STATE		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S M & Madras	6	5
		Bangalore City	" "	11	9
		Bangalore District	" "	31	21
		Mysore City	"	6	6
		Mysore District	"	22	14
		Kolar "	Madras	......	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	5	2
		Tumkur District	S M.	. ..	...
		Shimoga "	"	2	1
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	14	7
		Hassan "	"	...	..
			TOTAL	97	65
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	.. ...	...
		Parbhani "	N. G S.	.....	...
		Gulburga "	G I. P. & N. G S.	.....	...
		Aurangabad "	N G. S.*	....	...
			TOTAL		...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B, B & C. I.	...	...
		Indore State	" & G I P	3 (a)	1 (a)
		Indore Residency	"		
		Ujjain City	" & G. I P	...	...
		Gwalior "	G I. P.	...	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B, B & C I. & G. I P	...	...
		Dhar State	G I P (I M Sec) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	
		Bhopal City	G I P.	...	
		Bhopal State	"	7 (a)	6 (a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)	"	...	
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		...	
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G I P.	...	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I M Sec)	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B, B & C I (Rajputana-Malwa)	...	
		Nimach "	"	...	
		Rutlam City	"	...	...
		Rutlam State	"		
		Dewas Town	"	...	
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Narsingarh State	"	...	
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		5 } (a)	3 } (a)
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I P	...	...
		Bhagelkhand Agency States		3 } (a)	2 } (a)
		Rewa Town	G. I P.	...	...
		Rewa State	"	...	...
		Sehore State	"	...	...
		Datia City	"	...	...
		Datia State	"	...	...
		Sailana Town	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sailana State	"	...	...
		Sitamau State	"		
		Piploda District	"	...	...
		Bagli State	"	...	
		Jhabua "	"	...	...
		Jaora Town	"	...	...
		Jaora State	"	...	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.		...
		Manpur	B, B. & C I	...	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P	...	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B, B. & C I	...	...
		Lashkar City	"	...	...
			TOTAL	18	12

(a) Figures for the week ending the 18th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	127	108
		Ajmer City	"	...	...
		Ajmer District	"	...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	...	...
		Mewar State	"	101	55
		Partabgarh State	"	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	24	19
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	11	10
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	10	5
		Jaipur State	"	174	170
		Kishengarh Town	"	... (a)	... (a)
		Bikaner State	J. B.	2	1
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Sirohi "	"	...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Alwar State	"	46	42
		Beawar	"	......	...
		Karauli State	"	......	...
		Banswara Town	"	......	...
		Banswara State	"	1(b)	...
			TOTAL	496	410
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	159	134
		Kathua District	"	...	...
			TOTAL	159	134
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	1	1
		Hazara District	"	3	8
		Bannu "	...	3	...
		Kohat Cantonment	...	......	...
		Kohat Town	N. W.	......	...
		Kohat District	"	......	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	61	45
		Dikhan	...	......	...
		Peshawar Town	N. W.	41	35
		Peshawar District	"	50	45
		Khyber Agency	...	3	2
		Nowshera Cantonment	...	......	...
			TOTAL	169	131
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	......	...
		Hirok	"	1(b)	...
		Sibi	"	......	...
		Fort Sandeman	...	1(b)	1(b)
		Las Bela State	"	......	...
			TOTAL	2	1
		Bahrein Island (in the Persian Gulf).	...	......	...
			TOTAL	......	...
			GRAND TOTAL	53,987	[illegible]

(a) Figures for the week ending the 17th May 1907. (b) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 30th May 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The depression which normally exists at this time in northwest India owing to local high temperature moved eastwards on the 25th and caused unsettled weather in the extreme north and along the western Himalayas, where thunder and hailstorms occurred up to the 28th. Duststorms in some cases accompanied by light rain, were also reported from the plains of northwest India. Rainfall was more or less general during the greater part of the week in Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and on one or two occasions extended over the western half of northeast India, while a few falls occurred in the United and Central Provinces and Central India. Thunderstorms were fairly numerous in the south of the Peninsula on the 27th but very little rain fell there on the remaining days of the week.

Burma.—Only a few stations reported rain on the 24th, but rainfall increased on the following day and was nearly general during the rest of the week. Skies were thickly clouded and temperature was nearly normal, except on the 24th when it was slightly high in Upper Burma and on the 29th when it was slightly low over the same area.

Northeast India and Orissa.—Rain fell every day in Eastern Bengal and Assam and on most days in Orissa; occasional rain occurred in the remainder of the division. Skies were thickly clouded in the eastern half of the division and were generally clear or only lightly clouded in the west. Temperature was approximately normal except on the 25th and 26th when weather was cooler than usual in the western and central districts.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Scattered falls of rain were reported from the 26th to the 29th during which period skies were cloudy, more especially in the United Provinces, but on the remaining days skies were almost clear. Temperature was nearly normal in Central India and the Central Provinces; in the United Provinces it was in slight excess on the 24th and 25th, slightly to considerably below normal on the following four days and normal on the 30th.

Northwest India.—Light precipitation occurred in Kashmir, the Punjab, the Frontier Province and Rajputana. Skies were lightly clouded throughout the week in Gujarat and moderately clouded in the west Himalayas; they were clear elsewhere on most days of the week. Weather was on the whole warmer than usual on the first three days, but on the 28th and 29th temperature was below normal in the Punjab and the Frontier Province, and normal in the remainder of the division.

The Peninsula.—Rain occurred in the Circars and the south of the Peninsula, but was of a very local character except on the 28th, when thunderstorms were fairly numerous in the interior districts of south India. Skies were almost clear in the north Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere, and temperature was approximately normal except for an excess in the south of the east coast during the first four days of the week.

More rain than usual has fallen during the past week in Burma, on the Madras coast and along the western Himalayas. The rainfall of the period from the 3rd to the 30th May is in excess on the Burma coast, normal in Burma (Wet) and the sub-divisions of Calcutta, Burdwan, Jubbulpore, Jaipur, Waltair and Madura, and in defect elsewhere, the deficiency being largest in the Brahmaputra Valley (7·42″) and the subdivision of Calicut (4·90″).

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day :—

May 24th. Akyab 1·86″, Barisal 1·85″ and Cocanada 1·04″.

" 25th. Tavoy 1·70″, Sibsagar 1·13″ and Darjeeling 1·06″.

" 26th. Rangoon 2·85″, Monywa 1·35″, Barisal 1·71″, Mymensingh 1·53″, Jessore 1·60″ and Sialkot 0·80″.

" 27th. Port Blair 2·18″, Akyab 2·98″, Maymyo 1·70″, Monywa 2·10″, Barisal 2·69″ and Narayanganj 2·60″.

" 28th. Akyab 5·31″, Toungoo 2·45″, Lashio 1·60″, Silchar 1·24″, Bogra 4·76″ and Trichinopoly 2·66″.

" 29th. Tavoy 4·60″, Akyab 5·12″ and Tinnevelly 1·43″.

" 30th. Moulmein 3·26″, Bassein 2·66″, Akyab 2·30″, Cherra Poonjee 2·11″, Dhubri 1·32″ and Mymensingh 1·64″.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 30TH MAY 1907.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD MAY 1907 TO 30TH MAY 1907.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands .	Port Blair .	10·17	4·48	+5·69	22·33	15·94	+6·39	+ 40	+ 6
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	6·50	4·91	+1·59	24·31	14·33	+9·98	+ 70	+ 89
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	2·19	1·72	+0·47	6·01	6·18	—0·17	— 3	— 14
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	2·04	1·35	+0·69	3·85	5·02	—1·17	— 23	— 51
4. Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj	4·08	3·43	+0·65	7·23	10·48	—3·25	— 31	— 55
	Calcutta .	2·03	2·24	—0·21	5·08	5·86	—0·78	— 13	— 16
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	2·92	4·65	—1·73	8·32	15·74	—7·42	— 47	— 51
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur .	1·60	2·94	—1·34	5·16	7·78	—2·62	— 34	— 26
	Darbhanga .	0·07	0·55	—0·48	0·49	2·03	—1·54	— 76	— 72
	Bahraich .	0·57	0·41	+0·16	0·67	1·26	—0·59	— 47	— 88
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan .	0·49	2·36	—1·87	4·98	5·85	—0·87	— 15	+ 29
	Patna .	0·10	0·47	—0·37	0·71	1·11	—0·40	— 36	— 5
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla .	0·37	0·73	—0·36	0·85	2·61	—1·76	— 67	— 74
	Ludhiana .	0·41	0·28	+0·13	0·63	1·00	—0·37	— 37	— 69
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore .	0·08	0·17	—0·09	0·20	0·52	—0·32	— 62	— 66
	Lahore .	0·05	0·20	—0·15	0·07	0·73	—0·66	— 90	— 96
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·09	0·12	—0·03	0·29	0·47	—0·18	— 38	— 43
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·21	—0·21	—100	—100
12. East Coast, North .	Waltair .	0·76	0·44	+0·32	1·29	1·60	—0·31	— 19	— 54
	Cuttack .	0·77	2·17	—1·40	2·56	4·88	—2·32	— 48	— 34
13. East Satpuras .	Ranchi ,	0·37	0·99	—0·62	1·04	2·18	—1·14	— 52	— 44
	Raipur .	0	0·28	—0·28	0·12	0·76	—0·64	— 84	— 75
	Jubbulpore .	0·02	0·25	—0·23	0·47	0·50	—0·03	— 6	+ 80
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi .	0·09	0·18	—0·09	0·15	0·38	—0·23	— 61	— 70
	Jaipur ,	0·13	0·21	—0·08	0·53	0·60	—0·07	— 12	+ 3
	Indore .	0·18	0·30	—0·12	0·37	0·62	—0·25	— 40	— 41
15. West Coast . .	Calicut .	0·38	2·93	—2·55	3·05	7·95	—4·90	— 62	— 47
	Bombay .	0	1·33	—1·33	0	1·70	—1·70	—100	—100
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·07	—0·07	—100	—100
	Rajkot .	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·13	—0·13	—100	—100
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0	0·31	—0·31	0·03	0·50	—0·47	— 94	— 84
18. Deccan . . .	Bellary .	0·03	0·45	—0·42	0·04	1·45	—1·41	— 97	— 99
	Bijapur .	0	0·76	—0·76	0·09	1·35	—1·26	— 93	— 85
	Hyderabad .	0	0·29	—0·29	0	0·89	—0·89	—100	—100
19. South India . .	Mysore .	0·92	0·98	—0·06	1·48	3·39	—1·91	— 56	— 77
	Madura .	0·98	0·54	+0·44	2·25	2·58	—0·33	— 13	— 38
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·36	0·19	+0·17	0·73	0·98	—0·25	— 26	—53

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,

for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 30th May 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 25th May 1907.

Burma.—The rainfall of the week was nearly general; it was heavy in Tavoy, and moderate to light in most places. Reaping of dry weather paddy is completed in Katha and Sagaing, and transplanting of early wet weather paddy in Kyaukse. Ploughing for wet weather paddy has commenced in Pegu, Bassein, Toungoo, Amherst and Tavoy, and sowing has commenced in Myitkyina. Agricultural operations are making headway. Plucking for miscellaneous crops has commenced in Minbu, and Magwe; sowing of cotton and early sesamum has commenced in Sagaing. The condition of the standing crops is on the whole good. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Toungoo, and slightly in three districts; it has fallen considerably in Pyapon and Minbu, and slightly in three districts; elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is hot. Rain was general during the week. The standing crops have been benefited by the rains, but more rain is wanted in the Surma Valley and Lakhimpur. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress, and prospects are good in the Assam Valley, and generally fair in the Surma Valley, though red spider is still doing damage in Cachar, Kamrup and Lakhimpur. Sowing of rice is in progress. Sowing of jute is nearly finished, and weeding is in progress in most places. Pressing of sugarcane is finished. Potatoes are being gathered in the Khasi Hills, and prospects are very good. Prices of common rice :—Manipur and Kohima 9; Chittagong $8\frac{1}{2}$; Comilla $8\frac{7}{16}$; Silchar 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$; Dacca $8\frac{1}{4}$; Malda and Sibsagar 8; Rangamati 7 to 8; Mymensingh $7\frac{5}{8}$; Jalpaiguri, Sylhet, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur and Dibrugarh $7\frac{1}{2}$; Dinajpur $7\frac{3}{16}$; Barisal 7; Pabna and Nowgong 7; Faridpur $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7; Tura 6 to 7; Rampur Boalia $6\frac{7}{8}$; Bogra $6\frac{3}{4}$; Rangpur $6\frac{1}{2}$; and Shillong and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in ten; fallen in four; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Bengal.—Light rain fell generally in the Province, excepting in South *Bihar*. The rainfall was moderate in Burdwan, Midnapur, Jessore, Khulna, *Purnea* and *Cooch Behar*. More rain is wanted in parts of Bankura, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Champaran and Bhagalpur. Sowings of the next season's crops are in progress. In Darbhanga the number of persons on gratuitous relief is 11,593; on test works 2,415; and on famine-relief works 23,461. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in ten and fallen in three districts.

United Provinces.—Light rain has fallen in most districts. Threshing and winnowing have been completed in places. Preparation of fields for autumn crops continues, and sowings have begun in parts. Extra crops and sugarcane are being weeded and irrigated. The condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Fodder is still scarce in Azamgarh, and dear in Hardoi, Sitapur and Bara Banki. Markets are well supplied in twenty-three districts. Prices are rising.

Punjab—Light to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Delhi, Ferozepore, Amritsar and Multan. Prices of food-grains are generally unsettled; wheat is rising in Rohtak, Ambala, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Lyallpur and Multan, and falling in Hissar and Jullundur. Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of cotton, sugarcane and other autumn crops continue; indigo is being sown in Delhi and Multan, and sugarcane weedings are going on in Jullundur and Sialkot. Labour is scarce in Shahpur. The condition and prospects of the extra spring crops are good; the outturn of spring crops is average to poor; it is fair in Ambala. Spring crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in Lahore and Rawalpindi, and by hoppers in two tehsils of Mianwali. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in Mianwali; green fodder is not available in Ferozepore. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—Showers fell all over the Province. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress; in Bannu the outturn is good on unirrigated lands and average on irrigated lands, in Peshawar the outturn is reported to be average. Sowing of extra spring crops continues. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. Destruction of locusts goes on except in Bannu, where the work has been stopped to allow people to harvest their

crops; in Bannu they are doing damage to the extra spring crops, but swarms are leaving the district. The water and fodder supply is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition, except in the Marwat tehsil in the Bannu district. Prices, except of wheat which shows a tendency towards falling, are stationary. Prices:—wheat 16½ to 21½; gram 16½ to 21½; maize 24 to 32½; and *bajra* 20 to 25 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain at Jammu. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 9 to 23 and maize 11 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils where it is scarce. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Locusts appeared in the Mirpur, Riasi and Ramnagar tehsils but no damage is yet reported.

Kashmir—The weather is generally bright. Spring crops are in good condition, and oilseeds are being harvested Sowings for autumn crops are in progress. Prices are almost stationary

Rajputana.—There were showers almost everywhere during the week; the maximum fall was 52 cents in Jaipur. Harvesting operations continue. Land is being prepared for autumn crops Cattle are in good condition except in some places in Mewar, Jhalawar and Merwara. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Marwar, Mewar, Partabgarh, Kotah, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Ajmer-Merwara, and are nearly steady everywhere.

Central India.—There was slight rain in parts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Threshing of spring crops continues in Bhopawar and Baghelkhand. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in other Agencies. The standing crops and the probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been damaged by hail and rust in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except the former in Indore, and in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices are high in Baghelkhand; are rising in Bundelkhand, have risen slightly in Jaora, Sitamau and Sailana, have fallen in Rutlam, and are normal elsewhere.

Central Provinces—The weather is very hot and cloudy with high winds; light showers not exceeding 76 cents were received during the week in five districts. Threshing of rice sown as a second crop in the Sironcha tehsil (Chanda) is completed. Usual preparation and manuring for autumn sowings are in rapid progress everywhere. Fodder and water are adequate, but fodder continues very dear in Nagpur and Yeotmal, being specially scarce in the Yeotmal and Darwha taluqs of the latter district. Prices of staple food-grains are stationary in eleven districts, and fluctuate slightly elsewhere with a tendency to rise, the principal variations were wheat and gram which became cheaper by 2 seers in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur respectively, prices still exceed the scarcity rate in Nimar, Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur, Amraoti and Buldana.

Native States.—Preparation of land for sowings of autumn crops is progressing everywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. *Kodon* (millet) in Kawardha and rice in Bastar became dearer, and wheat in Bastar and Sarangarh cheaper by 2 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—There was rain during the week in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Belgaum and Dharwar. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Threshing of spring crops continues in parts of Sindh Preparation of lands for autumn cultivation is in progress. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient, except in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, the Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Baroda. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Karnatak 20 to 37 per cent; in the Deccan 21 to 31 per cent; and elsewhere 3 to 25 per cent less than the normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During the week ending the 18th May 25 persons were on gratuitous relief in Belgaum.

Hyderabad.—No rain. The late rice harvest is almost completed. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Prices:—wheat 7½; coarse rice 7½; and *juar* 15½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was slight rain in parts of the State. Prices of food-grains are steady. The standing crops are in good condition, but rain is needed in Mysore, Hassan, and Chitaldroog. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy, and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall —7 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—Rainfall good in Ganjam and Trichinopoly; no rain in Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, Madras and North Arcot; and light to fair rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies

are sufficient, except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and South Canara. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally good but some require more rain in parts of Vizagapatam and Madura. Harvests continue except in Vizagapatam and Malabar with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is insufficient except in Guntur, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Malabar and the Nilgiris. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in six. The prices of millet have fluctuated as follows: *Ragi* is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in nine. *Cholum* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in five. *Cumbu* is stationary in seven districts; and has fallen in three.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

Name of province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	27,588	11,220	38,808	25,876	11,593	37,469	—1,339
Total British Provinces	27,588	11,220	38,808	25,876	11,593	37,469	—1,339

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th June, 1907.

No. 10.—The following Statute is published for general information:

THE ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1907.

[7 Edw. 7, Ch. 2.]

An Act to provide, during Twelve Months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[29th April, 1907.]

Whereas the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence

of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and ninety thousand including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven on the following days:

(a) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April; and

(b) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July; and

(c) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1907.

Army Act to be in force for specified times.

2. (1) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say):

(a) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and seven to the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and eight, both inclusive; and

(b) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and seven to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and eight, both inclusive; and

(c) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and seven to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and eight, both inclusive.

(2) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

Amendments of Army Act.

Amendment of Army Act as to complaint by a soldier.

4. In section forty-three of the Army Act (which deals with the mode of complaint by a soldier) after the words "to the prescribed general officer" there shall be inserted the words "or in the case of a soldier serving in India to such officer as the Commander in-Chief of the forces in India with the approval of the Governor General of India in Council may appoint."

Amendment of Army Act as to taking of evidence before a commanding officer.

5. In sub-section (*b*) of section forty-six of the Army Act (which enables the accused person to demand that the evidence taken against him before the commanding officer shall be taken on oath), for the words "where the power of summary award by a commanding officer exceeds a sentence of seven days' detention" there shall be substituted the words "where the commanding officer has power to deal with the case summarily."

Amendment of Army Act as to rules relating to military prisons and prisoners.

6. In sub section (2) of section one hundred and thirty-three of the Army Act (which relates to the power of a Secretary of State to make rules with respect to military prisons and prisoners), for the words "military prisoners" there shall be substituted the words "military or other prisoners".

Amendment of Army Act as to sentences on officers of Indian Staff Corps.

7. Paragraph (*c*) of sub-section (2) of section one hundred and eighty of the Army Act (which relates to sentences on officers of the Indian Staff Corps) shall be repealed.

Amendment of Army Act as to billeting.

8. For paragraph (2) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act (which relates to billeting) there shall be substituted the paragraph set forth in the Second Schedule to this Act, and in the third paragraph of the said part of the said Schedule to the Army Act for the words "a hot meal" there shall be substituted the words "a meal".

Adaptation of provision of Army Act to punishment of detention.

9. (1) For the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Army (Annual) Act, 1906, relating to the punishment of detention, the modifications set out in the Third Schedule to this Act shall be made in the Army Act.

(2) Section 135A of the Army Act is hereby repealed.

Provisions as to punishments on active service.

10 In the provisions of the Army Act *relating to punishments on active service, the* following amendments shall be made:

(1) In section forty-four (which relates to the scale of punishments by courts-martial)—

(*a*) There shall be substituted for proviso (5) the following proviso

"(5) Where a soldier on active service is guilty of any offence it shall be lawful for a court-martial to award for that offence such field punishment other than flogging as may be directed by rules to be made from time to time by a Secretary of State, and such field punishment shall be of the character of personal restraint or of hard labour, but shall not be of a nature to cause injury to life or limb",

(*b*) The words "field punishment" shall be substituted for the words "summary punishment" wherever those words occur in provisoes (9) and (10),

(*c*) Provisoes (6), (7), and (8) shall be repealed;

(*d*) The following proviso shall be added as a new proviso after proviso (5)

"(6) In addition to or without any other punishment in respect of an offence committed by a soldier on active service, it shall be lawful for a court-martial to order that the offender forfeit all ordinary pay for a period commencing on the day of the sentence and not exceeding three months."

(2) In section forty-six (which relates to the powers of commanding officers)—

(*a*) At the end of sub-section (2) there shall be added the following paragraph:

"and

"(*d*) In the case of an offence by a soldier (not being a non-commissioned officer) on active service, may award to the offender field punishment within the meaning of section forty-four of this Act for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days, and may in addition to or without any other punishment order that the offender forfeit all ordinary pay for a period commencing on the day of the sentence and not exceeding twenty-eight days;"

(b) In sub-section (3) the words "not on duty and it is not an aggravated offence of drunkenness within the meaning of section forty-four of this "Act" shall be repealed, and after the word "unless" there shall be added the words "the offence was committed on active service or on duty, or after the offender was warned for duty, or unless by reason of the drunkenness the offender was found unfit for duty, or unless."

(3) In paragraph (d) of sub-section (1) of section forty-nine (which relates to field general courts-martial) the words "field punishment" shall be substituted for the words "summary punishment."

(4) At the end of section seventy-four (which relates to provost marshals) the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided that a provost marshal and his assistants shall, as respects any soldier in his or their custody and undergoing field punishment, have the same powers as the governor of a military prison."

(5) At the end of section one hundred and thirty-three (which relates to the establishment and regulation of military prisons) there shall be added as a new sub-section:—

"(7) In any country in which operations against the enemy are being conducted the powers of a Secretary of State under this section with respect to military prisons and detention barracks shall be exerciseable by the officer commanding-in-chief in the field, and shall include a power of declaring any place to be a military prison or a detention barrack, and the limitations on the power of making rules as to the punishment of prisoners and soldiers undergoing detention and as to the severity of imprisonment and detention shall not apply: Provided that nothing in this sub-section, or in any rules made thereunder, shall authorise flogging or other corporal punishment to be inflicted for any offence."

(6) In section one hundred and thirty-eight (which relates to penal stoppages from ordinary pay of soldiers)—

(a) In paragraph (1), after the word "detention" in both places where it occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or field punishment";

(b) At the end the following proviso shall be added:—

"and

"(c) where a soldier who is sentenced or ordered in respect of an offence on active service to forfeit all ordinary pay is liable to any other penal deductions from pay, the sentence or order shall apply only to so much of his ordinary pay as remains after those other deductions have been made."

(7) In section one hundred and eighty-three of the Army Act (which contains special provisions as to non-commissioned officers)—

(a) In paragraph (2), after the words "may appoint" there shall be inserted the words "and on active service the officer commanding-in-chief in the field and any general officer he may appoint";

(b) In paragraph (4), after the words "penal servitude" there shall be inserted the words "field punishment".

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 3.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished ...	Sixpence per night.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.	Fourpence each.
Hot dinner as so specified	Eleven pence half-penny each.
Supper as so specified	Twopence half-penny each.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Sixpence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and ninepence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 8.

Paragraph to be substituted for paragraph 2 of Part I of Second Schedule to Army Act:

" (2) Shall, if required by the soldier, furnish him for every day of the march, and for not more than two days, if the soldier is halted at an intermediate place on the march for more than two days, and on the day of arrival at the place of final destination, with breakfast, hot dinner, and supper on each day, such meals to consist of such quantities of food and drink as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty's Regulations, not exceeding—

" (*a*) For breakfast, six ounces of bread, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, four ounces of bacon;

" (*b*) For hot dinner, one pound of meat previous to being dressed, eight ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes or other vegetables, one pint of beer or mineral water of equal value;

" (*c*) For supper, six ounces of bread, one pint of tea with milk and sugar, two ounces of cheese, and ".

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 9.

MODIFICATIONS OF ARMY ACT.

Modification to be made.	Provisions of Army Act to be modified.
	I.
The following substitution of words shall be made:	
" person " for " prisoner " ...	Sections twenty; twenty-one; sixty-eight, sub-section (1); one hundred and thirty, sub-section (5), and one hundred and thirty-one, sub-section (2).
" imprisonment or detention " for " or imprisonment".	Sections fifty-seven, sixty-eight, sub-section (1), seventy; one hundred and fifty-eight, sub section (2), one hundred and eighty-three, sub section (4), and proviso (*a*); and one hundred and eighty-seven.
" that person's " for " the prisoner's".	Section twenty-one.
" order the offender " for " commit such offender to prison there".	Section twenty-eight.
" accused person's " for " accused's".	Section fifty-two, sub-section (1).
" detention " for " imprisonment".	Section eighty-three, sub-section (7).
	II
The following insertion of words shall be made:	
" or soldier "	After the words " such prisoner " in section sixty-seven, sub-section (1).
	After the word " prisoner " in section sixty-seven, sub-sections (2) and (3).
	After the word " prisoner " (except where that word follows the word " military ") in section one hundred and seventy-two.
" or detention barrack " ...	After the word " prison " in sections sixty-seven, sub-section (2); one hundred and thirty, sub-section (5); and one hundred and thirty-one, sub section (2).
	After the words " a military prison " in section one hundred and thirty-three, sub-section (1).
	After the words " military prison " in section one hundred and thirty-three, sub-section (3).
" and detention barracks " ...	After the word " prisons " in sections one hundred and thirty-three, sub-sections (2) and (5); and one hundred and eighty-seven.
" or detention, as the case may be".	After the words " for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to imprisonment " in sections sixty-four and sixty-five.

Modification to be made.	Provisions of Army Act to be modified.
"or detention"	After the words "of imprisonment" in sections sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, and sixty-seven. After the word "imprisonment" in sections sixty-eight, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-three, sub section (2), and one hundred and forty.
"or soldier undergoing detention".	After the word "prisoner" in sections sixty-four, paras. (2) (d), (3) (c), and (4) (c); sixty-five, paras. (4) (c), (5) (a), and (6) (b); and sixty-six. After the words "military prisoner" in sections sixty-seven, sub-section (1); and one hundred and seventy-two, sub-sections (2) and (4).
"or, in the case of a soldier to undergo detention".	After the word "labour" in section twenty-eight.
"or undergoing detention" ...	After the word "imprisoned" in section one hundred and thirty, sub-section (5).
"and soldiers undergoing detention".	Before the word "therein" in section one hundred and thirty-three, sub-section (2).
"or soldiers"	After the words "such prisoners" in section one hundred and thirty-three, sub-section (2).
"made to undergo detention" ...	After the word "imprisoned" in section one hundred and fifty-eight, sub-section (2).
"or a soldier undergoing detention."	After the words "military prisoner" in section one hundred and seventy-two, sub-section (5).

III.

The following section shall be substituted for section sixty-three:

Execution of sentences of imprisonment and detention.

"63. (1) Where a sentence of imprisonment is passed by court-martial, the person on whom that sentence has been passed (in the provisions of this Act relating to imprisonment referred to as a military prisoner) shall undergo the term of his imprisonment either in military custody or in a detention barrack or in a public prison, or partly in one way and partly in another, and, where a sentence of detention is passed by a court-martial or a commanding officer, the person on whom that sentence has been passed (in the provisions of this Act relating to detention referred to as a soldier undergoing detention) shall undergo the term of his detention either in military custody or in a detention barrack, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but not in a prison.

"(2) Any person liable to be imprisoned in a military prison may be confined in a detention barrack.

"(3) The order of the committing authority hereafter mentioned shall be a sufficient warrant for the transfer of a military prisoner to a public prison or a detention barrack, or a soldier undergoing detention to a detention barrack.

"(4) A military prisoner while in a public prison shall be confined, kept to hard labour and otherwise dealt with in the like manner as an ordinary prisoner under a like sentence of imprisonment; and, where the hospital or place for the reception of sick persons in a public prison or a detention barrack is detached from the prison or detention barrack, a military prisoner or a soldier undergoing detention may be detained in that hospital or place, and conveyed to or from the same as circumstances require.

"(5) A military prisoner or a soldier undergoing detention, during his conveyance from place to place, or when on boardship or otherwise, may be subjected to such restraint as is necessary for his safe custody and removal.

"(6) The discharging authority hereafter mentioned may, at any time during the period of the imprisonment of a military prisoner, or of the detention of a soldier undergoing detention, by order discharge the prisoner or soldier.

"(7) The committing authority or any other prescribed authority may at any time by order remove a military prisoner from one public prison or detention barrack to another prison or detention barrack, or a soldier undergoing detention from one detention barrack

to another, so that he be not removed from a prison or detention barrack in the United Kingdom to a prison or detention barrack elsewhere.

"(8) The removing authority hereafter mentioned may, at any time during the period of the imprisonment of a military prisoner or of the detention of a soldier undergoing detention, from time to time by order provide for his being brought before a court-martial, or any civil court, either as a witness, or for trial or otherwise, and an order of such authority shall be a sufficient warrant for delivering him into military custody and detaining him in custody until he can be returned, and for returning him to the place from whence he is brought, or to such other place as may be determined by the removing authority."

T. W. RICHARDSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

NOS. 1269-1279.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

Certain circumstances attending the recent outbreaks of lawlessness in the Panjab and Eastern Bengal have forced upon the attention of the Government of India the deliberate efforts made by a number of newspapers, both English and Vernacular, to inflame the minds of the people, to encourage ill-will between classes, to promote active hostility to the Government, and to disturb the public tranquillity in many different ways. The Governor General in Council has no desire whatever to restrict the legitimate liberty of the Press to criticise the action of the Government, and he would be most reluctant to curtail the freedom of the many well-conducted papers because of the misbehaviour of a few disloyal journals. But he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order among a vast and heterogeneous population, and he is unable to tolerate the publication of writings which tend to arouse the disorderly elements of society and to incite them to concerted action against the Government. On these grounds he has determined that the dissemination of sedition, and the promotion of ill-will between classes must be repressed by firm and sustained action under the penal law. Accordingly, in supersession of previous orders on the subject, His Excellency in Council empowers Local Governments to institute prosecutions in consultation with their legal advisers in all cases where the law has been wilfully infringed. He hopes that the warning now given may, in great measure, avert the necessity for numerous prosecutions, but if this hope should unhappily not be realised, he relies upon the local authorities to deal with the evil effectively.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

The 5th June, 1907.

NO. 1285.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), so far as it is applicable, to Berar:

Provided, first, that all references to "British India" and the "Local Government" shall be construed as referring to "Berar" and the "Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces" respectively; and

Provided, secondly, that references to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be construed as referring to the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied to Berar.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 700.—The services of Mr. Abdullah *ibn* Yusuf Ali, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Department.

MEDICAL.

The 4th June, 1907.

No. 482.—The services of Captain C. G. Seymour, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 489.—The services of Captain A. C. MacGilchrist, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st July 1906.

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 365.—Assistant Surgeon Satish Chandra Basu, junior medical officer, Port Blair, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent in the Settlement, with effect from the 18th May 1907 and so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

No. 367.—Mr. A. R. Brown, extra assistant conservator of forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 4th June, 1907.

No. 573.—The services of Lieutenant W. R. Savage, 22nd Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma military police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 248.—The Reverend G. C. Peake, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 11th April 1907.

No. 250.—The following are substituted for rules I and XXI (*b*) (2), (3) and (4) in part IV of the ecclesiastical rules published with the notification in the Home Department no. 178, dated the 21st May 1897:

Rule I.—All State charges for churches (except those referred to in rule XXI (*b*) (2) which are debitable to "23—Ecclesiastical") in civil, military or State railway stations are provided from Public Works funds from the ordinary grant for Imperial Works under "45—Civil Works."

Rule XXI (*b*) (2).—In such cases the plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Executive Engineer for the approval of the proper officers in the Public Works Department, who shall sanction them on satisfying themselves that they are safe and suitable and can be executed for the estimated amount. The construction of the building may then be left to the managers or trustees of the private contributions raised, with whom must rest the responsibility for excess, if any, over the amount of this sanctioned estimate. The grant-in-aid will be paid by the Civil Department on the certificate of the Executive Engineer, *vide* rule XXI (*b*) (3) below, and adjusted as a civil charge under the head "23—Ecclesiastical" as stated in rule I above.

Rule XXI (*b*) (3).—In such cases the grant will ordinarily not be paid in full by the civil account officer until the Executive Engineer has certified that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications, and the trust deed referred to in clause (4) below, where required, has been duly executed; but the Executive Engineer may authorize advances out of the sanctioned grant on receiving sufficient proof that the building is proceeding satisfactorily, and on the managers or trustees certifying that all subscriptions relied on in support of the application for the grant have been paid up in full or guaranteed by sufficient security.

Rule XXI (*b*) (4).—When a grant is made under clause (*b*) of this rule for a church intended partly for the use of non-official residents and others for whom grants are not admissible under these rules, there shall be a trust deed, duly executed by the Chief Magistrate of the district in which the church is situated and the chaplain, and registered,—(1) declaring that the building is granted in trust for Church purposes only: (2) giving to Government a prior lien on the building for the recovery of the grant in the event of the former being diverted to other purposes: (3) providing for the legal ownership of the building: and (4) indicating sufficient sources for its proper maintenance.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 6th June, 1907.

No. 962—76-4.—Mr. T. Rennie, M.R.C.V.S., second Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Burma, who was appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department by Notification No. 635, dated the 19th March 1902, is confirmed for permanent employment in that Department.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1907.

No. 87.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 6, dated the 9th January 1907, Mr. H. S. Wildeblood is confirmed as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th April 1907.

The 4th June, 1907.

No. 88.—Mr. W. H. Scott, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred temporarily from the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

The 5th June, 1907.

No. 89.—Mr. T. P. Farrell, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to that of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

The 6th June, 1907.

No 90.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 73, dated the 3rd May 1907, after the words *Chief Engineer* add *and Secretary.*

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 91.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1907.
Mr M. W. Clifford .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary .	10th March.
Mr F. J Wood .	Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary .	10th March.
Mr F. G Heaven .	Examiner, Class II .	Examiner, Class I .	Temporary .	17th March.
Mr. C. E. Ross .	Examiner, Class III .	Examiner, Class II .	Temporary .	17th March.
Mr. A L Wright .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade	Examiner, Class III .	Officiating .	17th March.
Mr. M. K. Mitra .	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Examiner, Class, IV, 3rd grade.	Temporary .	17th March.
Mr. L. S. Deane .	Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Temporary .	17th March.
Mr C. C Swetenham .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade	Examiner, Class III .	Officiating .	4th April.
Mr. M K Mitra .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Reversion .	11th April.
Mr. L. S. Deane .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Reversion .	11th April.
Mr. R. C. F. Volkers .	Examiner, Class III .	Examiner, Class II .	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. F. C. W. Dover	Examiner, Class III, sub *pro tem*	Examiner, Class III .	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. G. W. V. de Rhé Philipe	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. W. C. Davis .	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. F. P. B. Wood .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem.*	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. J. H. Vaughan .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, sub *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Permanent .	15th April.
Mr. W. C Hickie .	Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Examiner, Class II .	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th April.
Mr. C. C. Swetenham	Examiner, Class III, Officiating	Examiner, Class III .	Sub *pro tem.*	15th April.
Mr. W. G. G. Bayly .	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th April.
Mr. S. C. Tomkins .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade	Examiner, Class IV, 2nd grade.	Sub *pro tem.*	15th April.
Mr C C. Fink .	Examiner Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th April.
Mr. R. A. O'Connor .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th April.
Mr. P. C. Mole .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class III .	Officiating .	20th April.
Mr. M. W. Clifford .	Examiner, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class I	Reversion .	1st May.
Mr. F. J. Wood .	Deputy Examiner, Class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, Class II, temporary.	Reversion .	1st May.
Mr K. Balarama Ayya .	Examiner, Class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, Class III .	Officiating .	9th May.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1907.

No. 1751-*F.*—Lieutenant M. H. Lucas (37th Lancers), Fourth Officer, Zhob Levy Corps, is appointed Third Officer, Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the 14th May, 1907.

No. 1752-*F.*—Lieutenant O. C. Ward, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, is appointed Fourth Officer, Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

No. 1574-*G.*—Lieutenant J. M. Skinner, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, 37th Dogras, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th May, 1907, and until further orders.

No. 1987-*E.A.*—In virtue of the powers conferred by article 8 of the "Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889", and section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the said Coast and Islands by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3429-I.A., dated the 30th December, 1898, and with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Charles Campbell, Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class within the local limits of the telegraph stations of Jask and Charbar and along the alignment of telegraph between these two places being within the local limits of the said Coast and Islands; and, under section 22 of the said Code of Criminal Procedure, to appoint him to be a Justice of the Peace within the above local limits.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 1612-*G.*—The following substantive changes are ordered in the general cadre of the Political Department:

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. F. Field, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 8th December, 1906,

Major F. W. P. Macdonald, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major P. T. A. Spence, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major C. J. Windham, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain F. B. Prideaux, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain H. Stewart, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the reversion to military duty of Captain C. B. Winter, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 13th February 1907,

Captain S. H. Jacob, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 15th February, 1907,

Major B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major C. T. Ducat, a Political Agent of the 4th class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain L. B. H. Haworth, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the retirement of Major L. A. Forbes, a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 24th February, 1907,

Major S. G. Knox, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Major W. G. Grey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain E. H. S. James, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

No. 1613-*G*.—The following substantive changes are made in the civil cadre of the Political Department:

Consequent on the reversion to the Provincial List of Major C. P. Thompson, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 7th November, 1906,

Mr. C. L. S. Russell, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. F. P. Rennie, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. R. E. Holland, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. S. E. Pears, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. P. B. Warburton, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in the Political Department as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the transfer to the Provincial List of Mr. R. Hughes-Buller, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 7th December, 1906,

Mr. W. P. Parton, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. S. W. Gracey, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. L. W. Reynolds, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

Consequent on the reversion to the Provincial List of Mr. S. W. Gracey, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 25th February, 1907,

Mr. F. W. Johnston, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. L. M. Crump, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments, if any, held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3543-*Ex*.

Simla, the 7th June, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance Department.

The rules and orders regarding exchange compensation allowance promulgated with the Resolutions by the Government of India in the Finance and

Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated the 31st May 1897, and No. 3692-Ex., dated the 22nd August 1898, provide that a European appointed in England is entitled to the allowance unless his salary is fixed in sterling, or unless he is specifically excluded from it by the terms of his engagement. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is now pleased to direct that henceforth no person appointed under a written contract in England shall be entitled to exchange compensation allowance unless he is explicitly admitted thereto under the terms of the contract or unless the appointment which he holds gives him a claim to the allowance under any general rule or decision of the Government of India. The rules hitherto in force should be modified accordingly.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India (including the Military Finance Branch), to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department, and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th June, 1907.

No. 3545-*E O.*—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified

With effect from the 27th of April 1907,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate in class I,

Mr. F J Atkinson to officiate in class II, and

Mr. W. S. Adie to officiate in class III, of Accountants General.

Mr. D. Dewar to officiate in class I, and

Mr. C O Slacke to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 7th of May 1907,

Mr A. M. Brigstocke to officiate in class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 9th of May 1907,

Mr. A. C. Gupta to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 11th of May 1907,

Mr. W. H. Michael to officiate in class I, and

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett to officiate in class II, of Accountants General.

With effect from the 18th of May 1907,

Mr. A. W. Dentith to officiate in class I, and

Mr. L. B. Ward to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

The 7th June, 1907

No. 3634-*E.O*—Mr. H F. Howard, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 13th of June 1907.

No. 3637-*E.O.*—Mr. Jayavant Ramchandra Gunjikar is appointed a probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, with effect from the 29th of May 1907, and is attached to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1907.

No. 1159-*Accts.*—Major B. Scott, I.A., Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as a Controller of Military Accounts, with effect from the 27th May 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 1160-*Accts.*—The following officiating appointments of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified :

I.—*From the 19th February 1907, in consequence of the orders in Gazette Notification No. 1013-*Accts., *dated 17th May 1907*—

Lieutenant C. J. G. Bird, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

II.—*From the 4th April 1907, in consequence of the departure on leave out of India of Captain E. G. D. deLabillière*—

Captain G. W. Ross, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

Lieutenant S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1907.

No. 4737.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause 1, of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Kalladakurichi and Tenkasi Unions under the Sermadevi Taluk Board in the Tinnevelly District, with effect from the 1st July 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

The 6th June, 1907.

No. 4864.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Nellore Municipality, with effect from 1st July 1907, in respect of the buildings and lands situated within the limits of the said Municipality, the water and drainage tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of section 75, clause (1), of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), as amended by Madras Act III of 1897.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4866.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Madhubani Municipality in the district of Darbhanga, with effect from the 1st July 1907, a rate under the provisions of section 85, clause (*b*), of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), on the annual value of the railway holdings situated within the limits of the said Municipality.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 5th June, 1907.

No 4806—12.—Mr. R. R. Simpson, Inspector of Mines, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th June 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No 4811—12.—Mr W T Griffiths Mining Instructor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Mines during the absence of Mr. Simpson on leave.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4901—151—Mr W. J. G. P O'Grady, Superintendent of Post Offices 1st grade, and Pundit Saligram Rai Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices 2nd grade, are appointed temporarily as Assistant Directors General of the Post Office of India on a pay of Rs. 800 a month *plus* a local allowance of Rs 100 a month each, with effect from the 16th May 1907 and the 23rd May 1907, respectively.

EMIGRATION.

The 7th June 1907.

No. 4872—52—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Rules 11 and 12 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No 91-E, dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely :

(1) In Rule 11 for the words "an Assistant District Superintendent" and the words "an Assistant Superintendent," the words "a Deputy Superintendent" shall be substituted.

(2) In Rule 12 after the word "Assistant" the words "or Deputy" shall be inserted.

CUSTOMS.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4902—62.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into Aden of any goods specified in the annexed schedule except such as are imported under cover of an export pass-note issued in respect of them by an officer of Customs at the place of export.

Schedule.

Ostrich eggs.

2. Heads, horns, skins, feathers or flesh of any of the undermentioned animals.

(1) Zebra.

(2) Giraffe.

(3) Eland.

(4) White-tailed gnu.

(5) Wild ass.

(6) Buffalo.

(7) Elephant.

(8) Vulture.

(9) Secretary-Bird.

(10) Owl.

(11) Rhinoceros-bird or beef eater (*Buphaga*), any species.

(12) Ostrich

(13) Rhinoceros.

(14) All Antelopes and Gazelles.

(15) Cheetah (*Cynoclurus*).

(16) Aard-wolf.

(17) Smaller monkeys of each species.

(18) Marabous.

(19) Egret.

(20) Wild pig.

(21) Smaller cats.

(22) Warthog (*Phacocharus*).

(23) Greater Bustard.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4926—82.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. A. L. H. Palmer	Director, Officiating	Director	Temporary	26th April 1907.
Mr. R. O. Lees	Deputy Director Officiating.	Deputy Director	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. F. A. Kenyon	Chief Superintendent 2nd class, temporary rank	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Olphert	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. G. P. Roy	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade	Temporary	Ditto.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 4895—261.—*Erratum.*—In rule 66 of the revised rules published with the notification in this Department, No. 4683—261, dated the 31st May 1907, for "*rule 64*" read "*rule 65.*"

J. CAMPBELL,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th June 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 487.—Brigadier-General F. A. Bowles, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Western Command, to be Inspector of Coast Defences and Garrison Artillery, and to continue to hold the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 488.—The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenant Alan Fraser Simpson,—9th May 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

No. 489.—The undermentioned Native Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as 3rd class Hospital Assistants :

Madras Establishment.

31st March 1907.

No. 1397, Dumpoor Penchaloo Nayudu.

Bengal Establishment.

29th April 1907.

No. 1191, Shiu Rám (E).
No. 1192, Muhammad Din (E).
No. 1193, Himmat Singh (E).
No. 1194, Lal Singh Bedi (E).
No. 1195, Laddha Singh Ubehrai (E).
No. 1196, Diwan Singh.
No. 1197, Mulk-raj Singh (E).
No. 1198, Mul Singh.
No. 1199, Guran-ditta (E).
No. 1200, Nand Lal.
No. 1201, Bishun-das Sawhney (E).
No. 1202, Muhammad-yar (E).
No. 1203, Milkhi Ram.
No. 1204, Muhammad Barkat-Ullah (E).
No. 1205, Rawail Singh (E).
No. 1206, Indar Singh (E).
No. 1207, Ramsaran Mehra (E).
No. 1208, Bashi Ram (E).
No. 1209, Diwan-Chand (E).
No. 1210, Fazl Shah.
No. 1211, Amar Nath (E).
No. 1212, Ahmad-bakhsh.
No. 1213, Bhagwan-das.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 490.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining :

Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) Cavalry.

Gurdeo Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

(E) Passed in English.

81st Pioneers.

Henry James Solomon Thevar to be a Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Parbat Chand to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy

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CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 491.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to the Roorkee cantonment the provisions of sections 38, 63 to 65, 70 to 73 and 187 of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the restricted and modified form set forth below

EXTENDED SECTIONS.

Joint committee (section 38).

1. (1) The cantonment authority may, from time to time, concur with the municipal board in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for the supervision of octroi and in appointing a chairman of the committee and in delegating to such committee any power which might be exercised by either the authority or the board and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of such committee and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the Committee is appointed.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between the authority and the board in acting under the section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner shall be final

Octroi not invalid for defect of forms (section 63).

2. An octroi shall not be invalid for defect of form, and, when any property is described for the purpose of assessing any octroi, it shall be sufficient to describe it so that it shall be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner.

Power to permit compounding for octroi (section 64).

3 The municipal board, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government may provide that all or any persons may be allowed to compound for octroi.

Power to exempt from octroi (section 67).

4. (1) The municipal board may exempt, in whole or in part, for any period not exceeding one year, from the payment of octroi, any person who, by reason of poverty, may, in its opinion, be unable to pay the same, and may renew such exemption as often as may be necessary.

(2) The municipal board may by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, and the Local Government may, by order, exempt, in whole or in part from the payment of octroi any person or class of persons or any property or description of property

Recovery of octroi section 70.

5 Arrears of octroi may be recovered on application to a magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the cantonment or in any other place where the defaulter may for the time being be resident by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of such magistrate's jurisdiction belonging to such defaulter.

Appeal against octroi (section 71)

6. (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of octroi shall lie to the Collector or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf provided that, when the Collector or such other officer as aforesaid is a member of the board, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to or the principle of assessment of, an octroi arises, on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

(3) On reference being made under sub-section (2), the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be as nearly as may be in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure

(4) In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal.

(5) Costs awarded under this section to the board shall be recoverable by the cantonment authority as though they were arrears of octroi due from the appellant.

(6) If the board fail to pay any costs to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the cantonment fund to pay the amount.

Limitation of appeal (section 72).

7. No appeal shall lie in respect of an octroi unless it is presented within sixty days from the time when the demand of the tax is made.

Octroi not to be questioned except under these adapted sections (section 73).

8. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment of octroi, nor shall the liability of any person to be taxed therefor be questioned in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided in these adapted sections.

Power of Local Government to make octroi rules (section 187).

9. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules consistent with the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), for the assessment and collection of, and for the compounding for octroi, and for preventing the evasion of the same.

(2) In making rules under sub-section (1) the Local Government may direct that a breach of any provision thereof shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

COMMANDS.

No. 492.—Brigadier-General J. S. S. Barker, C.B., Colonel-on-the-Staff, Royal Artillery, Eastern Command, to be a Brigade Commander and to continue to hold the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 493.—Colonel M. H. S. Grover, C.B., Colonel-on-the-Staff, to be a Brigade Commander and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 494.—Colonel A. Phayre, C.B., Colonel-on-the-Staff, to be a Brigade Commander, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 495.—Brigadier-General J. G. Ramsay, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Eastern Command, to be a Brigade Commander and to continue to hold the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 496.—The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst employed as Colonels-on-the-Staff:—

Colonel H. Read, C.B., Indian Army.
" H. L. Dawson, C.V.O., C.B., Indian Army.
" E. H. Molesworth, Indian Army.
" A. B. Fenton, Indian Army.
" L. M. M. Hall, Indian Army.
" L. J. E. Bradshaw, Indian Army.
" F. G. Atkinson, Indian Army.
" C. G. M. Fasken, C.B., Indian Army.
" C. H. Westmorland, Indian Army.
" F. S. Garratt, C.B., D.S.O., British Service. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 497.—Colonel C. H. Powell, 1st Gurkha Rifles, to be a Colonel-on-the-Staff and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 498.—Colonel E. S. Hastings, C.B., D.S.O., 92nd Punjabis, to be a Colonel-on-the-Staff and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

No. 499.—Colonel J. C. Swann, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Western Command, to be a Colonel-on-the-Staff and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 500.—Major A A. M. M. Faulknor, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, has been granted three months' privilege leave, combined with furlough out of India for one year and nine months in continuation, with effect from the 3rd July 1907.

JUDICIAL.

No. 501.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Part I (Preliminary), Heading (*d*) (Application of Articles), clause (*g*), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the said Articles of War shall apply to persons not otherwise subject to military law who are followers of His Majesty's Indian forces at the following frontier posts, namely :

Chumbi,

Phari,

Gyantse,

and in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 166 of the same Articles the Governor General in Council is also pleased to extend that Article to the abovementioned frontier posts.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 502.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 17th May 1907, page 3439.

* *

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 17th May 1907.

* *

UNATTACHED LIST.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 18th January 1907 :

Second-Lieutenant John Marcus William O'Rorke, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University Candidate), to be Second-Lieutenant with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 24th January 1905, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 19th January 1907.

* *

MEMORANDA.

* *

The undermentioned officer having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the date specified against his name, is granted the rank of Lieutenant from that date, but without pay or allowances :

Robert B. Macan (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 31st October 1904.

* *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 503.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Substantive Colonel.

4th June 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Frederick Campbell, D.S.O., Indian Army, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-Quarters.

6th August 1906.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel J. W. G. Tulloch, C.B., Indian Army.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

18th April 1907.

Archibald Kenneth Park, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

William George King Broome, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry)

No 504—The surname of Captain M E. Nuttall, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, is as here published and not as stated in Army Department Notification No 471 of 1907.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Northern and Eastern Commands.

No. 505.—Sergeant George Percy Ruxton to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 21st April 1907, *vice* Sub-Conductor H. B. Grimley, *seconded* for service in Northern Nigeria.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 506—The following promotions are made.

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Jemadar Jiwan Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Mahan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnarayan Singh transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1907.

11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Ressaidar Suraj Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Jaswant Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Saudagar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhangri transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906 (Army Department Notification No. 294 of 1907 is cancelled)

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Bahu Khan to be Jemadar, *vice Hafiz Ghulam Kadir Khan* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st *April 1907*

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Balwant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Arjun Singh transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1907.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Ressaidar Muhammad Nasir Khan to be Risaldar, *vice* Ghani Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907

Dafadar Phuman Singh to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

Jemadar Mir Ahmad Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Khan Baz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Iman Khan transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1907.

Naick Sadik Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sattar Khan dismissed the service; with effect from the 17th March 1907.

28th Mountain Battery.

Havildar Atr Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Amar Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

19th Punjabis.

Subadar Ghulam Muhammad to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Labh Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Wadhawa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihal Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1907.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Havildar-Major Kishan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chatar Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 27th March 1907.

6

24th Punjabis.

Jemadar Diwan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardar Lal Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 6th May 1907.

42nd Deoli Regiment.

The following correction is made in Army Department Notification No. 294 of 1907, promoting Colour-Havildar Shiu Singh to the rank of Jemadar:

For "31st May 1907" *read* "31st May 1906."

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Ikbal Khan, *seconded* for service with the Somaliland Contingent, to be Jemadar; with effect from the 18th January 1906.

81st Pioneers.

Subadar Venkanna to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Saminathan to be Subadar *vice* Joseph, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 25th April 1907.

Jemadar Muhammad Jafar to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Shaikh Ismail to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ghaus transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 25th April 1907.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Jemadar Khem Chand to be Subadar and Havildar Sis Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Dharam Singh invalided, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Jemadar Gopi Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ganga Ram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Devi Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 18th March 1907.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Jemadar Muhammad Yusuf to be Subadar to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

108th Infantry.

Jemadar Bhewa Sarafdar to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ambaji Utekar to be Jemadar, *vice* Govind Rao Palandé transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Jahandad Khan to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Kasim Ali Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Nizam-ud-din transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

125th Napier's Rifles.

Subadar Tulsi Ram to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Dewa Singh transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd June 1906.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Ragbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokul Pun transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1907.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Karbir Burathoki to be Subadar and Havildar Marjai Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Kamansing Burathoki discharged; with effect from the 11th May 1907.

1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Champa Sing Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Meharman Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jokaran Rai, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1906.

RETIREMENTS.

No 507.—The undermentioned officers have been transferred, by the Secretary of State for India, to the temporary half pay list, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant-Colonel John Russell Colquhoun Colvin, Indian Army, Supernumerary List,—18th April 1907.

Major Charles Virgil Nunez Lyne, 86th Carnatic Infantry,—4th June 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Naval Division.

No. 508.—Sub-Lieutenant Claude Evelyn Gausden resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1907.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 509.—Captain William Henry Swales resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of his corps. Dated 24th May 1907.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 510.—Oswald Ryle Horwood, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Rogers transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 1st April 1907.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 511.—Major John Dun Boylan, V.D. (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated 28th April 1907.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 512.—In Army Department Notification No. 423 of 1907, *for* "Cutts" *read* "Coutts."

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 513.—The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, to be honorary Colonel. Dated 31st May 1907.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 514.—Hugh Cowen Williamson, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Molesworth promoted. Dated 1st May 1907

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th June, 1907.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and 7th June 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
*William Edward James Tuohy.	Captain	Indian Medical Service	19th January 1907.	Intestate	183 10 9	Claims should be forwarded to the Administrator General of Bombay.

*Next-of-kin—Father—George Tuohy, Esq.
Address—16 St. Michel's Place, Bedford, England.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 7th June, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 42.—The undermentioned 2nd class (supernumerary 1st class) Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 21st May 1907 :

No. 926, Kesar Singh (E).

Bombay Establishment.

No. 43.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 1st January 1907 :

No. 257, Chhagan-Lal Gopal-ji Dhandhukia.

(E) passed in English.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS

No. 28.—Commander C. J. C Kendall, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, *vice* Commander G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 14th May 1907.

No. 29.—Captain F. H. Elderton, D.S O., Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 23rd May 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 30 —Captain W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, is granted eight months' leave out of India on private affairs, with effect from the 23rd May 1907

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 31 —Sub-Lieutenant W. E. Bain is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 16th May 1907.

No. 32 —Lieutenant A. H. J Hamilton is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th May 1907.

No. 33.—Sub-Lieutenant H. Gwyn is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th May 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 34.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th April 1907 :

Lieutenant C. J. P. Carey, Royal Indian Marine.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1907.

No. 131.—Mr. F. Calderbank, Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed a District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent on that Railway and promoted from class III, grade 1, to class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 28th March 1906.

No. 132.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have been pleased to sanction a survey being made, by the agency of the Burma Railways Company, for a line of railway between a point on the Prome line in the neighbourhood of Nattalin or Paungde and Kyangin on the west bank of the Irrawaddy, a distance of about 30 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Burma and will be known as the Kyangin-Nattalin Railway Survey.

The 4th June, 1907.

No. 133.—Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th June 1907.

The 6th June, 1907.

No. 134.—Messrs. Alfred Dale Green and Charles Stewart Ritchie, officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendents, North Western Railway, are transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents, on probation, in class III, grade 3, and class III, grade 4, respectively, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 137—Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st *May 1907*, and until further orders.

No. 138.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 119, dated 22nd May 1907, Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Walton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, and officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway.

This cancels Notification No. 120, dated 22nd May 1907.

No. 139.—With reference to Notification No 138, dated 7th June 1907, Mr. C. Pratt, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, and officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway and appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of that line.

No. 140.—*Corrigendum.*—In the last line of Railway Board Notification No. 121, dated 22nd May 1907, for *Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Walton, R.E.*, read *Mr. C. Pratt.*

The 5th June, 1907.

No. 135.—The following is published for general information :

No. 330 R. T. dated the 30th May 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890),

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No R. T. $\frac{101\text{-}H}{4}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-}F}{3}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letter from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, No. 646-M., dated the 28th March 1907.

Railway Board's letter No. 153-R. T., dated the 6th May 1907.

Letter from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, No. 940-M., dated 15th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Madras Railway of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T $\frac{89\text{-}A}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{163\text{-}B}{4}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, with effect from 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to Rule 86, Chap. III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Madras Railway and on such portions of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by Section 47, sub section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules, including the addendum, cited in paragraph 1, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this resolution be communicated to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Madras, for information.

The 7th June, 1907.

No. 136.—The following is published for general information

No. 296 R. T., dated the 27th May 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum and amendments thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-}A}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{161\text{-}B}{4}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-}F}{3}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letters from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident, Hyderabad, Nos. 1605 and 1606, dated the 28th March 1907.

Railway Board's notification No. 91, dated 19th April 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 281 C./8, dated 8th April 1907.

Letters from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident, Hyderabad, Nos. 2431 and 2432, dated the 8th May 1907.

Railway Board's letter No. 297 R T, dated the 27th May 1907

RESOLUTION.—The Agent and Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company has recommended the adoption on the Bezwada extension and the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railways of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 59 A/5, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R T. 167 N/4, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and also of the amendments to Rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R T 281 C/2, dated the 8th April 1907, and published under their notification No. 91, dated the 19th April 1907.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, with effect from the 1st January 1908, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, and of the amendments to Rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Bezwada extension railway and on such portions of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley railway as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (5), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules including the addendum and amendments cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this Resolution be communicated to the First Assistant to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad for information.

R. C. F VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 6th June, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 1st June 1907, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	61	58
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C I.	3	3
		Gogo Port	B.-G. J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B, B & C. I & B. G.-J P.	5	3
		Panch Mahals District	" "	...	...
		Kaira District	" "	11	11
		Broach Port	" "	...	...
		Broach District	" "	...	...
		Mahikantha State	" "	...	...
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	...	...
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	3	4
		Palanpur State	" "	...	...
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan "	B, B & C I & B G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Versava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B, B & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawi "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	1	...
		Aghashi "	B, B & C I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B, B & C. I.	5	5
		Umbergaon Port	" "	...	...
		Kon "	...	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B, B & C. I.	9	5
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Poona District	" "	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	103	65
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	2	1
		West Khandesh "	"	...	...
		Nasik District	"	...	...
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Alibag Port	G I P	...	...
		Thal "	...	...	...
		Mora "	G I P & B, B & C I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G I P	...	...
		Mahad "	...	...	...
		Nagothna "	...		
		Eshoi "	...	...	...
		Roha "	G I P & S M		...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B, B & C I		...
		Kolaba District	G I P & B, B & C I.	4	3
		Ratnagiri Port	S M.	...	...
		Vizadrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"		...
		Rajapur	"		...
		Vengurla "	"	1	2
		Malwan "	...	...	
		Jaitapur "	...	...	
		Dabhol "	...	...	
		Jaigad "	...		...
		Deogad "	...	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S M	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	104	64
		Dharwar "	"	27	22
		Karwar Port	"		...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N W	45	41
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B	...	...
		Larkhana "	...	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B	...	...
		Sukkur District	N W	10	8
		Khairpur State	N W. & J B		...
	Political Charges	Akalkot State	G I P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G I. P. & S M	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Political Charges.	Jukau Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	..
		Cambay Port	B, B & C. I.	...	
		Cambay State	,,	.. .	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	..	...
		Cutch State	,, ,,	. ..	..
		Savanur ,,	S. M.	.	...
		Bhor ,,	G. I. P.	.. ...	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	100	77
		Porbandar Port	,,	.. ..	...
		Jamnagar ,,	,,	7	8
		Mahuwa Port	,,	...	...
		Jafrabad ,,	,,	.. ...	...
		Vawania ,,	,, (Morvi Sec.)	..	...
		Verawal ,,	,,	18	17
		Kathiawar Agency	B. B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	17	30
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	3	4
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	,,	177	118
		Sachin State	B, B. & C. I.	.	...
		Dharampur State	,	. ..	...
		Shrivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	.	...
		Murud ,,	S. M.	..	...
		Barimanlla ,,		.. ..	...
		Nandgaon ,,	G. I. P.	..	...
		Majigaon ,,		... .	
		Rajapuri ,,	S. M.	.	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.		...
		Janjira State	,,	..	...
		Velan Port		. .	...
		Baroda City	B, B. & C. I.	..	.
		Dwarka Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	.. ...	...
		Bet Port	,,		...
		Kodinar Port	,,	12	13
		Baroda State	B, B & C. I.	45	25
		Satara ,,	S. M.	3	4
		Jath ,,	,,	. ..	
		Surat ,,	B., B. & C. I.	5	3
		Aden		. ..	
			TOTAL	813	596
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	...	Madras City	Madras S. I.	... ..	...
		Anantapur District	,, S. M.	.. ...	...
		Salem District	,,	4	2
		Bellary Town	S. M.	.	...
		Bellary Cantonment	,,	......	...
		Bellary District	,, & Madras.	......	...

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Kurnool District . . .	S M. & Madras .	......	...
		North Arcot District . .	S I & „ .	1(a)	1 (a)
		Cuddalore „ . . .	Madras	... ..	
		Mangalore „ . . .	„	1	1
		Tinnevelly District . .	S I . . .	.. ...	...
		Cuddapah „ . . .	Madras S M & S. I.	......	...
		Madura „ . .	S I.	.. ..	...
		Vizagapatam Port .	B-N & Madras .	. ..	...
		Vizagapatam District .	„ „ . . .	...	...
		Ganjam District . . .	B N . . .	...	...
		Bimali Port	. . . .	. ...	...
		South Canara District . .	S I & Madras .	.	...
	.	Chingleput „ . .	„ „	......	...
		Godavari „ . .	Madras . . .	.. ..	...
		Cannanore Port . . .	„ . . .	. ..	...
		Tanjore District . . .	S I.	.. ...	...
		Trichinopoly „ . .	„ . . .	......	...
		Cochin State	Madras . . .	......	...
		Bimlipatam Port . . .	„	......	...
		Calingapatam „ . . .	„ . .	.. ...	...
		Coconada „ . .	„ . . .	.. ...	...
		Gopalpore , . . .	B N. . .	..	...
			TOTAL .	6	4
BENGAL	Presidency	[illegible]	E I E B S & B N. . .	104 (b)	100 (b)
		24-Pergunnas District	E B S	5(c)	4 (c)
		Jessore District .	B C	... ..	...
		Nadia „ . .	E B S.	......	...
		Murshidabad District . .	„ & E. I. . . .	......	...
		Khulna District . . .	„	......	...
	Burdwan	Midnapore District . . .	B. N.	......	...
		Burdwan „ . . .	E I.	......	...
		Howrah Town . . .	E. I & B. N.	1	...
		Howrah District . . .	E I.	1	1
		Hooghly „ . . .	„	.	...
		Birbhum „ . . .	„	......	...
		Bankura „ . . .	B N.	......	...

(a) Imported. (b) One imported. (c) Two imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Patna	Champaran District	B & N. W.	... ...	..
		Chapra Town	"	......	...
		Saran District	"	226	218
		Gaya Town	E. I.	1	1
		Gaya District	"	44	47
		Muzaffarpur Town	B & N-W	. ..	...
		Muzaffarpur District	"	70	70
		Darbhanga Town	"	4	4
		Darbhanga District	"	19	19
		Shahabad "	E I	62	58
		Dinapore	"	.	...
		Patna City	"	17	17
		Patna District	"	133	88
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E I	. ...	...
		Monghyr District	"	4	2
		Darjeeling "	D H		...
		Bhagalpur Town	E I		..
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N-W	......	...
		Purnea "	"	. . .	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	1	1
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E I	23	12
		Gangpur State	B N.	.. ..	...
		Manbhum District	E I & B. N.	.	...
		Singhbhum District	B N	. ...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I	.. .	..
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B N	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	..	...
			TOTAL	735	642

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
United Provinces	Meerut	Meerut City	N W	142	144
		Meerut Cantonment	,,	..	.
		Meerut District	,, O & R & E I	798	7 4
		Muzaffarnagar City	,,		
		Muzaffarnagar District	,,	6 0	6 0
		Aligarh City	E I & O & R	6	6
		Koil		...	..
		Hathras City	B B & C I & E I R	10	10
		Aligarh District	E I & O & R	56	20
		Saharanpur City	O & R & N W	...	...
		Hardwar Union	,,	. ..	...
		Roorkee Town	,,		...
		Saharanpur District	,, & N W	2 0	79
		Bulandshahr ,,	E I	77	61
		Dehra Dun ,,	O & R.	.	...
	Agra	Etawah City	E I	.	...
		Etawah District	,,	17	17
		Fatehgarh	B, B & C I	.. ...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	,, ,, & E I.	.	
		Farrukhabad District	,, ,, ,,	132	131
		Mainpuri District	E I	50	44
		Agra City	B, B & C I, G I P, & E I	25	27
		Agra District	,, ,, ,, ,,	8	29
		Etah ,,	,,	17	22
		Muttra City	,, & G I P.	10	40
		Muttra District	,, ,,	2 6	296
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	R & K & O & R	0	28
		Bareilly District	,, ,,	69	67
		Shahjahanpur City	,, ,,	17	14
		Shahjahanpur District	,, ,,	45	43
		Budaun District	O & R & B, B & C I	292	213
		Bijnor Town	,,	..	
		Bijnor District	,,	393	386
		Moradabad City	,, & R K	. .	..
		Moradabad District	,, ,,	268	247
		Pilibhit District	R K.	21	16

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
UNITED PROVINCES	Allahabad.	Allahabad City . .	E I & O & R	24	24
		Allahabad District . .	" " . .	6	6
		Cawnpur City .	" , B B & C I & G I P (I M Sec)	13	12
		Cawnpur District	" " "	6	5
		Fatehpur "	E I	73	65
		Banda " .	G I P (I M Sec) & E I		
		Jhansi City .	" (")		
		Jhansi District .	" (") .		
		Hamirpur " .	" (")		...
		Jalaun "	" (")		...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B & N W & O & R		
		Benares City .	" " "		
		Benares District . .	" " " & E I	13	10
		Ballia " .	"	87	89
		Jaunpur City	O & R		...
		Jaunpur District .	" & B & N W	11	11
		Ghazipur " .	E I & B & N W	38	28
		Mirzapur City .	" .		
		Mirzapur District .	" & O & R	8	4
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	E I .		
		Azamgarh District . .	" .	74	64
		Gorakhpur City .	B & N W . . .	24	4
		Gorakhpur District . .	" . . .	18	21
		Basti District . .	" . .	7	4
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District . .	O & R		
		Garhwal "	" .	..	..
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R, & B & N W	165	160
		Lucknow City . . .	" " & R K	8	8
		Lucknow District . .	" . . .	18	18
		Hardoi " .	" .	44	41
		Rae Bareli " . .	" . . .	157	148
		Sitapur " . . .	R K	64	65
		Kheri " . . .	"	11	10

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N W	5	5
		Gonda "	"	22	15
		Partabgarh "	O & R	3	9
		Sultanpur "	"	42	33
		Ajodhia	" & B & N W.	. .	...
		Fyzabad City	"	1	1
		Fyzabad District	"	47 (a)	48 (a)
		Bara Banki Town	B & N W. & O. & R	..	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	93	105
			TOTAL	4 830	4,377
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B, B & C I.	439	432
		Hissar "	" & N W.	157	137
		Karnal "	E I	1,120	1,118
		Simla "	K. S	.. ..	...
		Delhi City	E I N W, O. & R, G I P & B B & C I	.. ...	...
		Delhi District	E I, N-W., O & R & G I P & B, B & C. I.	1,405	1,248
		Ambala "	N W & E I	550	531
		Ludhiana "	"	120	101
		Rohtak "	"	970	969
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	175	132
		Jullundur District	"	1,965	1,206
		Hoshiarpur "	"	270	250
		Ferozepur "	"	1,656	1,611
		Kangra "	"	4	4
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	85	88
		Amritsar District	"	1,893	1,805
		Gurdaspur "	"	1,369,	885
		Lahore City	"	62	45
		Lahore District	"	3,639	2,915
		Gujranwala District	"	2,302	2,298
		Montgomery City	"	......	...
		Montgomery District	"	544	302
		Sialkot "	"	2,882	2,884

(a) Including 17 seizures and 23 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District . . .	N. W.	1,683	1,874
		Gujrat „	„	4,496	4,446
		Shahpur „	„	878	857
		Jhelum „	„	2,937	2,737
		Attock „	„	641	632
PUNJAB	Multan .	Mianwali District . .	N. W.	5	4
		Lyallpur „	„	1,006	662
		Jhang „ .	„ . .	279	239
		Muzaffargarh „	„	..	
		Multan . .	„	1	1
...	..	Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)	5	5
		Patiala State . .	N W, E I, B, B & C I & J B	1,332	1,332
		Kapurthala State	N W. . .	261	170
		Maler Kotla „	„		...
		Nalagarh „ .	„ . . .		...
		Jind „ .	„	103	89
		Kalsia State „ . .	„	52	50
		Faridkot „	„	.. ..	...
		Dujana „	. .		
		Nabha „ . .	N W	130	136
			TOTAL .	31,475	31,750
BURMA.	Pegu .	Rangoon Town . . .	Burma	41	43
		Hanthawaddy District . .	„	1	1
		Pegu „ . .	„	2	2
		Tharrawaddy „ . .	„		...
		Prome „ . .	„	..	
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District . .	„	..	...
		Bassein „	„	14	11
		Henzada „ . .	„	8	7
		Pyapon „	„	3	3
		Myaungmya „	„	1	1

Province or Presidency	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Burma	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	4	8
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	„		...
		Tavoy District	„	...	...
		Moulmein Town	„	41	44
		Thaton District	„	...	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	„	...	...
		Minbu „	„	...	...
		Magwe „	„	...	...
		Thayetmyo „	„	...	...
	Mandalay	Myitkyina District	„	...	...
		Bhamo „	„	...	...
		Mandalay Town	„		...
		Mandalay District	„	...	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	„	...	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	„	...	...
		Sagaing „	„		...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	„	...	...
		Yamethin „	„	...	...
		Kyaukse „	„	...	...
		Meiktila „	„		...
			TOTAL	115	115
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E B S	...	...
		Malda „	„	...	...
	Assam Valley Districts	Goalpara „		...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	E. B. S.	...	...
		Dacca District	„		...
		Faridpur District	„	...	...
			TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N. & G I. P.	1	1
		Nagpur District	,,	.	...
		Wardha Town	G I P	..	...
		Wardha District	,,	...	1
		Kamptee Cantonment	B N.	. .	...
		Kamptee Town	,,	......	...
		Chanda ,,	G I P	... .	...
		Chanda District	,,	. ...	...
		Bhandara Town	B N	. ..	...
		Bhandara District	,,	1	1
		Balaghat Town	,,	1	...
		Balaghat District	,,	5	3
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E I & G. I P.	...	.
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	,, ,,	......	...
		Jubbulpore District	,, ,,	6	5
		Damoh Town	G I P. (I M Sec)	.. ...	...
		Damoh District	,, (,,)		...
		Saugor Cantonment	,, (,,)	.. .	...
		Saugor Town	,, (,,)	. .	...
		Saugor District	,, (,,)	...	.
		Chappara Town	,, (,,)	.. ..	...
		Seoni Town	B N	.. ...	...
		Seoni District	,,	27	15
		Mandla ,,	,,	2	4
	Norbudda	Khandwa Town	R., B & C I. & G I P.	..	...
		Burhanpur ,,	G I. P.	. .	. .
		Nimar District	G I. P. & B, B & C I	3	4
		Pachmari	,,	......	...
		Hoshangabad Town	,,	..	..
		Hoshangabad District	,,	.	...
		Narsingpur Town	,,	..	
		Narsingpur District	,,	6	3
		Betul ,,	,,	.	...
		Chhindwara Town	,,	. ...	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	13	7
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B N.	......	...
		Bilaspur ,,	,,	.. ..	. .
		Bilaspur District	,,	......	...
		Raipur Town	,,	. ...	...
		Raipur District	,,	.... .	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	......	...
		Akola District	"	8 (a)	9 (a)
		Buldana Town	"	......	...
		Buldana District	"	20	19
		Yootmal Town	"	..	...
		Yeotmal District	"	......	...
		Ellichpur City	"		...
		Amraoti Town	"	....	...
		Amraoti District	"	14	12
			TOTAL	107	84
MYSORE STATE		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	4	4
		Bangalore City	" "	10	15
		Bangalore District	" "	47	23
		Mysore City	"	2	1
		Mysore District	"	25	15
		Kolar "	Madras	.....	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	5	...
		Tumkur District	S. M.	. .	...
		Shimoga "	"	3	1
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	20	13
		Hassan "	"	5	4
			TOTAL	130	76
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	......	...
		Parbhani "	N. G. S.	......	...
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	......	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	13 (b)	9 (b)
			TOTAL	13	9

(a) One imported.

(b) Figures for the period from 21st to 27th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Indore State	„ & G. I. P.	2 (a)	...
		Indore Residency	„	......	...
		Ujjain City	„ & G. I. P.	......	...
		Gwalior „	G. I. P.	......	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	......	...
		Pathari „	„ („)	......	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	......	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		......	...
		Nagode State		......	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	......	...
		Bhopal State	„	7 (a)	4 (a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)	„	......	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		......	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	......	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	......	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	......	...
		Nimach „	„	......	...
		Rutlam City	„	......	...
		Rutlam State	„	......	...
		Dewas Town	„	......	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Narsingarh State	„	......	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		4 (a)	5 (a)
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	...... (a)	... (a)
		Bhagelkhand Agency States	„	...... (a)	1 (a)
		Rewa Town	G. I. P.	......	...
		Rewa State	„	......	...
		Sehore State	„	......	...
		Datia City	„	......	...
		Datia State	„	......	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Sailana State	„	......	...
		Sitamau State	„	......	...
		Piploda District	„	......	...
		Bagli State	„	......	...
		Jhabua „	„	......	...
		Jaora Town	„	......	...
		Jaora State	„	......	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	......	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Kurwai „	„	......	...
		Barwani „	„ & B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Lashkar City	„	......	..
			TOTAL	13	10

(a) Figures for the week ending the 25th May 1907.

D

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA	...	Bharatpur State	B., B & C I	145 (a)	151 (a)
		Ajmer City	,,	...	...
		Ajmer District	,,	...	...
		Ajmer Merwara District	,,	...	
		Abu Road	,,	...	...
		Mewar State	,,	29 (a)	15 (a)
		Partabgarh State	,,	.	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	,,	...	...
		Tonk State	,,	...	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J B.	1	1
		Jaipur City	B, B & C I	8	6
		Jaipur State	,,	170 (a)	164 (a)
		Kishengarh Town	,,	...	...
		Bikaner State	J B	...	
		Jhallawar ,,	G I. P & B, B & C I.	...	...
		Kotah ,,	B, B & C I.	...	.
		Sirohi ,,	,,	.	...
		Shahpura ,,	G I P.	5	1
		Dholpur State	,,		.
		Alwar City	B, B & C I		
		Alwar State	,,	67 (a)	44 (a)
		Beawar	,,	...	...
		Karauli State	,,		...
		[illegible]	,,		...
		Banswara State	,,	.	
			TOTAL	425	382
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N W	73	57
		Kathua District	,,	31	
			TOTAL	104	65
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	...	...
		Hazara District	,,	2	...
		Bannu ,,		1	...
		Kohat Cantonment		...	...
		Kohat Town	N. W.	...	...
		Kohat District	,,	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town		69	46
		Dera Ismail Khan District	,,	2	1
		Peshawar Town	N. W.	45	45
		Peshawar Cantonment		5	3
		Peshawar District	,,	108	82
		Khyber Agency		7	5
		Nowshera Cantonment		...	...
			TOTAL	239	182

(a) Figures for the week ending the 24th May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	......	...
		Hirok	"	......	...
		Sibi	"	......	...
		Fort Sandeman	.	......	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	......	...
			TOTAL	......	...
		Bahrein Island (in the Persian Gulf).		700 (a)	700 (a)
			TOTAL	700	700
			GRAND TOTAL	42,705	38,992

(a) Figures for 2 weeks ending 24th May 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 6th June 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The most interesting feature in the meteorology of the past week was a storm in the Arabian Sea associated with a temporary advance of monsoon winds. Indications of the existence of low pressure conditions, probably at some distance from the coast, were first given by southerly winds, a rising sea and rainfall in Malabar on the 31st May. The disturbance advanced northward and on the 3rd June the observations received from the Kathiawar stations indicated that a storm had developed. The storm moved slowly in a northerly direction and while doing so intensified, and on the morning of the 6th its centre was shown within a few miles of Karachi. It occasioned strong winds and a very high sea on the Kathiawar, Cutch and Sind Coasts but the rainfall given by it was comparatively light.

Rain has fallen daily in Burma and northeast India more particularly in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the progress of the storm in the Arabian Sea was marked on the west coast by rainfall which extended into Mysore and the Deccan on the 5th. Weather was disturbed in the extreme north of India during the greater part of the week and light falls of rain occurred along the western Himalayas, accompanied by unusually low temperature in northwest India.

Burma.—Rain fell on every day of the week, but was local in character except on the 31st May and 1st June when it was more widespread. Skies were more or less thickly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

Northeast India and Orissa.—Weather was dry in the western districts, with the exception of a few falls of rain on the 1st in Behar but in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal rain was of daily occurrence, Assam being the region where it was heaviest and most general, Cherra Poonjee registered 42½" during the week, 19" of which fell in the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m. on June 6th. Skies were moderately to thickly clouded over the greater part of the division, and temperature was fairly normal except on the first two days of the week when it was in excess in the southwestern districts and in defect in the northeastern.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light falls of rain were reported from Benares on the 1st and from Chakrata and Roorkee on the 3rd. Skies were cloudy in the western districts on the 4th and 5th but were clear elsewhere and temperature was normal except at a few stations.

Northwest India.—Showery weather prevailed in the Kashmir Himalayas during the greater part of the week with a few falls in the Punjab Himalayas, and the storm in the Arabian Sea occasioned light to moderate rain on the 4th, 5th and 6th in Gujarat and Lower Sind. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded and temperature was on the whole below normal.

The Peninsula.—Light local rain fell in all parts of the division during the week except in the eastern districts. On the 5th rainfall occurred, chiefly in the Deccan and Mysore and temperature fell rapidly in those areas and on the east coast where the weather had up to that time been warmer than usual. Temperature was practically normal elsewhere.

The rainfall of the past week was below the normal on the west coast but was considerably above it in Gujarat and Sind. For the whole period from the 3rd May to the 6th June rainfall is in defect everywhere except on the Burma coast and in Gujarat where it is in excess, and in Burma (Wet), the North West Dry Area and the subdivisions of Sibsagar, Narayanganj, Calicut, Jaipur and Madura where it is practically normal.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day.

May 31st. Tavoy 3·56", Bassein 2·25", Chittagong 1·58" and Barisal 2·29".
June 1st. Akyab 2·89", Bhamo 1·63", Myitkyina 1·88", Gauhati 3·23", Chittagong 2·[illegible]5", Barisal 2·99", Jessore 2·77", Cochin 1·55" and Trivandrum 4·80".
" 2nd. Diamond Island 2·01", Gauhati 2·50", Dhubri 5·30", Cherra Poonjee 3·51" and Calicut 2·64".
" 3rd. Silchar 2·04", Cherra Poonjee 7·46", Jalpaiguri 3·42" and Poona 1·21".
" 4th. Dhubri 2·75", Cherra Poonjee 4·82", Ahmedabad 1·60", Surat 1·95" and Coimbatore 1·65".
" 5th. Silchar 6·82", Cherra Poonjee 5·16", Berhampore 1·65", Bogra 1·45", Veraval 0·91", Dwarka 1·23" and Cochin 2·40".
" 6th. Tavoy 7·62", Moulmein 2·32", Myitkyina 1·72", Cherra Poonjee 18·96", Sibsagar 3·70", Tezpur 2·47", Hyderabad (Sind) 1·36" and Calicut 2·10".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	Rainfall data for week ending on 6th June 1907.			Rainfall data from 3rd May 1907 to 6th June 1907			Seasonal percentage departure from normal	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	This week	Last week
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		
1 (a) Bay Islands	Port Blair	4·00	5·03	−1·03	26·64	20·97	+5·67	+27	+48
1 Burma Coast (Rangoon).		5·66	4·94	+0·72	29·97	19·27	+10·70	+56	+70
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	1·04	2·31	−1·27	7·05	8·49	−1·44	−17	−3
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	.	1·26	1·68	−0·42	5·11	6·70	−1·59	−24	−23
4 Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj	5·97	3·87	+2·10	13·20	14·35	−1·15	−8	−31
	Calcutta	1·76	2·07	−0·31	6·84	7·93	−1·09	−14	−13
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	11·43	5·80	+5·63	19·75	21·54	−1·79	−8	−47
6 Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East	Dinajpur	1·70	2·44	−0·74	6·86	10·22	−3·36	−33	−34
	Darbhanga .	0·41	0·89	−0·48	0·90	2·92	−2·02	−69	−72
	Bahraich	0	0·45	−0·45	0·67	1·71	−1·04	−61	−47
7 Indo Gangetic Plain East	Burdwan .	0·65	1·27	−0·62	5·63	7·12	−1·49	−21	−15
	Patna .	0·16	0·47	−0·31	0·87	1·58	−0·71	−45	−26
8 Himalayas and Sub Himalayas, West	Simla	0·54	0·60	−0·06	1·39	3·21	−1·82	−57	−67
	Ludhiana .	0·08	0·30	−0·22	0·71	1·30	−0·59	−45	−37
9 Indo Gangetic Plain West.	Cawnpore .	0·01	0·26	−0·25	0·21	0·78	−0·57	−73	−62
	Lahore .	0	0·17	−0·17	0·07	0·90	−0·83	−92	−50
10 N.-W. Dry Area (Bikanir)		0·24	0·07	+0·17	0·53	0·54	−0·01	−2	−38
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·24	−0·24	−100	−100
12. East Coast, North.	Waltair .	0	0·66	−0·66	1·19	2·26	−0·07	−4	−19
	Cuttack .	0	1·03	−1·03	2·56	5·91	−3·35	−57	−48
13. East Satpuras .	Ranchi	0·02	0·86	−0·84	1·06	3·04	−1·98	−65	−52
	Raipur .	0	0·61	−0·61	0·12	1·37	−1·25	−91	84
	Jubbulpore	0	0·57	−0·57	0·47	1·07	−0·60	−56	−6
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi .	0	0·26	−0·26	0·15	0·64	−0·49	−77	−61
	Jaipur .	0·23	0·10	+0·13	0·76	0·70	+0·06	+9	−12
	Indore .	0·11	0·30	−0·19	0·48	0·92	−0·44	−48	−40
15. West Coast . .	Calicut .	3·32	4·62	−1·30	6·37	12·57	−6·20	−49	−62
	Bombay .	0·72	4·07	−3·35	0·72	5·77	−5·05	−88	−100
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad	1·83	0·24	+1·59	1·83	0·31	+1·52	+490	−100
	Rajkot .	0·38	0·07	+0·31	0·38	0·20	+0·18	+90	−100
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·06	0·69	−0·63	0·09	1·19	−1·10	−92	−94
18. Deccan . . .	Bellary .	0·44	0·60	−0·16	0·48	2·05	−1·57	−77	−97
	Bijapur .	0·28	1·13	−0·85	0·37	2·48	−2·11	−85	−63
	Hyderabad	0·28	0·17	+0·11	0·28	1·06	−0·78	−74	−100
19. South India . .	Mysore .	1·50	1·22	+0·28	2·98	4·61	−1·03	−35	−56
	Madura .	0·87	0·50	+0·37	3·12	3·08	+0·04	+1	−13
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·08	0·27	−0·19	0·81	1·25	−0·44	−35	−26

GEORGE C SIMPSON,

for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 6th June 1907.

E

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 1st June 1907.

Burma.—The rainfall was practically general; it was heavy in Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Tavoy and Thaton, and moderate to light in other districts. Ploughing for wet weather paddy is progressing in several Lower Burma districts, and has begun in Katha and Shwebo. Sowing of hill-side paddy is completed in the Arakan Hill Tracts. Reaping of dry weather paddy in Mandalay, and transplanting in the Pauk township of Pakokku are completed. Sowing and transplanting of early wet weather paddy are finished in the Shwetachaung tract of Mandalay. Sowing of cotton and peas has commenced in Lower Chindwin. The standing crops in Upper Burma are in good condition. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Shwebo, it has fallen slightly in Mandalay.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is generally hot and cloudy. Rain has fallen in all districts. The standing crops have been much improved by recent rain. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress and prospects are generally good except in Cachar where red spider still prevails. Sowing of rice is in progress. Sowing of jute is finished, except in Rajshahi and Malda, and weeding is in progress. Sugarcane is being planted. Potatoes are being gathered in the Khasi Hills, and prospects are very good. Prices of common rice:—Manipur and Kohima 9, Chittagong 8⅞, Faridpur and Sibsagar 8; Comilla 7½, Dacca, Barisal, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Sylhet, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 7½; Dinajpur and Malda 7¼, Mymensingh 7⅛; Nowgong 7; Silchar 6½ to 7; Tura 6 to 7, Rampur Boalia 6⅛, Pabna 6¼, Rangpur 6½, Bogra 6⅜, and Shillong and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in nine, fallen in three, and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Bengal.—Rain was fairly general in the Province. The fall was slight in most districts, it was heavy in Cooch Behar, and moderate in Hooghly, Jessore, Khulna and Darjeeling. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops is still going on. Sowings of paddy and jute continues. The state of the standing crops is generally good and prospects are satisfactory. More rain is wanted in Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas and Ranchi. In Darbhanga the number of persons on gratuitous relief is 12,037, on test works 2,318, and on famine-relief works 19,445. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eleven and fallen in five districts.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in most districts. Threshing and winnowing are almost completed. Ploughing of fields for autumn crops continues, and sowings have commenced in places. Irrigation and weeding of extra crops and sugarcane are in progress in Bara Banki and Azamgarh. The mango crop has been damaged and the extra crops have been injured in Budaun by untimely rain. Fodder continues scarce in Azamgarh, and dear in Hardoi, Sitapur and Bara Banki. Supplies are adequate. Prices continue to rise.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar and Shahpur. Prices of food-grains are rising in Hissar, Ambala, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Lyallpur, and are unchanged elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops, and sowings of cotton, sugarcane, indigo and other autumn crops continue. Cutting of extra spring crops has commenced in Gurgaon, and weeding of standing crops is going on in Jullundur and Sialkot. The outturn of spring crops is average to poor. The condition and prospects of extra spring crops are good. Locusts appeared, but did no damage in Rohtak, Ferozepore and Lyallpur, but are still damaging the standing crops in Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Multan, locusts have disappeared in Mianwali, some damage to wheat by rain is reported from Multan, and slight loss by rick-burning in Lahore. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianwali; green fodder is not available in Ferozepore. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall of the week ranged from 9 cents in Bannu to 67 cents in Hazara. The spring harvest is being collected; the outturn of crops is average to good, except on irrigated lands in Bannu where it is below average owing to high winds. Lands for autumn crops are being prepared in Bannu. Sowing of extra spring crops are finished in Dera Ismail Khan but continue elsewhere. Hail fell in the Tank tehsil but did no damage. The water-supply is normal. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are generally rising. Prices:—wheat 15⅜ to 21½; gram 16 3/16 to 17⅜; *bajra* 20 to 22; and maize 24 to 30 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 9 to 23 and maize 11 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient,

except in the Ramban and Kishtwar tehsils. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are in progress. Locusts appeared in the Jammu, Riasi, Rampur, Akhnoor and Kotli tehsils and damaged the standing crops in the Rampur and Riasi tehsils.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright. Prices are almost unchanged. Crops are in good condition.

Rajputana.—Showers fell in many places; the maximum fall was 97 cents in Karauli. Harvesting operations are nearly over. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Cattle are in good condition, except in some places in Marwar, Jhalawar and Merwara. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Marwar, Mewar, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Karauli and Ajmer, and are nearly steady elsewhere.

Central India.—Rain was general in Gwalior and there were light showers in Dhar. Threshing of spring crops and preparation of land for autumn crops are in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been damaged by hail and rust in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar. Prices are high in Baghelkhand; have risen in Bhopal and parts of Bhopawar; are falling in Dhar; fluctuating in Malwa; are normal in Gwalior; and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather is hot and sultry. There was no rain except in four districts where there were light local showers not exceeding 17 cents. Preparation of land for sowings of autumn crops continues vigorously throughout the Provinces. Fodder and water are adequate everywhere, but fodder is very dear in Wardha, Nagpur, Akola and Yeotmal, being particularly scarce in the Yeotmal and Darwha taluqs of the Yeotmal district. Prices are generally steady or fluctuate very slightly with a tendency to rise; gram became dearer by 2 seers in Chhindwara; prices are still equal to or exceed the scarcity level in Seoni, Nimar, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur, Amraoti and Buldana.

Native States.—Sarangarh, Sakti and Udaipur had light showers during the week Preparation of land for next autumn sowings is progressing, and sowing of rice has commenced in parts of Udaipur. Fodder and water are sufficient. Wheat became cheaper by 2 seers in Sarangarh.

Bombay.—There was slight rain during the week in parts of Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, the Konkan, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha. Preparation of lands for autumn cultivation is in progress. Sowing of autumn crops has commenced in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parker, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Belgaum. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient, except in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, the Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Baroda. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Karnatak 20 to 37 per cent; in the Deccan 21 to 31 per cent; and elsewhere 3 to 34 per cent less than the normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During the week ending the 25th May 25 persons were on gratuitous relief in Belgaum.

Hyderabad.—No rain. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Prices:—wheat 7½; coarse rice 7½; and *juar* 15 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain in Bangalore and slight rain elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are steady. The standing crops are in good condition, but more rain is needed in Hassan and Chitaldroog. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy, and water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall:—16 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Trichinopoly, the Nilgiris, Salem and Coimbatore; there was no rain in Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Nellore, Chingleput and Madras; and light to fair rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and South Canara. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, manuring and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally good but some require more rain in parts of Vizagapatam and Madura. Harvests continue generally with outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Chinglepur, North Arcot, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in eleven districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly

risen in nine. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows: *Ragi* is stationary in nine districts, has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in seven. *Cholum* is stationary in five districts, has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in seven. *Cumbu* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in three.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

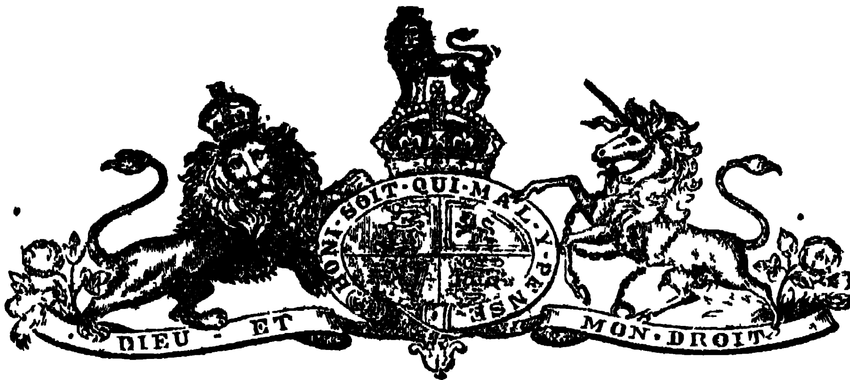
Name of province	Preceding week (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Bengal	25,876	11,593	37,469	21,763	12,037	33,800	—3,669
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES . .	25,876	11,593	37,469	21,763	12,037	33,800	—3,669

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

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☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Nos. 732-34.

Simla, the 10th June, 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Home Department.

In the Home Department Resolution, nos. 1047-1049, dated the 3rd October 1905, it was declared that two posts of District Judge should be placed on the list of appointments open to members of the Provincial Civil Service in Burma, and that the pay of the appointments when held by such officers should be fixed at Rs. 1,000 a month. The Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, is now pleased to announce that two appointments of Deputy Commissioner shall also be thrown open to the Provincial Civil Service in that province, and that the pay of these latter appointments when held by officers of that service will be Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,200, or Rs. 1,600 a month

according as the officers are serving in the third, second or first grade of Deputy. Commissioners.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Burma, and the Finance Department for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 757.—Sir Herbert Risley, K C I E, C.S I., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is placed on special duty in that Department, with effect from the 15th June 1907.

No. 759—Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I, of the Indian Civil Service, Director, Criminal Intelligence, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 15th June 1907.

G. B. H. FELL,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 12th June, 1907.

No. 251.—The services of Captain C. L Peart, 106th Hazara Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 28th May 1907, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 501.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Lee, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief in India.

No. 503.—The services of Captain C. E. Southon, M.B., I M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 13th December 1906.

No. 506.—The services of Captain T. W. Harley, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No 511.—The services of Lieutenant R. D. MacGregor, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

PORT BLAIR.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 385.—Captain F. D. Browne, I M.S., late Superintendent, Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, is granted six months' special leave, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Settlement.

EDUCATION.

The 12th June, 1907.

No. 432.—The services of Babu Bisweswar Sen, of the provincial educational service in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

No. 433.—The services of Babu Hem Chandra Sarkar, of the provincial educational service in Eastern Bengal and Assam, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 14th June, 1907.

No 216.—The services of Mr W. H. Nicholls, of the Archæological Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 10th June, 1907.

No 785—150-11-*F*—Mr R. S. Hole Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, on return from leave, is appointed to be Imperial Forest Botanist at the Imperial Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th May 1907, on which date he relieved Mr. H. H Haines of the duties of that office. The unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Mr. Hole by the Central Provinces Administration in its Notification No. 656, dated the 17th August 1906, is hereby cancelled.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June, 1907.

No. 92.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 65, dated the 17th April 1907, Colonel J E. Dickie, R.E., resumed charge of the office of the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in the Public Works Department, on the afternoon of the 7th June 1907.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1907.

No. 1635-*G B*.—With reference to Notification, No 747-G B, dated the 19th March, 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Adolf Bueler as Consul for Germany at Cochin, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 12th June, 1907

No. 1668-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. E. L. Kappelhoff as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 1860-*F.*—Khan Sahib Ahmad Din is appointed Native Attaché to His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan, with effect from the 1st April 1902.

No. 2196-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Cantonment of Secunderabad the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), and the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), in so far as the same may be applicable :

Provided, first, that references to the Local Government in the said enactments as so applied shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad, references to British India as referring to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Cantonment of Secunderabad and references to the official Gazette or the local official Gazette as referring to the Hyderabad Residency Orders :

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications set forth in the schedule hereto annexed shall be made in the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), as so applied :

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments, any Court in the said Hyderabad Residency Bazars and the Cantonment of Secunderabad may construe the provisions thereof with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2
The Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903).	(1) For section 1, sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely : "3. It shall come into force at once." 2 For section 32 the following shall be substituted, namely : "32 (1) The Resident at Hyderabad may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council by notification in the Hyderabad Residency Orders constitute an Advisory Board. (2) Every such Board shall consist of— (*a*) a Chairman and two other members or where the Board is to consist of only three members, one other member nominated by the Resident at Hyderabad, and (*b*) two members or, where the Board is to consist of only three members, one member nominated by such local authorities, Chambers of Commerce or other Associations as the Resident at Hyderabad may by rule prescribe. (3) The Resident at Hyderabad may give directions as to the payment of travelling expenses incurred by any member of an Advisory Board in the performance of his duty as such member." 3. For section 33, sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely : "33 (1) The Resident at Hyderabad, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to regulate the generation, supply and use of energy and generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act." 4 In section 33, sub-section (3), the words "the Governor General in Council or" and the words "as the case may be" shall be omitted. 5. For section 34, sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely : "(3) Where an Advisory Board has been constituted under section 32, any rule to be made under this Act shall before it is published for criticism under sub-section (2) be referred to such Board and the rule shall not be so published until the Board has reported as to the expediency of making the proposed rule and as to the suitability of its provisions." 6. In section 34, sub-section (4), the words "the *Gazette of India* or" shall be omitted.

No. 2178-E.A.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council which was published in the *London Gazette* of the 10th May, 1907, is republished for general information.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AT the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 7th day of May, 1907.

PRESENT

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Sefton.

Earl Beauchamp.

Lord Tweedmouth.

Lord Allendale.

Lord Justice Kennedy.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty The King has jurisdiction in that portion of the coast and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman which is within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

1. This Order is divided into parts, as follows:—

Parts	Subject	Articles
I	Preliminary and General	1—[illegible]
II	Application of Law of British India and of the United Kingdom	[illegible]
III	Criminal Matters	[illegible]—7
IV	Civil Matters	[illegible]
V	Persian and Foreign Subjects and Tribunals	3[illegible]—42
VI	Registration	43—47
VII	Miscellaneous Provisions	48—[illegible]
	Schedules	

2. The limits of this Order are the coast and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, being within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, including the territorial waters of Persia adjacent to the said coast and islands.

3. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say:—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purposes or limited in duration.

"British possession" means any part of His Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom.

"British ship" means a merchant ship being a British ship within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and includes a ship belonging to any British subject as hereinafter defined.

"British subject" includes a British protected person, that is to say, a person who either (*a*) is a native of any Protectorate of His Majesty; or (*b*) by virtue of section 15 of

the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890 or otherwise enjoys His Majesty's protection within the Persian coast and islands

"Consul General" means the person for the time being holding the office of His Majesty's Consul General for Fars and the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf, and of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf

"Consular Seal" means the official seal of the Consul-General.

"The Court" means a court held by the Consul-General or the Judicial Assistant.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty, other than Persia.

"Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code

"Inland Persia" means the territories and dominions of the Shah of Persia, so far as not included within the limits of this Order.

"Judicial Assistant" means an officer appointed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent by the Governor General of India in Council, to be a Judicial Assistant to the Consul-General

"Month" means calendar month

"Offence" means any act or omission punishable by a Criminal Court.

"Persian coast and islands" means all places within the limits of this Order.

"Persian or Foreign Court" means a Court of the Government of Persia, or of any foreign State in amity with His Majesty and exercising lawful jurisdiction within the Persian coasts and islands, and includes every member or officer of such a Court

"Persian subject" means a subject of His Majesty the Shah of Persia.

"Person" includes corporation.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

"The Treasury" means the Lord High Treasurer or the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or any two of them.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument

4.—(1.) In this Order, words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2.) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires

(3.) Where this Order confers a power, or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4.) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary or amend the rules, regulations, or orders.

(5.) This Article shall apply to the construction of any regulations, rules, or orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

5. The jurisdiction conferred by this Order extends to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to such matters and things, that is to say:

(1.) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.

(2.) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities within the said limits of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.

(3.) Persian subjects and foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order and not otherwise

(4.) Foreigners, with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects, or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty as herein defined or

otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.

(5.) British ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the limits of this Order.

6. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable within the Persian coast and islands for the hearing and determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property in relation thereto, shall be exercised, under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

PART II.—APPLICATION OF LAW OF BRITISH INDIA AND OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

7.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to the Persian coast and islands, His Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor General of India in Council, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council and in accordance with the powers vested in, and the course of procedure and practice observed by and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and, so far as such enactments, powers, procedure and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience.

(2.) The enactments mentioned in the First Schedule to this Order are hereby made applicable to the Persian coast and islands as from the commencement of this Order.

(3.) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall also be applicable to the Persian coast and islands, but shall not come into operation until such times as may in the case of any of such enactments respectively be fixed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor General of India in Council.

(4.) The Court may construe any such enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court.

8. The enactments described in the first schedule to "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," shall apply to the Persian coast and islands as if they were a British colony or possession, but subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the exceptions, adaptations, and modifications following, that is to say:

(i.) The Consul-General is hereby substituted for the Governor of a colony or British possession, and the Court of the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Superior Court or Supreme Court, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace of a colony or British possession.

(ii.) For the portions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1867, referred to in the said Schedule shall be substituted Part XIII of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

(iii.) In section 51 of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending the same, the Court of the Consul-General is substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

(iv.) With respect to "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,"—

(a.) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted, and in lieu of such information the person acting as the Magistrate shall inform the fugitive that in the British possession or Protectorate to which he may be conveyed he has the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process.

(b.) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of warrant, shall be excepted.

(c.) The Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

(d.) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, the Persian coast and islands, and British India, shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

9. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act, or of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law in force in India, or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable within the limits of this Order, or any forms, regulations, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act, Law or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, or any other Order relating to the Persian coast and islands, such Acts, Laws, Orders, forms, regulations, or procedure may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary having regard to local circumstances, and anything required to be done by, to, or before any Court, Judge, officer or authority may be done by, to, or before a Court, Judge officer or authority having the like or analogous functions or by, to, or before any officer designated by the Secretary of State or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose and the Consular seal may be substituted for any other seal, and in case any difficulty occurs in the application the Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent the Governor General of India in Council, may direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, form, Regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

Where under any such Imperial Act, Law, or Order any publication is required to be made, as respects any judicial proceeding in any "Gazette" or otherwise, such publication shall be made by such mode as the Court shall think fit to direct.

PART III.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

10. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in British India for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay, the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the Sessions Judge, and the Judicial Assistant shall be deemed to be the District Magistrate and additional Sessions Judge, the High Court of Judicature at Bombay [illegible] called the High Court of Bombay) shall be deemed to be the High Court [illegible] both of the Governor General in Council and of the Local Government [illegible] enactments shall [illegible] by the Secretary of State, or, with [illegible] by the Governor General of India in Council.

11. Wh[illegible] to the High Court of Bombay for trial, the [illegible] provisions of section 4 of the [illegible] for trial, and [illegible] if he thinks fit, [illegible] subject, or any of them, in their [illegible].

12. [illegible] the [illegible] manner in which, and [illegible] coast and islands [illegible], sentences of imprisonment [illegible].

(2) The Court may, in any case by warrant sealed with the Consular seal, cause an offender [illegible] and sentenced to imprisonment before the Court to be removed to, and [illegible] any place within the Persian coast and islands.

13. Where an offender con[illegible] before any Court established under this Order is sentenced to [illegible], and the Consul-General [illegible] proceeding under section 7 of the Foreign [illegible], authority [illegible] being hereby given to him, [illegible] that the sentence [illegible] carried into effect within His Majesty's dominions [illegible] sent [illegible] imprisonment to a place in His Majesty's [illegible] place [illegible] the Presidency of Bombay, or a place [illegible] of His Majesty's dominions, the Government whereof consents that [illegible] may be [illegible] this Article.

14. (1) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal [illegible] or partly [illegible] the death happened within the Persian coast and islands, a Court [illegible] Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who [illegible] or an abettor as if both such criminal [illegible] and the death had happened within the Persian coast and islands.

(2) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas or within the Admiralty jurisdiction by any British subject who at the time of committing such crime was on board a British ship or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court, acting under this Order, shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the Persian coast and islands.

(3) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, of the following enactments, namely

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849

The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860,

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Part XIII.

And those enactments shall apply accordingly, and be administered within the Persian coast and islands.

15. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent Consular authority in inland Persia for the apprehension of a person who is accused of crime committed in inland Persia, and who is or is supposed to be, within the limits of this Order, and such warrant or order is produced to any Court acting under this Order, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same when so backed shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or officer of the Court by which it is backed, and to any person named on the back of the warrant or order, to apprehend the accused person at any place within the limits of this Order, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order.

16. Where a British subject is convicted of an offence, the Court before which he is convicted may, if it thinks fit at any time before he is discharged, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

17. (1.) Where it is shown by evidence on oath, to the satisfaction of the Court, that any person subject to this Order has committed, or is about to commit, an offence against this Order, or is otherwise conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between the people of Persia and His Majesty, or is intriguing against His Majesty's power and authority within the limits of this Order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order under the Consular seal, prohibit that person from being within the limits of this Order, during any time therein specified, not exceeding two years.

(2.) The Court, by order in writing under the Consular seal, may vary any order of prohibition (not extending the duration thereof), and may revoke any order of prohibition or removal.

(3.) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order made by him under this Article, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

18. (1.) If a British subject fails to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace when lawfully required to do so, or fails to comply with an order of prohibition made under this Order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from the Persian coast and islands.

(2.) The Judicial Assistant, on making an order of deportation, shall forthwith report to the Consul-General the order and the grounds thereof.

(3.) Thereupon the person ordered to be deported shall, unless the Consul-General thinks fit otherwise to direct, be as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody under warrant to the place named in the warrant.

(4.) The place shall be a place either in the Presidency of Bombay, or in the part of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or in a British possession or protectorate, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order.

(5.) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation to be fixed by the Court in the order. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

(6.) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(7.) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Persian coast and islands without permission in writing of the Consul General, or the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Secretary of State, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459 77 dollars), or with both.

(8.) He shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported under the original or a new Order, and a fresh warrant.

19. (1.) Where under this Order a person is to be sent or removed or deported from the Persian coast and islands, he shall, by warrant of the Court sealed with the Consular seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody, or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then be put on board a vessel belonging to, or in the service of His Majesty, or if no such vessel is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(2.) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commanding Officer or master of the vessel, to receive

and detain the person there in named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(3.) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

20. An appeal shall not lie against an order of prohibition, or removal, or deportation made under this Order.

21. If any person subject to criminal jurisdiction under this Order does any of the following things, namely :—

(i.) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any Officer of or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty ; or

(ii.) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto ; or

(iii.) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any assessor, or any person acting as a Clerk or Officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court ; or

(iv.) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, or in India would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein ; such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court with or without warrant, and, on enquiry and consideration and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees (45·97 dollars), or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Governor-General of India in Council.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding in which the offender shall be liable to any punishment to which he would be liable if the offence were committed in relation to the Court of a Sessions Judge in India.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

22. If a British subject smuggles or imports into or exports from the Persian coast and islands any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Government of Persia, with intent to evade payment of the duty on any goods, the importation or exportation whereof is prohibited by law, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or a sum equal to treble the value of the goods (whichever shall be the greater), or with both imprisonment and fine.

23. (1.) If a British subject—

(i.) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed within the limits of this Order ; or

(ii.) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any place within those limits, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those limits, or to the ministers or professors thereof ; or

(iii.) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those limits, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace ;

he shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment which may extend to two years, with or without a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or to a fine alone not exceeding 500 rupees.

(2.) Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

24. Any British subject being within the limits of this Order may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

25. If any British subject within the limits of this Order violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty between His Majesty, His predecessors, heirs, or successors, and the Shah of Persia for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty.

26. Where a person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any judgment or order passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, desires so to appeal, he shall present his petition of appeal to the Court which passed the judgment or order; and the petition shall with all practicable speed be transmitted by or through the Consul-General to the High Court, with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings, of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the judgment or order, and any argument on the petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the High Court.

27. The Court against whose judgment or order the appeal is preferred may postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognizance, deposit of money, or otherwise for his payment of any fine.

PART IV.—CIVIL MATTERS.

28. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, and the other Indian enactments relating to the administration of civil justice and to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the District Judge, and the Judicial Assistant shall be an additional District Judge of the district, and the Court, whether held by the Consul-General or by the Judicial Assistant, shall be deemed to be the District Court or Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction in the district, the High Court of Bombay shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the district, and the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Court; and the powers, both of the Governor General in Council and the Local Government, under those enactments, shall be exercisable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent by the Governor General of India in Council.

29. The following enactments of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, that is to say, section 2, sub-sections (2) to (4), sections 5 and 6, section 16, sub-section (3), shall apply to the Court as if in the said sections the Court were mentioned in lieu of a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and the Persian coast and islands were referred to in lieu of a British possession.

30 (1.) The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the deaths of all British subjects leaving property within the Persian coast and islands, and all such information as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of their property.

(2.) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the Court House, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as it thinks fit.

(3.) The Court shall, where the circumstances of the case appear so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property within the Persian coast and islands of the deceased, or put it under the Consular seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

(4.) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

(5.) When a British subject dies within the limits of this Order or elsewhere intestate, his property, or so much thereof as is within those limits, shall, until administration is granted, vest in the Consul-General.

31. If a person named executor in a will, and to the establishment of whose title, as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of and administers or

otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

32 If any person, other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the Court, and shall furnish to the Court all such information as the Court requires, and shall conform to any direction of the Court in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

33. (1.) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer of the Court.

(2.) The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3.) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, within the Persian coast and islands, Bombay, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4.) The Court shall require and compel him to file in the proper office of the Court his accounts of his administration, at intervals not exceeding three months, and shall forthwith examine them and report thereon to the Consul-General.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Court.

(6) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased within the Persian coast and islands; and the Court shall, by the sale of that estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

34. (1) Where any person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any decree or order made in exercise of civil jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his memorandum of appeal to the Court which made the decree or order, and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, that Court shall receive the same for transmission to the High Court in manner hereinafter provided.

(2.) The appellant shall, within such time as the Court directs, give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such amount as the Court thinks reasonable, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs which may be ordered by the High Court of Bombay on the appeal, to be paid by the appellant to any person.

(3.) The appellant shall pay into the proper office of the Court which passed the decree or order such sum as the Court thinks reasonable, to defray the expense of the making up and transmission to the High Court of Bombay of the record.

35. The appellant may, with his memorandum of appeal, file any argument which he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay in support of the appeal.

36. (1.) The memorandum of appeal and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court in which they are filed directs.

(2.) A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in that Court a memorandum (if any) of cross-appeal, and such arguments as he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay against the appeal, or in support of the cross-appeal.

(3.) Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court in which they are filed to such persons as the Court thinks fit.

37.—(1.) On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Court shall, without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the memorandum of appeal and the arguments (if any), and certified copies of the following, namely, the plaint, written statements (if any), all proceedings, all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, the notes of the oral evidence, the judgment, and the decree or order.

(2.) The several pieces shall be fastened together, consecutively numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the Consular seal, and be forthwith forwarded by him to the High Court of Bombay.

(3.) The Court may, if for special reasons it thinks fit, send any portion of the documentary evidence, in original, to the High Court.

PART V.—PERSIAN AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS AND TRIBUNALS

38. (1.) Where a Persian subject or foreigner desires to bring in a Court established under this Order a suit against a British subject, or a British subject desires to bring in such a Court a suit against a Persian subject or foreigner the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it.

(2.) Provided that the Persian subject or foreigner if required by the Court, first obtains and files in the proper office of the Court the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any), on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, and damages, and abide by, and perform, the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal.

(3.) A cross-suit shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner.

(4) Where a Persian subject or foreigner obtains in a Court established under this Order, a decree or order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the Persian subject or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(5.) Where a plaintiff, being a Persian subject or foreigner, obtains a decree or order, in a Court established under this Order, against two or more defendants, being British subjects, jointly and in another suit one of them is a plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subjects stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party, in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to obtain contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(6) Where in a suit a Persian subject or foreigner is co plaintiff with a British subject who is within the Persian coast and islands, it shall not be necessary for the Persian subject or foreigner to give security under this Article as regards fees and costs unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs

39 (1) Where it is proved that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of Justice, is required before a Persian or foreign Court, a Court established under this Order may if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Court would require the attendance of that person before the Court, order that he do attend as required.

(2.) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly and does not satisfactorily excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall, independently of any other liability, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459 77 dollars), or with both.

40 When a British subject invokes or submits to the jurisdiction of a Persian or foreign Tribunal and engages in writing to abide by the decision of that Tribunal, or to pay any fees or expenses ordered by that Tribunal to be paid by him, the Court may, on such evidence as it thinks fit to require, enforce payment of such fees and expenses in the same manner as if they were fees payable in a proceeding in the Court, and shall pay over and account for the same when levied to the proper Persian or foreign authority as the Court may direct.

41. (1.) If a British subject wilfully gives false evidence in a proceeding before a Persian or foreign Court, or in an arbitration between a British subject on the one hand, and a Persian subject or foreigner on the other hand, he shall, on conviction before a competent Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459 77 dollars), or with both.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall exempt a person from liability under any other British or British Indian Law to any other or higher punishment or penalty:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

42. (1.) Every Agreement for reference to arbitration between a British subject on the one hand and a Persian subject or a foreigner on the other hand, may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the office of the Court.

(2.) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the Agreement, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit:

(3.) Provided that the Persian subject or foreigner, if so required by the Court, firs obtains and files, in the proper office of the Court, the consent, in writing, of the competen authority (if any) on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, damages, and expenses, and abide by and perform the award.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION.

43 (1) A register of British subjects shall be kept at each of such Consular offices within the limits of this Order, and in respect of such [Consular] districts respectively, as may be prescribed by Regulations.

(2) Every British subject, resident or arriving within the said limits, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age, may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be registered in a Consular register.

(3) The registration of a man shall comprise the registration of his wife, or wives, if living with him; and the registration of the head of a family shall comprise the registration of all females and minors, being his relatives in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him at the time of his registration.

(4) A British subject resident within the said limits shall not be registered elsewhere than in the register of the Consular district in which he resides; but a person arriving within the said limits may be registered either in the register of the Consular district in which he first arrives, or in that of the district in which he goes to reside.

(5) A person arriving within the said limits, and not already registered, must apply for registration within one month after arrival; a person resident within the said limits must apply for registration in January in every year: provided that a person who fails to obtain registration within the time so limited may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer.

(6) A person registered in any register of British subjects established under any Order in Council repealed by this Order, shall be registered under the provisions of this Order, unless the Consular officer is satisfied, after inquiry, that the previous registration was erroneous, or that such person is not entitled to registration under the provisions of this Order.

(7) Every person applying to be registered under this Order shall, unless excused by the Consular officer, attend personally for that purpose at the Consular office on each occasion of registration.

(8) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of one rupee, or such other fee as the Secretary of State from time to time appoints. The amount of the fee may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes if the Secretary of State from time to time so directs, but may not in any case exceed three rupees.

44. (1) The Consular Officer shall on every registration give to the person registered a certificate of registration signed by him, and sealed with his Consular seal.

(2) The name of a wife, if her registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in her husband's, shall be indorsed on the husband's certificate.

(3) The names and descriptions of females and minors, whose registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in that of the head of a family, shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

45. If any British subject fails to obtain registration under the provisions of this Order, he shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject, but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

46. (1) A person, not of Asiatic descent, arriving within the limits of this Order, and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if the Consular officer is satisfied, after such inquiry as he may deem fit, that he is entitled to the status of a British subject.

(2) A person of Asiatic descent arriving within the said limits, and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if he (*a*) produces a passport as a British subject from British India or a British possession; or (*b*) files an affidavit or sworn declaration showing that he was born within His Majesty's dominions or within the territory of any Prince or State in India under the suzerainty or in alliance with His

Majesty, or that he has been naturalized in the United Kingdom; and (c) in either case gives satisfactory evidence of his identity.

(3) A person born within the said limits, being the child of a person of Asiatic descent who arrived within the said limits, may be registered as a British subject if it is proved that the father (a) was registered as a British subject at the time of the child's birth; or (b) being entitled was prevented from being so registered by causes for which he was not responsible.

Any child of a person registered under the provisions of this Article shall not be entitled to be registered as a British subject by reason only that his father and grandfather were so registered.

(4) A woman, being the widow of a person of Asiatic descent, who was in his lifetime registered as a British subject, shall be registered as a British subject if her name appears on the last certificate given to her husband before his death, but not otherwise.

47. All registers kept under any Order repealed by this Order shall continue in force until superseded by registers kept under this Order.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

48. Subject to the control of the Secretary of State, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of any matter arising in the course of any civil or criminal case, including insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings.

49. (1) Subject to the control of the Secretary of State acting with the concurrence of the Treasury, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order.

(2) But a Court before which any matter is pending may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fees chargeable in respect of such matter.

(3) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council for the time being in force prescribing a table of fees to be taken by Consular officers; and where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

50. (1) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any law made applicable by this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by attachment and sale of the movable property of the person by whom they are payable, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

(2) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(3) All fees, penalties, fines, and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury may direct.

51. Whenever an Acting Consul-General or Acting Judicial Assistant has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consul-General otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as Consul-General or as Judicial Assistant has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

52. (1) If an officer of the Court, employed to execute a decree or order, loses, by neglect or omission the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

53. (1) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same enquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 50 rupees (22·99 dollars) for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) A clerk or officer punished under this Article, shall not, without the leave of the Court, be liable to a civil suit in respect of the same matter, and any such suit, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other British or British Indian law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

54. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person to contribute in such manner as the Court directs to the support of his wife, or to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being, in the opinion of the Court, under the age of sixteen years. Any such order may be made in a summary way as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 10 rupees (4 59 dollars) for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

55. The Consul General under this Order shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the following purposes (that is to say):—

(*a*) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order and to matters intended by this Order to be prescribed by Regulations.

(*b*) For securing the observance of any Treaty or arrangement, for the time being in force, relating to any place within the limits of this Order, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(*c*) For amending, modifying, or repealing with respect to places within the limits of this Order any Acts or enactments which are made applicable or have been brought into operation in those places by or under any of the provisions of Article 7 of this Order.

(*d*) For regulating or preventing the importation or exportation in British ships or by British subjects of arms or munitions of war, or any parts or ingredients thereof, and for giving effect to any Treaty relating to the importation or exportation of the same

(*e*) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity and value of articles exported from or imported into his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

(*f*) For the governance, visitation, care and superintendence of prisons.

56. (1) Any Regulations made under the preceding Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty or any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

(2) Any person committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, in addition to any forfeiture prescribed thereby, be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment, for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both.

(3) Any fine imposed for a breach of Regulations shall not exceed 1,500 rupees: provided that in the case of any breach of any native or local law relating to customs law, or under which the importation or exportation of any goods is prohibited or restricted, the fine may extend to a sum equivalent to treble the value of the goods in relation to which the breach is committed.

(4.) King's Regulations shall not take effect until they are allowed by a Secretary of State: provided that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before such allowance, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disallowed by the Secretary of State, and until notification of such disallowance is received and published by the Consul-General, and such disallowance shall be without prejudice to anything done or suffered under such Regulations in the meantime.

(5) All King's Regulations shall be published by the Consul-General in such manner and at such places as he may think proper.

(6) In this Article "breach of the Regulations" includes the breach of any native or local law or custom, the observance of which is required by any King's Regulations.

57. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of the Consul-General and Judicial Assistant and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules and Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

58. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Consul-General, or an officer subordinate to him, either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of any reasonable custom existing within the Persian coast and islands, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

59. Nothing in this Order shall—

(i) Affect any power or jurisdiction conferred by, or referred to in, the Act of the Governor General of India in Council, entitled the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (Act XXI of 1879), or in the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902; or

(ii) Affect any jurisdiction for the time being exercisable by the Consul-General under any Imperial Act other than the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890; or

(iii) Prevent any Consular officer of His Majesty within the Persian coast and islands from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any State in amity with His Majesty are for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

60. Criminal or civil proceedings pending at the commencement of this Order shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

61. The Consul-General may within the limits of this Order exercise any power conferred on any Justice of the Peace within His Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament for the time being in force regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

62. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Persian coast and islands for the purposes of this Order it shall be referred to the Consul General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and shall be taken judicial notice of by the High Court of Bombay, and by any Court established under this Order.

63. Not later than the thirty-first day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, the Consul-General shall send to the Governor General of India in Council, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a Report on the operation of this Order up to the thirty-first day of December in the previous year, or such other date as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, showing for the last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the list of registered British subjects and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

64.—(1.) A printed copy of this Order, and of all Rules of Procedure and other Rules for the time being in force under this Order, shall be kept open to inspection free of charge in the office of the Consul-General, and of each Court established under this Order.

(2.) Printed copies thereof shall be sold within the Persian coast and islands at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

65.—(1.) This order shall be published in the *Gazette of India* within such time after the passing thereof as the Secretary of State may prescribe, and shall come into force on such day (in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order), within six months after that publication, as the Governor General of India in Council may, by notification in the said "Gazette," appoint in this behalf.

(2.) But any appointment under this Order may be made at any time after its passing, and no proof shall, in any proceedings, be required of any of the matters prescribed by this Article.

66. As from the commencement of this Order the Orders in Council mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be repealed to the extent therein mentioned; but this repeal shall not—

(a) Affect the past operation of those Orders, or either of them, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered under any of those Orders, before the making of this Order;

(b) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding or action, criminal or civil, in respect of any offence committed against or forfeiture incurred or

liability accrued under or in consequence of any provision of any of thos Orders, or any Regulation confirmed by any such Order or made thereunder

(c) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in rela tion thereto.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Orders aforesaid, all Rules and Regulation approved or confirmed by or under any Order so repealed, shall continue and be as if thi Order had not been made, but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise deal with under this Order, as if they had been made under this Order.

(3.) Criminal or civil proceedings begun under any of the Orders repealed by thi Order, and pending at the time when this Order comes into operation, shall, from an after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order, as far as the nature and ci cumstances of each case admit.

67. This Order may be cited as "The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council 1907."

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, and the Right Honourabl John Morley, two of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, are to give the necessar directions herein as to them may respectively appertain

A. W. FitzRoy.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

INDIAN ACTS APPLIED.

Acts XXXV and XXXVI of 1858 relating respectively to lunatics and lunatic asylums.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)

"The Whipping Act, 1864" (Act VI of 1864).

The Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865).

The Indian Divorce Act (IV of 1869), except so much as relates to divorce and nullit of marriage.

"The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869" (Act XIV of 1869), except sections 6, 15, 23 32, 33 34, 38 to 43 (both inclusive), the last clause of section 19, and the last two clausc of section 22.

"The Indian Evidence Act, 1872" (Act I of 1872).

"The Indian Contract Act, 1872" (Act IX of 1872).

"The Indian Oaths Act, 1873" (Act X of 1873).

The Indian Majority Act (Act IX of 1875).

"The Indian Limitation Act, 1877" (Act XV of 1877).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), except chapter 33

The Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).

"The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887" (Act IX of 1887).

"The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890" (Act XI of 1890).

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), except chapter 33.

So much of "The Indian Post Office Act, 1898" (Act VI of 1898) as relates to offence against the Post Office

And the enactments relating to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being in forc in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Title of Order.	Extent of Repeal.
The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889 ...	The whole Order.
The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1895 ...	The whole Order.
The Persian (Regulations) Order in Council, 1901 ...	So far as it relates to the Persian Coast an Islands.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1907.

No. 3665-*E.O.*—Mr. Abdulla *ibn* Yusuf Ali, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 13th June 1907, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Howard, or until further orders.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 14th June, 1907.

No. 1238-*Accts.*—Captain A. W. Daldy, 121st Pioneers, Assistant Military Accour ant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, and Junior Examiner, Ordnance Facto Accounts in India, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, from or after 28th June 190;

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Indi

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th June, 1907.

No. 5001—37.—Mr. Hari Pada Bhaumik is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Depar ment as Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 19t February 1907, subject to the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 13th June, 1907.

No. 5147—129.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Tel graph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct th the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of th Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 298-Telegraphs, dated the 22n September 1904, namely :

In Rule 44 *for* " *i.e.*, four months," *substitute* " (Rule 135)."

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 13th June, 1907.

No. 4964—68.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Pos Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is please to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 136 of the rule published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance an Commerce Department, No. S. R. 1429-C., dated the 30th March 1899 :

136. Official correspondence transmitted by the foreign post, with th exception of correspondence exchanged with Ceylon, shall be subject to the same rates and be governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence. Service stamps may be used on official correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom or British possessions only. If service stamps are used for the prepayment of postage, they shall be supported by superscription and signature prescribed by clause (3) of rule 132 relating to inlan official postal articles.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th June 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 515.—Consequent on the augmentation of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, the following appointments are made:

Major R L Morris, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate;

Major J. H Peck, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate;

Lieutenant A. M. E. H. T. Walker, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate;

with effect from the 19th May 1907.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No 516—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff

To be Military Secretary.

Major V. R. Brooke, D.S O, 9th Lancers. Dated 1st June 1907.

To be Comptroller of His Excellency's Household.

Captain J Mackenzie, 35th Sikhs. Dated 15th March 1907.

To be Extra Aides-de-Camp

Captain the Hon'ble W G S. Cadogan, M V O., 10th Hussars. Dated 29th May 1907

Lieutenant H. F. Elgee, South Wales Borderers, officiating Aide de-Camp. Dated 1st June 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

No 517—The undermentioned Native Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as 3rd class Hospital Assistants.

Madras Establishment

1st April 1907.

No 1398, Krishna Iyer Subrahmanyan Iyer.

No. 1399, Puthussery Kunhi Raman.

No. 1400, Daniel P. Joseph.

No. 1401, Cornelius Sundararaj Gopal.

No 1402, C. Saiyid Yusuf.

No. 1403, Ignatius Daniel Joseph.

No. 1404, Arangil Chandu.

No. 1405, N. S. Daniel.

Bengal Establishment.

1st May 1907.

No. 1214, Rahím-bakhsh (E).

No. 1215, Bal-mukand (E).

No. 1216, Kanhaiya Lál Sukul (E).

No. 1217, Indar Singh (E).

No 1218, Barkat Ali (E).

No. 1219, Kundan Lál (E).

(E) Passed in English.

No. 1220, Shahádat Ali (E).
No. 1221, Atar Singh Ilmawadi (E).
No. 1222, Chuhar Khan (E).
No. 1223, Naurang Singh.
No. 1224, Muhammad Husain (E).
No. 1225, Mit Singh.
No. 1226, Narindar Singh (E).
No. 1227, Daya Rám (E).
No. 1228, Indar Singh (E).
No. 1229, Mangal Singh (E).
No. 1230, Pargane Singh (E).
No. 1231, Sant Singh (E).
No 1232, Gur-dayál Kashap (E).
No. 1233, Sapuran Singh (E).

(E) Passed in English.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No 518.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 15th July 1907.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that section 37, sub-section (1), of the Cantonment Code, 1899, shall be modified as follows :

After the words " fifty rupees " *insert* " or, if the Officer Commanding the Division, with the previous concurrence of the Accountant-General, so directs, a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees "

JUDICIAL.

No. 519.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, clause (1), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895, namely

In the list of " Persons to be both enrolled and attested " the following shall be added, namely

" Langris (cooks), Langri-bhistis (cooks water carriers) and Bhistis of the Royal Artillery, entertained after the first day of July nineteen hundred and seven."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 520.—The following extract is published for general information :

" London Gazette," dated the 21st May 1907, page 3531.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

WAR OFFICE ;

Whitehall, 21st May 1907.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates but without pay or allowances, *viz.* :

Lieutenant George Gould (late East Surrey Regiment), dated 8th August 1903.

Lieutenant Henry A. Hildebrand (late The Leicestershire Regiment), dated 29th April 1904.

Lieutenant Harry F. D. Stirling (late The Duke of Edinburgh's) (Wiltshire Regiment), dated 22nd January 1905.

Lieutenant Geoffrey M. Ayscough (late The Prince of Wales' Volunteers) (South Lancashire Regiment), dated 28th April 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Percy B. Jones (late The Prince of Wales' Own) (West Yorkshire Regiment), dated 28th April 1905.

Lieutenant William A. Hagger (late The Duke of Edinburgh's) (Wiltshire Regiment), dated 22nd July 1905.

Lieutenant Herbert W. Milne (late The Bedfordshire Regiment), dated 4th October 1905.

Lieutenant Henry S. Cardew (late The East Surrey Regiment), dated 10th January 1906.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 521.—Sub-Conductor Robert Meade Butler, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 522.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval:

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3rd June 1907.

Major Arthur Pressey, 10th Jats.

Captains to be Majors.

8th June 1907.

Frederick William Hughes Forteath, Supply and Transport Corps.

Frederic Thornton Trevor Moore, 4th Cavalry.

John Charles Digby Pinney, 38th Prince of Wales' Own Central India Horse.

Frederick Copeland, 69th Punjabis.

John Arthur Hannyngton, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Arthur Jeffreys Ralph, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

Richard Lloyd Carnegy, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

7th January 1907.

John Edward Gordon Carlisle, 114th Mahrattas.

18th April 1907.

John Creery Tate, 127th Prince of Wales' Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Arthur Marston Daniels, 127th Prince of Wales' Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Frank Stewart Greenhouse, 94th Russell's Infantry.

Henry Blackwell, 106th Hazara Pioneers.

Charles Herbert Stanley Deane, 44th Merwara Infantry.

Harold Wyn Goldfrap, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Charles Molyneux Sandys Manners, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Charles Hamilton Grant Hume Harvey-Kelly, 127th Infantry.

Charles Frederick Trench, 7th Hariana Lancers.

Lionel Edward Lang, 106th Hazara Pioneers.

Guy Stoddart, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No 523.—Sub-Conductor William Dunbar to be Conductor;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor William John Chambers to be absorbed;

vice Conductor Egbert Alexis Kierulf transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 10th April 1907.

No. 524.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Thomas Court, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor Thomas Clarke to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant George Lungley, to be Sub-Conductor;

vice Conductor George Bowler deceased;

with effect from the 12th April 1907.

No. 525.—Store-Sergeant Harry George Ford to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Thomas Tierney transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 526.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval:

Senior Assistant Surgeons and honorary Lieutenants Lawrence John O'Reilly and Harry Day, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons and to have the honorary rank of Captain, *seconded*;

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Joseph Brandon, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Captain;

First class Assistant Surgeon James Fraser to be Senior Assistant Surgeon and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant;

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain W. Eates superannuated;

with effect from the 20th January 1907.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 527.—No. 1336, 2nd class Hospital Assistant P. Damodaram Pillai, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 528.—Major Reginald Percy Congreve Schneider, 116th Mahrattas, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st August 1907.

No 529.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Charles Napier, Supply and Transport Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 8th May 1907.

SPECIAL.

No. 530.—With reference to paragraph 293 Army Regulations India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain F. C. Owens, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Burma,—8th June 1907.

Major W. F. C. Tayler, Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet,—14th June 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 531.—Major George Grant Gordon, honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Marindin resigned. Dated 19th March 1907.

Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles.

No. 532.—Leslie Pittendrigh Shires, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Commandant with the rank of Major, *vice* Gait transferred to the supernumerary list. Dated 20th April 1907.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 533.—Joseph Ralph Curnah, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wyatt promoted. Dated 15th May 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Robert William Hodges (Supernumerary List), resign his commission. Dated 20th May 1907.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 534.—Major Walter Thomas Grice to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, *vice* Bernard resigned. Dated 6th April 1907.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 535.—Captain Vincent Adair de la Nougerede (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission. Dated 15th May 1907.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 536.—Captain George William Murphy, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 7th June 1907.

Augustin Francis Filose, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 17th May 1907.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 537.—Andrew Bonner Simson, Esquire, to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st May 1907.

Loris Arthur Arnold, gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1907.

Eric Ernest Christie, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st April 1907.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.

No. 538.—Harry Rigg, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 3rd May 1907.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 539.—Lieutenant Stouro Eustache Anastasiadi to be Captain, *vice* Humphrey resigned. Dated 1st May 1907.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Hollington Sawyer to be Lieutenant, *vice* Anastasiadi promoted. Dated 1st May 1907.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 540.—Lieutenant Colonel Herman Bonham-Carter (Major, R.F.) honorary Colonel and Commandant, resigns his appointment as honorary Colonel. Dated 12th April 1907.

Major General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, K.C.B., to be honorary Colonel, *vice* Bonham-Carter resigned. Dated 12th April 1907.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 541.—Major Donald John Campbell Macnabb, Indian Army, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Townsend resigned. Dated 4th May 1907.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

No. 542.—Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Couper Gibb, Commandant, resigns his commission. Dated 11th May 1907.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 543.—Second-Lieutenant Roger Austin Stoddart resigns his commission. Dated 13th May 1907.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 544.—Captain Harry Percival Judge resigns his commission. Dated 24th April 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th June, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 8th and 14th June 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service.	Major David Macbeth Moir, M.D.	5th June 1907 .	Calcutta .	...	

Statement of deposits on account of Estates between the 8th and 14th June 1907.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
*Thomas Henry Stuart Riddell.	Lieutenant .	1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment attached to Supply and Transport Corps	5th January 1907.	Intestate .	Rs. A. P. 1 4 7	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator-General of Bombay.

*Next-of-kin—Father—Colonel William Riddell.
Address—C/o Messrs. Holt & Co., Whitehall, London, S. W.

A. H. BINGLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 14th June, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 44.—The terms of appointment to the Ordnance Department in India, of Captains N. S. H. Sitwell and G. S. Wilkes, R.A., are extended for five years, with effect from the 20th June 1907 and 30th June 1907, respectively.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 45.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Palin, Indian Army, Director of Army Clothing and Superintendent. Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, is granted one month's leave on private affairs, out of India, under the leave rules of 1886, in continuation of ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from 5th July 1907. Pension service—25th year, commenced 12th May 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No 46.—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 31st March 1907 :

No. 1348, Mareddi Joseph.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No 35.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant G. N. Forteath, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June, 1907.

No. 142.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned reconnaissance surveys being made by the agency of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company for the following lines of railway :

(1) Bhairab Bazaar to Tangi, direct.

(2) Bhairab Bazaar to Dacca *viâ* Demra, Panchdona, Nursinghdi and Raipura.

(3) Bhairab Bazaar to a point on the old Brahmaputra opposite Mymensingh, and on to that station *viâ* Kishoregunj.

2. The surveys will be known as the Bhairab Bazaar-Tangi, Bhairab Bazaar-Dacca, and Bhairab Bazaar-Mymensingh railway surveys, respectively.

The 12th June, 1907.

No. 144.—The following promotions among Executive and Assistant Engineers are ordered, with effect from the dates specified:

Name.	From	To	Date
			1907
Dawson, F. G. R.,	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *permanent*	January 28th
Walton, Captain C., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*	February 23rd
Smyth, Major W C, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade (supernumerary)	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, *permanent* (supernumerary).	March 14th
Pavry, F C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, *permanent*.	April 1st.
Lawton, H.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Izat, J.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Hopper, Captain H A L, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade (supernumerary).	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, *permanent* (supernumerary)	Ditto
Pavry, F. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade *temporary*	Ditto
Lawton, H	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, *temporary*	April 15th
Izat, J.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Bowen, Lieutenant J. A B P, R.E	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *permanent*	May 3rd

The 13th June, 1907

No. 145.—Mr. J A. Gregson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. F. T Millard on privilege leave.

The 14th June, 1907.

No. 146.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made for a metre gauge railway from Abbottabad to the Kashmir Frontier. The survey has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction and will be known as the Kashmir Railway survey, British section (Abbottabad-Kashmir Frontier).

No. 147.—Mr. G. W. N. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Katihar-Godagari Railway, is granted furlough on medical certificate for two months and twenty-nine days, under Article 311 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th February 1907.

No 148.—Mr. G. W. N. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Katihar-Godagari Railway, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th May 1907.

The 11th June, 1907.

No. 141.—The following is published for general information

No. 316 R. T., dated the 1st June 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum and amendments thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 80 A/6, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 163 B/2, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No R T 497/3, dated the 16th November 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 91, dated the 19th April 1907, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 281 C/2, dated the 8th April 1907.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 1705, dated the 9th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Southern Mahratta railway and the lines worked by it of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 80 A/6, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906; of the addendum to Rule 86 Chapter III, Part I of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 163 B/2, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906; and also of the amendments in rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 281 C/2, dated the 8th April 1907, and published under their notification No. 91, dated the 19th April 1907.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, with effect from the 1st July 1907, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railways, of the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, and of the amendments to rule 16, sub-rule (4), Chapter III, Part II, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Southern Mahratta railway and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory.

ORDER—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules including the addendum and amendments cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information.

The 12th June, 1907.

No. 143.—The following is published for general information:

No. 367 R. T., dated the 6th June 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 80 A/6, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 161 B/2, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated the 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{80 F.}{3}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letters from the Government of Bengal, Railway Department, Nos. 616-R. and 1019-R., dated, respectively, the 16th March and 16th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Manager and Engineer of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company has recommended the adoption on the Bengal Provincial railway of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89 A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I of the said General Rules, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{163 B.}{3}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, with effect from the 1st July 1907, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on the Bengal Provincial railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules including the addendum cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information.

R. C. F VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 13th June, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 8th June 1907, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I & G I. P.	51	47
		Dholera Port	B-G-J-P.	. .	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B & C I.	..	...
		Gogo Port	B-G-J-P.	..	...
		Ahmedabad District	B, B & C I & B-G-J P	26	21
		Panch Mahals District	„ „	3	1
		Kaira District	„ „		1
		Broach Port	„ „	.	...
		Broach District	„ „	1	1
		Mahikantha State	„ „		...
		Rewakantha State	„ „	.....	...
		Surat Town and Port	„ „		..
		Bulsar Port	„ „	1	2
		Surat District	„ „	3	3
		Palanpur State	„ „	..	...
		Jhara Port	. . . .	......	...
		Utan „	B, B & C I & B-G-J-P.		...
		Versava „	„ „	..	...
		Kelva „	B, B & C. I.	.....	...
		Trombay „	G. I P.	.. ..	...
		Tarapur „	B, B. & C I	.. ...	...
		Manori „	„ „	. ...	...
		Mahim „	„ „	. ..	...
		Darawi „	„ „	......	...
		Dhanu „	„ „	......	...
		Bhiwandi „	G I P.	. . ..	...
		Aghashi „	B, B & C I.	.	...
		Shirgaon „	„ „	.. ...	...
		Kurla „	. . . .	......	...
		Bassein „	B, B & C I.	.. . .	...
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.	.. ...	...
		Thana „	„	...	...
		Bandra „	B, B & C I.	1	...
		Umbergaon Port	„	......	...
		Kon „	. . . .	......	...
		Thana District	G. I P. & B, B & C I.	..	...
	Central.	Poona City	S. M & G. I. P.	...	..
		Poona District	„ „	......	...
		Satara „	S. M.	105	70
		East Khandesh District	G. I P.	1	2
		West Khandesh „	„	......	...
		Nasik District	„	......	...
		Sholapur Town	„	......	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	..	...
		Thal "		...	...
		Mora "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad "		...	...
		Nagothna "		...	..
		E-hoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B., B. & C. I.	..	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	2	3
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizadrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"	...	...
		Vengurla "	"	1	...
		Malwan "		...	.
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhol "		1	1
		Jaigad "		.	...
		Devgad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	3	3
		Belgaum "	"	67	43
		Dharwar "	"	29	28
		Karwar Port	"	.	..
		Kumta "	"	..	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	.
	Sind	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	15	16
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana "		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkur District	N. W.	5	3
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political Charges	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 0,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political Charges	Jukau Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.		
		Cambay State	"	...	
		Mandvi Port	Tuna Anjar		...
		Cutch State	" "	1	
		Savanur "	S. M.		...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.		
		Mongrol Port	P. G.-J. P.	13	9
		Porbandar Port	"		...
		Jamnagar "	"	1	1
		Mahuwa Port	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	...	...
		Vavania "	" (Morvi St.)		
		Verawal "	"	16	14
		Kathiawar Agency	P. B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G.-J. P.	22	22
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	[illegible]	6
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	1[illegible]0	131
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State	"		...
		Shrivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.		...
		Murud "	S. M.	...	
		[illegible] "			...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.		...
		Majagaon "		...	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.		...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.		...
		Janjira State	"		
		Vel[illegible] Port		...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	...	
		Dwarka Port	B.-G. J. P.	...	
		Bet Port	"		...
		Kodinar Port	"	27	19
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	29	21
		Satara "	S. M.	1	2
		Jath "	"		...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	7	3
		Aden		...	
			TOTAL	[illegible]18	473

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	..	Madras City	Madras S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur District	" S. M.	...	...
		Salem District	"	9	4
		Bellary Town	S M	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	"	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras.	...	...
		Kurnool District	S M. & Madras	...	...
		North Arcot District	S I & "	...	...
		Cuddalore "	Madras	...	...
		Mangalore "	"	3	2
		Tinnevelly District	S I	...	...
		Cuddapah "	Madras S M. & S. I.	...	...
		Madura "	S I.	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B -N & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	" "	...	...
		Ganjam District	B. N	...	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras	1 (a)	...
		Chingleput "	" "	...	...
		Godavari "	Madras	...	...
		Cannanore Port	"	...	...
		Tanjore District	S I.	...	...
		Trichinopoly "	"	...	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Bimlipatam Port	"	...	...
		Calingapatam "	"	...	...
		Coconada "	"	...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	13	6
BENGAL.	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	70 (b)	68 (b)
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S.	1	1
		Jessore District	B. C.	...	...
		Nadia "	E B S.	...	...
		Murshidabad District	" & E. I.	...	...
		Khulna District	"	...	...

(a) Imported. (b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B N.	.. ..	...
		Burdwan "	E I.	... .	.
		Howrah Town	E I & B. N.	3	2
		Howrah District	E I.	.	...
		Hooghly "	"		...
		Birbhum "	"	......	...
		Bankura "	B N.	... ..	...
	Patna	Champaran District	B. & N. W.	.. ...	..
		Chapra Town	"	......	...
		Saran District	"	103	115
		Gaya Town	E. I.	..	...
		Gaya District	"	10	8
		Muzaffarpur Town	B & N -W		...
		Muzaffarpur District	"	56	56
		Darbhanga Town	"	....	.
		Darbhanga District	"	16	14
		Shahabad "	E I	17	43
		Dinapore	"	.. .	...
		Patna City	"	6	6
		Patna District	"	24	21
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E I	.. ...	...
		Monghyr District	"	6	3
		Darjeeling "	D H.		...
		Bhagalpur Town	E I	. .	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N -W.	......	...
		Purnea "	"	. ..	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	.	. . .	...
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E I	14	9
		Gangpur State	B N.	.....	...
		Manbhum District	E I & B N		...
		Singhbhum District	B N.	. ...	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I	1	1
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	..	...
			TOTAL	3[illegible]7	340

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
		Meerut City	N. W.	74	74
		Meerut Cantonment	„	......	...
		Meerut District	„ O & R. & E. I.	671	6[illegible]6
		Muzaffarnagar City	„	. ..	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	„	502	502
		Aligarh City	E I & O & R.	......	.
		Koil „		....	...
	Meerut	Hathras City	B. B & C I & E I R.	4	4
		Aligarh District	E I & O & R	77	44
		Saharanpur City	O & R. & N W.	......	...
		Hardwar Union	„	.....	...
		Roorkee Town	„	..	...
		Saharanpur District	„ & N W.	156	71
		Bulandshahr „	E I	163	153
		Dehra Dun „	O & R.	......	..
		Etawah City	E I.	..	...
		Etawah District	„	40	40
		Fatehgarh	B B & C I	.....	...
		Farrukhabad Town	„ „ & E I.	.	
		Farrukhabad District	„ „ „	29	25
United Provinces.	Agra	Mainpuri District	E I	40	33
		Agra City	B, B & C. I, G I P, & E I	4	4
		Agra District	„ „ „ „	5	8
		Etah	„	14	24
		Muttra City	„ & G I P	18	18
		Muttra District	„ „	194	194
		Bareilly City	R & K. & O & R.	14	12
		Bareilly District	„ „	32	27
		Shahjahanpur City	„ „	6	5
		Shahjahanpur District	„ „	13	9
	Rohilkhand.	Budaun District	O & R & B., B. & C I.	169	155
		Bijnor Town	„	......	...
		Bijnor District	„	313	313
		Moradabad City	„ & R. K.	.. ...	...
		Moradabad District	„ „	168	160
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	8	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad.	Allahabad City	E. I. & O & R.	19	19
		Allahabad District	" "	2	2
		Cawnpur City	" " B. B & C I. & G I. P. (I M Soc.)	10	8
		Cawnpur District	" " "	24	22
		Fatehpur "	E I.	7	9
		Banda "	G I. P. (I M. Soc.) & E I.	...	...
		Jhansi City	" (")	.....	...
		Jhansi District	" (")	......	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	. ....	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	......	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N W. & O & R	..	...
		Benares City	" " "	.. ...	...
		Benares District	" " " & E I	2	2
		Ballia "	"	26	24
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B & N. W.	5	5
		Ghazipur "	E I & B & N W.	31	34
		Mirzapur City	"	...	.
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	.. ...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	E. I.	. ....	...
		Azamgarh District	"	35	36
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	7	7
		Gorakhpur District	"	8	9
		Basti District	"	1	1
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O. & R.	... .	...
		Garhwal "	"	......	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R., & B & N. W.	83	86
		Lucknow City	" " & R K.	2	3
		Lucknow District	" "	4	1
		Hardoi "	"	19	18
		Rae Bareli "	"	65	67
		Sitapur "	R. K.	31	27
		Kheri "	"	8	8

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B & N W.	1	1
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Gonda "	"	1	1
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Partabgarh "	O & R.	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Sultanpur "	"	23	18
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Ajodhia	" & B & N W.	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	"	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	"	9	12
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bara Banki Town	B. & N W & O & R.	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bara Banki District	" "	64	58
			TOTAL	3,19[illegible]	3,016
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B, B & C I.	298	280
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Hissar "	" & N W.	84	82
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Karnal "	E I	684	683
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Simla "	K. S.	.....	...
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Delhi City	E I, N W, O. & R, G I P & B B & C I.	5	2
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Delhi District	E I, N-W., O & R & G I P & B, B & C I.	293	273
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Ambala "	N. W & E I.	405	394
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Ludhiana "	"	24	24
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Rohtak "	"	671	611
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	40	30
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur District	"	884	700
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur "	"	190	180
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Ferozepur "	"	1,027	881
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Kangra "	"	......	...
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	53	53
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Amritsar District	"	1,022	1,022
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Gurdaspur "	"	584	573
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Lahore City	"	20	14
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Lahore District	"	2,581	2,059
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Gujranwala District	"	2,320	2,320
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Montgomery City	"	......	...
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Montgomery District	"	452	304
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Sialkot "	"	1,825	1,824

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawal-pindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	1,175	1 156
		Gujrat "	"	3,261	3,231
		Shahpur "	"	475	439
		Jhelum "	"	1,005	644
		Attock "	"	607	607
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	14	14
		Lyallpur "	"	88	82
		Jhang "	"	105	93
		Muzaffargarh "	"	...	
		Multan "	"	...	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N W Ry)	1	1
		Patiala State	N W, E I, B, B & C. I & J B	1,220	1,220
		Kapurthala State	N W.	48	66
		Maler Kotla "	"		...
		Nalagarh "	"	.	...
		Jind "	"	163	119
		Kalsia State "	"	..	
		Faridkot "	"	.	...
		Dujana "		1 (a)	3 (a)
		Nabha "	N. W.	31	22
			TOTAL	21,606	20,012
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	71	58
		Hanthawaddy District	"	2	2
		Pegu "	"	2	3
		Tharrawaddy "	"	.	...
		Prome "	"	...	..
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	"	......	...
		Bassein "	"	17	17
		Henzada "	"	9	8
		Pyapon "	"		...
		Myaungmya "	"	.....	...

(a) Figures for the week ending 1st June 1907.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Tenasserim	Toungoo District . . .	Burma	......	...
		Moulmein Town . . .	"	21	19
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	...	...
		Tavoy District . . .	"	...	...
		Thaton District . . .	"	......	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District . .	"	....	...
		Minbu "	"	......	...
		Magwe "	"	....	...
		Thayetmyo "	"	......	...
	Mandalay	Myitkyina District . .	" . . .	......	...
		Bhamo "	"	.....	...
		Mandalay Town .	" . . .		.
		Mandalay District .	"	..	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District . . .	"	....	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"	...	...
		Sagaing "	"		...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District .	"	. .	...
		Yamethin	. . .	..	..
		Kyaukse "	" . .	.. .	...
		Meiktila " . .	" .	.	..
			TOTAL .	123	106
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E B S . . .	.	...
		Malda "	" . .		...
	Assam Valley Districts	Goalpara "	. . .	...	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	E B S	..	...
		Dacca District	"		...
		Faridpur District	"	.	..
			TOTAL .	. .	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR)	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B N & G I P	...	...
		Nagpur District	„		...
		Wardha Town	G I P		...
		Wardha District	„	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B N.		...
		Kamptee Town	„	...	...
		Chanda „	G I P.	...	...
		Chanda District	„	...	...
		Bhandara Town	B N.	...	...
		Bhandara District	„		
		Balaghat Town	„	...	...
		Balaghat District	„	2	...
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E I & G I. P		
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	„ „	...	
		Jubbulpore District	„ „	5	2
		Damoh Town	G I P (I M Sec)	...	...
		Damoh District	„ („)		...
		Saugor Cantonment	„ („)	...	...
		Saugor Town	„ („		...
		Saugor District	„ („)		
		Chhindwara Town	„ („)	...	...
		Seoni Town	B N	...	...
		Seoni District	„	10	5
		Mandla „	„		1
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B, B & C I & G I P		...
		Burhanpur „	G I P		
		Nimar District	G I P & B, B & C I	...	...
		Pachmarhi	„	...	...
		Hoshangabad Town	„		...
		Hoshangabad District	„		...
		Narsinghpur Town	„		
		Narsinghpur District	„		...
		Betul „	„		...
		Chhindwara Town	„		...
		Chhindwara District	B N.	5	5
	Chhattisgarh	Drug Town	B N.	...	...
		Bilaspur „	„	...	...
		Bilaspur District	„	...	...
		Raipur Town	„	...	...
		Raipur District	„	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES INCLUDING BERAR.	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	......	...
		Akola District	"	2	1
		Buldana Town	"	......	...
		Buldana District	"	4	2
		Yeotmal Town	"	......	...
		Yeotmal District	"	......	...
		Ellichpur City	"	......	...
		Amraoti Town	"	......	...
		Amraoti District	"	6	4
			TOTAL	34	20
MYSORE STATE		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	4	3
		Bangalore City	" "	5	6
		Bangalore District	" "	54	36
		Mysore City	"	1	1
		Mysore District	"	23	13
		Kolar "	Madras	......	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	5	6
		Tumkur District	S. M.	......	...
		Shimoga "	"	4	4
		Chitaldrug "	"	......	...
		Kadur "	"	5	4
		Hassan "	"	......	...
			TOTAL	101	73
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	......	...
		Parbhani "	N. G. S.	......	...
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	......	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	......	...
			TOTAL	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA.		Indore City	B, B. & C I.	... ...	...
		Indore State	" & G. I P.	..	1 (a)
		Indore Residency	"		...
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P	... ...	...
		Gwalior "	G I. P.	... .	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B, B. & C I. & G. I P.	..	...
		Dhar State	G I P (I. M. Sec) & Gwalior	...	...
		Pathari "	" (")	...	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	...	...
		Sundersi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		...	...
		Nagode State		...	.
		Bhopal City	G I. P.	.	...
		Bhopal State	"	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Sagore (Gwalior)	"	..	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		......	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G. I P.		...
		Maksudangarh State	G I P (I M. Sec)	..	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B & C I (Rajputana-Malwa)	. ...	...
		Nimach "	"	. ...	...
		Rutlam City	"	. ..	...
		Rutlam State	"		.
		Dewas Town	"	...	...
		Dewas State	G I P.	......	...
		Narsingarh State	"	.....	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		.	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G I P	...	...
		Bhagelkhand Agency States	"	2 (a)	2 (a)
		Rewa Town	G. I P.	......	...
		Rewa State	"	... ..	...
		Sehore State	"	......	...
		Datia City	"	. ...	...
		Datia State	"	......	...
		Sailana Town	B, B. & C. I.	.. .	...
		Sailana State	"	... ...	...
		Sitamau State	"		
		Piploda District	"	. .	...
		Bagli State	"	. ..	
		Jhabua "	"		..
		Jaora Town	"	.. .	...
		Jaora State	"	.	...
		Agar Military Station	G I. P.		...
		Manpur	B, B & C I	. ...	...
		Rajgarh State	G I P.	... ..	...
		Kurwai "	"	...	...
		Barwani "	" & B, B. & C. I	......	...
		Lashkar City	"	......	..
			TOTAL	3	4

(a) Figures for the week ending the 1st June 1907.

D

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA	...	Bharatpur State	B., B & C. I.	75 (a)	62 (a)
		Ajmer City	"	... ...	...
		Ajmer District	"	... ...	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	...	...
		Abu Road	"	... ...	...
		Mewar State	"	6 (a)	4 (a)
		Partabgarh State	"	.	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	... ...	..
		Tonk State	"	4	2
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J B.	1	1
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	... ...	...
		Jaipur State	"	25	24
		Kishengarh Town	"	. .	...
		Bikanor State	J B.	... ..	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P & B., B & C. I.	... .	...
		Kotah "	B., B & C. I.	... ...	...
		Sirohi "	"	. ...	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	. ..	...
		Dholpur State	"	...	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C I.	......	.
		Alwar State	"	28 (a)	24 (a)
		Beawar	"	....	...
		Karauli State	"	..... .	..
		Banswara Town	"	. ...	...
		Banswara State	"	.. ...	...
			TOTAL	139	117
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	26	10
		Kathua District	"	......	...
			TOTAL	26	10
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	......	...
		Hazara District	"	......	...
		Bannu "	. . .	......	...
		Kohat Cantonment	. . .	......	...
		Kohat Town	N. W.	......	...
		Kohat District	"	......	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	. . .	......	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	"	27	18
		Peshawar Town	N. W.	31	29
		Peshawar Cantonment	. . .	9	8
		Peshawar District	"	109	74
		Khyber Agency	. . .	3	2
		Nowshera Cantonment	. . .	......	...
			TOTAL	179	131

(a) Figures for the week ending the 31st May 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	..	Sonmiani	N. W.		
		Hirok	"	1 (a)	.
		Sibi	" . .		
		Fort Sandeman . . .	. . . .		.
		Las Bela State	N. W.		.
			TOTAL .	1	
		Bahrein Island (in the Persian Gulf).	. . . . . .	750 (b)	750 (b)
			TOTAL	750	750
			GRAND TOTAL .	27,148	25,064

(a) Imported. (b) Figures for the two weeks ending 7th June 1907.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 13th June 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The storm which was shown lying close to Kurrachee on the morning of the 6th passed inland during the day and advanced northwards into the Kashmir Himalayas where it finally disappeared on the 9th. It gave rain in Baluchistan, Upper Sind and the southwest Punjab on the 7th and, in conjunction with another disturbance which apparently passed into northwest India from the west, gave widespread and moderately heavy rainfall in the west and central Punjab, the Frontier Province and Kashmir on the 8th. Precipitation continued next day in Kashmir and the adjoining districts but the remainder of the week was practically rainless in northwest India. Advances of monsoon winds took place during the week in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, in both of which areas they were associated with low pressure conditions which however up to the end of the week had failed to develop into a storm Rainfall was of daily occurrence on the west coast of the Peninsula, in Burma and northeast India and a few falls were reported from the interior of south India, the Deccan, the Circars coast and the Central Provinces.

The precipitation given by the two disturbances in northwest India caused abnormally low temperatures in the regions where it occurred, especially in the extreme north where maximum temperatures were from 20° to 30° below normal at many stations.

Burma.—Rain fell on every day of the week, but was only local in character on the 10th and 11th. Skies were more or less thickly clouded Temperature was much lower than usual in upper Burma from the 6th to the 10th but otherwise it was approximately normal.

Northeast India and Orissa.—Rain was reported during the week from all parts of the division except Bihar and was of daily occurrence in Assam Skies were almost clear in the western districts on the 6th and 7th but on the remaining days they were moderately to thickly clouded everywhere. Temperature was generally in excess in Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts and below normal in the northeastern districts.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Weather was dry except on the 12th and 13th when light to moderate rain fell in the south and east of the Central Provinces Skies were almost clear from the 6th to the 9th but on the remaining days of the week they were lightly to moderately clouded over the greater part of the division. Temperature was normal or in excess.

Northwest India—Rain fell in Baluchistan, upper Sind and the southwest Punjab on the 7th, in Kashmir, the Frontier Province and the west and central Punjab on the 8th and a few falls were reported from the extreme north on the 9th and 12th. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded over the greater part of the division. Unusually cool weather prevailed, especially in upper Sind, the west Punjab, the Frontier Province and Kashmir, where remarkably low maximum temperatures were recorded.

The Peninsula—Rain was most general on the west coast, but was only light to moderately heavy in amount, and a few falls occurred in the interior of south India, the Deccan and on the north Madras coast. Skies were more or less thickly clouded and temperature was normal except in the Deccan and the adjacent districts of the east coast where it was in excess: rainfall however caused a rapid fall of temperature in the latter area on the 11th and 12th

The rainfall of the period from the 3rd May to the 13th June is in excess on the Burma coast, in the North West Dry Area, Baluchistan and the subdivision of Ahmedabad,

practically normal in the remainder of Burma and in the subdivisions of Narayanganj, Sibsagar, Simla, Waltair, Madura and Calicut, and is in more or less defect elsewhere.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day.

June 7th. Tavoy 4·61", Yamethin 2·20", Sibsagar 3·50", Silchar 3·36", Cherra Poonjee 3·00", Jacobabad 1·74", Quetta 0·72" and Mangalore 3·96".

" 8th. Cherra Poonjee 5·42", Silchar 3·40", Narayanganj 2·12", Rawalpindi 1·84", Murree 3·39", Srinagar 2·59", Gulmarg 2·58", Montgomery 1·33", Multan 1·25", Madura 1·76", Calicut 5·15", Cochin 3·40" and Trivandrum 2·45".

" 9th. Yamethin 1·20", Mandalay 1·05", Silchar 5·67", Murree 2·64" and Bellary 1·02".

" 10th. Tavoy 3·08", Cherra Poonjee 6·03", Cuttack 1·70", Cocanada 2·97", Masulipatam 1 82", Calicut 2·96" and Hanumkonda 1 12".

" 11th. Calcutta 1·96" and Mangalore 4·32".

" 12th. Toungoo 2 47", Poona 0·99", Karwar 2·40" and Calicut 3·62".

" 13th. Mandalay 1·07", Silchar 2·52", Shillong 2·10", Darjeeling 2·54", Jalpaiguri 2·10", Bellary 1·54", Karwar 4·50" and Mormugão 2·56".

Rainfall division with representative station.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	Rainfall data for week ending on 13th June 1907.			Rainfall data from 3rd May 1907 to 13th June 1907.			Seasonal percentage departure from normal.	
		Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
1. (a) Bay Islands .	Port Blair .	1·50	4·45	—2·95	28·14	25·42	+2·72	+ 11	+ 27
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).	...	3·13	6·56	—3·43	33·10	25·83	+7·27	+ 28	+ 56
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	...	2·97	2·57	+0·40	10·02	11·06	—1·04	— 9	— 17
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	...	2·90	1·47	+1·43	8·01	8·17	—0·16	— 2	— 24
4. Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj	4·89	3·72	+1·17	18·09	18·07	+0·02	0	— 8
	Calcutta .	1·02	2·08	—1·06	7·86	10·01	—2·15	— 21	— 14
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	5·79	5·43	+0·36	25·54	26·97	—1·43	— 5	— 8
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East.	Dinajpur .	2·29	3·20	—0·91	9·15	13·42	—4·27	— 32	— 33
	Darbhanga .	0	1·30	—1·30	0·90	4·22	—3·32	— 79	— 69
	Bahraich .	0	1·16	—1·16	0·67	2·87	—2·20	— 77	— 61
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan .	0·32	1·70	—1·38	5·95	8·82	—2·87	— 33	— 21
	Patna .	0	0·83	—0·83	0·87	2·41	—1·54	— 64	— 45
8 Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West.	Simla .	2·51	0·76	+1·75	3·90	3·97	—0·07	— 2	— 57
	Ludhiana .	0·73	0·68	+0·05	1·44	1·98	—0·54	— 27	— 45
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore .	0	0·59	—0·59	0·21	1·37	—1·16	— 85	— 73
	Lahore .	0·31	0·35	—0·04	0·38	1·25	—0·87	— 70	— 92
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner).	...	0·54	0·14	+0·40	1·07	0·68	+0·39	+ 57	— 2
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·30	0	+0·36	0·36	0·24	+0·12	+ 50	—100
12. East Coast, North .	Waltair .	1·60	1·18	+0·42	2·89	3·44	—0·55	— 16	— 43
	Cuttack .	0·91	1·86	—0·95	3·47	7·77	—4·30	— 55	— 57
13. East Satpuras .	Ranchi .	0·28	1·76	—1·48	1·34	4·80	—3·46	— 72	— 05
	Raipur .	0·27	1·52	—1·25	0·39	2·89	—2·50	— 87	— 91
	Jubbulpore .	0·29	1·42	—1·13	0·76	2·49	—1·73	— 69	— 58
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi .	0·02	0·89	—0·87	0·17	1·53	—1·36	— 89	— 77
	Jaipur .	0	0·35	—0·35	0·76	1·05	—0·29	— 28	+ 9
	Indore .	0	1·03	—1·03	0·48	1·95	—1·47	— 75	— 48
15. West Coast . .	Calicut .	9·24	6·77	+2·47	15·61	19·34	—3·73	— 19	— 49
	Bombay .	3·95	7·55	—3·60	4·67	13·32	—8·65	— 65	— 88
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad	0·13	1·19	—1·06	1·96	1·50	+0·46	+ 31	+490
	Rajkot .	0·01	0·51	—0·50	0·39	0·71	—0·32	— 45	+ 90
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	0·72	1·47	—0·75	0·81	2·66	—1·85	— 70	— 92
18. Deccan . . .	Bellary .	1·03	0·70	+0·33	1·51	2·75	—1·24	— 45	— 77
	Bijapur .	0·48	1·57	—1·09	0·85	4·05	—3·20	— 79	— 85
	Hyderabad .	0·44	0·66	—0·22	0·72	1·72	—1·00	— 58	— 74
19. South India . .	Mysore .	0·59	1·01	—0·42	3·57	5·62	—2·05	— 36	— 35
	Madura .	0·51	0·39	+0·12	3·63	3·47	+0·16	+ 5	+ 1
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·17	0·30	—0·13	0·98	1·55	—0·57	— 37	—35

GEORGE C. SIMPSON,
for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 13th June 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th June 1907.

Burma.—The rainfall was general; it was heavy in Tavoy, and moderate in most other districts. Reaping of dry weather paddy is completed in Bhamo. Sowing of hill side paddy has commenced in Bhamo and the Southern Shan States, and is completed in Katha and the Chin Hills. Ploughing for wet weather paddy has commenced in Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, Prome and Lower Chindwin, and is progressing in several districts of Lower and Upper Burma. Sowing of wet weather paddy has commenced in Bassein. Ploughing for and sowing of miscellaneous crops have commenced in Thayetmyo, ploughing for gram and maize has commenced in Pakokku; sowing of cotton and early sesamum is in progress. Standing crops in Upper Burma are generally in good condition, but heavy rain in the Pyawbwe township of Yamethin did some damage. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Tharrawaddy, and slightly in Prome and Mandalay, it has fallen slightly in Henzada.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is cloudy and rainy. Heavy rains have fallen in the Surma Valley, the Jaintia Parganas in Sylhet and low lying areas in Cachar have been flooded; slight to moderate rain has fallen elsewhere except in Malda where rain is wanted for the standing crops. The prospects of the standing crops are generally good except in the Surma Valley where floods have caused great damage. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress, prospects are good in Nowgong, poor in Cachar and Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Preparation of land for winter rice and planting of sugarcane are going on. Sowing of rice and weeding of jute are in progress. Potatoes are being gathered in the Khasi Hills, and prospects are very good. Prices of common rice; Chittagong and Kohima 9, Manipur 8½; Faridpur 8, Dacca 7¼, Comilla 7⅜, Barisal, Rangamati, Jalpaiguri, Dhubri, Gauhati and Tezpur 7½; Dinajpur, Malda and Dibrugarh 7¼, Mymensingh 7⅛, Sylhet, Nowgong and Sibsagar 7, Rampur Boalia 6¾, Noakhali and Rangpur 6½, Bogra 6⅝, Silchar 6 to 6½, Aijal 6; and Shillong 5¼ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in eight; fallen in three; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Bengal.—There was moderate rain in Murshidabad, Jessore, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar, light rain in Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Khulna, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Angul and Sambalpur; and practically no rain in Behar. Preparation of land for the next season's crops has not yet been completed. Sowing of jute is reported to be finished in Purnea, and is still going on in other jute growing districts. Rain is wanted in most districts of the Burdwan Division and also in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas and Balasore. In Darbhanga the number of persons on gratuitous relief is 11,403, on test works 2,706, and on famine relief works 21,720. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in parts of Nadia and Manbhum. The water supply is sufficient everywhere, except in Jheria in the district of Manbhum. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, fallen in three; and has remained stationary in the remaining twenty-two districts.

United Provinces.—Slight rain has fallen in six districts. Fields are being prepared for autumn crops, and sowings are in progress in the hill districts, and elsewhere in irrigated tracts. Extra crops and sugarcane are being weeded and irrigated and are in good condition. Fodder is still scarce in Azamgarh, and dear in Hardoi, Sitapur, Kheri and Bara Banki. Markets are well stocked. Prices are rising.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts except Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi and Rawalpindi. Prices of food-grains are generally rising in Hissar, Rohtak, Jullundur, Lahore, Sialkot and Multan; the price of wheat is falling in Rawalpindi. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops, and sowings of cotton, sugarcane and other autumn crops continue. Cutting of extra spring crops is in progress in Gurgaon and Delhi, cotton, sugarcane and extra spring crops are being weeded in Jullundur and Sialkot. The outturn of spring crops is average to poor. The condition and prospects of extra spring crops are good to average. Locusts damaged the extra spring crops in Shahpur; cotton and sugarcane in Lyallpur and indigo and the great millet crops in Multan; they also appeared in Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Rawalpindi, but did no damage. Some damage has also been done to wheat by rain in Ferozepore, Lyallpur and Multan; to wheat ricks and extra spring crops by flood in the Jhelum river in Shahpur; extra spring crops have been destroyed by hoppers in parts of Mianwali and by hailstorm in two villages of Lyallpur. The condition of cattle is generally good.

Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianwali; green fodder is not available in Ferozepore. The water-supply is insufficient in parts of Ambala.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain averaging from 18 cents in Peshawar to 2 inches and 58 cents in Bannu fell all over the Province, and was beneficial to the standing late spring crops. Harvesting of spring crops is still carried on; the outturn of crops is reported from average to good. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings in Bannu; in Dera Ismail Khan autumn sowings have commenced. Young locusts appeared in large swarms in Peshawar and damaged gardens and extra spring crops in some villages, steps are being taken for their destruction. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient; the Kot Hafiz distributary of the Paharpur canal in Dera Ismail Khan was started during the week. Cattle are generally in good condition except in the Marwat tehsil in the Bannu district. Prices are fluctuating. Prices.—wheat 17½ to 22½, gram 15⅝ to 21, maize 24 to 32½; and *bajra* 20 to 22 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 9 to 25 and maize 11 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient except at Ramban. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are in progress. Locusts have appeared in Riasi, Jasmergarh, Udhampur, Mirpur, Kothua, Dasohli, Kotli, Jammu and Samba tehsils and damaged the cotton and melon crops in Kotli and Mirpur.

Kashmir.—The weather is rainy. Prices are almost stationary. The standing crops are in good condition

Rajputana.—Showers fell in many places; the maximum fall was 46 cents in Jaipur. Harvesting operations are nearly over. Land is being prepared for autumn crops. Slight damage by locusts is reported from one tehsil of Bharatpur. Cattle are in good condition, except in some places in Mewar, Jhalawar and Merwara. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are rising in Sirohi, Mewar, Tonk, Shahpura, Kotah, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara, and are nearly steady elsewhere.

Central India.—Light showers fell in parts of Gwalior, Malwa and the Bhopawar Agencies. Threshing is completed except in Bhopawar. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. Crops have been damaged by hail and rust in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Indore, Malwa and the Bhopawar Agencies. Prices are high in Baghelkhand; are rising in Bhopal and part of Malwa; are falling in Dhar; and are stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather is very hot and cloudy with occasional high winds. Light local showers not exceeding 25 cents were received in five districts. Preparation of land for the next autumn crops is in rapid progress everywhere, and sowing of rice has been started in parts of Drug and Raipur. Water is scarce in parts of Sohagpur (Hoshangabad) but suffices elsewhere. Fodder continues scarce in the Yeotmal and the Darwha taluqs of the Yeotmal district, and is exceptionally dear in Akola, and dear in Hoshangabad, Wardha and Nagpur. The prices of staple food-grains are stationary in the districts and fluctuate slightly, elsewhere exhibiting a tendency to rise. Prices are still equal to or above the scarcity level in Mandla, Seoni, Nimar, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur and Amraoti.

Native States.—Chhuikhadan, Rajnandgaon, Raigarh and Sarangarh received light showers during the week. Preparation of land for sowing of autumn crops is in full swing. Fodder and water are scarce in Kawardha, elsewhere they are adequate. Wheat and rice in Bastar, and wheat in Sarangarh became dearer by 2 seers per rupee.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kanara, Dharwar and Mahi Kantha; moderate in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Surat, West Khandesh and Nasik; and slight in parts of Sukkur, Thar and Parker, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Sawantwadi. Preparation of lands for autumn cultivation is in progress. Sowing of autumn crops continues in parts of Sind, the Konkan and the Karnatak. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient, except in parts of Kanara, the Deccan, Bijapur, Palanpur and Cutch. Water for irrigation purposes is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Baroda. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Karnatak 20 to 43 per cent; in the Deccan 22 to 31 per cent; and elsewhere 3 to 45 per cent less than normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During the week ending 1st June 1907 25 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall:—25 cents. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Prices:—wheat 7⅛; coarse rice 7¼; and *juar* 14¾ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Rain good throughout the State. Prices of food-grains are generally steady. The standing crops are in good condition, but more rain is needed in parts of Hassan. Prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 73 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—Rainfall good in Malabar, South Canara, Nilgiris, Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary and North Arcot; no rain in the Vizagapatam littoral, Kistna, Nellore and Madras; and light to fair rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and South Canara. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, manuring and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some require more rain in parts of Vizagapatam and Madura. Harvests continue generally with outturn bad to normal and bumper. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in thirteen districts; has fallen in five; and has slightly risen in five. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly risen in eight. *Cholum* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in four; and has slightly risen in six. *Cumbu* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in three, and has slightly risen in five.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

Name of province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	21,763	12,037	33,800	24,432	11,403	35,835	+2,035
Total British Provinces . .	21,763	12,037	33,800	24,432	11,403	35,835	+2,035

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Memorandum on the abnormal features of recent weather, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1907.

Attention was drawn in the June forecast of last year to the influence upon the monsoon in India of various abnormal features during the months preceding its arrival, and tables were given which established conclusively the prejudicial effect of late snowfall in the mountain areas to the north and west of India; of heavy rain at Zanzibar and Seychelles, especially when occurring in May; of high pressure at Mauritius; and of low pressure in South America, as represented by Santiago and Cordoba. It was established that there was a close connection between late snowfall and excessive rainfall in the subequatorial regions, these two factors showing a strong tendency to be prominent in the same years; but in the case of the two pressure factors little was done to determine the extent to which they were dependent upon one another or upon the two factors first mentioned.

2. Further examination of past records has confirmed the impression that variations in monsoon rainfall were connected with widespread and longlasting changes in the pressure distribution over large portions of the earth's surface. Abundant rains in India are on the average associated with low pressure in the same years in Australia, the Indian Ocean, east Africa and India, and with high pressure in the central North Atlantic (as represented by the Azores), the southern half of South America, and the central Pacific (as represented by Honolulu). When the Indian monsoon data are compared with the pressure data of the succeeding months it is seen that the association of good rains with low pressure in India persists quite strongly through the first half of the year following: and, as was pointed out last June, the high pressure at Cordoba and Santiago also persists into the succeeding year.*

When however the rainfall of one year is compared with the India pressure of previous months it appears that a good monsoon is on the average associated with high pressure during the eighteen months terminating at the beginning of the year in question; and the connection is so close that, as given by the records of thirty years, one half of the variations of the monsoon rainfall are given by the pressure departure of the year terminating six months before the arrival of the monsoon in question. With pressure in the previous year in other parts of the world the connection though appreciable is not so close: thus only one-ninth of the monsoon variations are determined by the pressure departures at Cordoba and Santiago.

3. When the effect of a number of factors is considered it is obvious that the question of their independence of one another is vital: if one among them is completely determined by the rest nothing can be gained by taking it into account. In general however the amount of independence is partial and statistical methods must be employed for determining the various relationships and allowing for them in drawing conclusions.†

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* It might appear that in this section excessive reliance was placed upon the indications afforded by single stations of the pressure conditions of the area represented by them. Experience shows however that these conditions when averaged over fairly long periods are extremely uniform; thus the curve of annual pressure of India given by taking the average of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras is practically undistinguishable from that given by using the data of 170 stations.

† For an account of these reference may be made to:

G. U. YULE.—On the Theory of Correlation. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, LX, pages 1—44, December 1897.

K. PEARSON AND L. N. G. FILON.—Mathematical contributions to the Theory of Evolution. IV. On the Probable Errors of Frequency Constants and on the Influence of Random Selection on Variation and Correlation. Phil. Transactions of the Royal Society, London, CXCI, A, pages 229—311. 1898.

A full bibliography of the subject will be found in:

C. B. DAVENPORT. Statistical methods, with special reference to Biological Variation. New York; John Wiley & Sons, London; Chapman and Hall, 1904.

In the present case an attempt has been made to obtain some insight into the interdependence of the main factors of the problem by considering six elements.

(i) Pressure in May in the Indian Ocean as represented by Mauritius.

(ii) Pressure in the portion of South America represented by Santiago and Cordoba during the period April and May.

(iii) Rainfall in May in the subequatorial region as represented by Zanzibar and Seychelles.

(iv) The area covered by snow in the mountain regions to the north and north-west of India in May.

(v) The pressure distribution of the previous calendar year as indicated by the departure from normal of pressure in India.

(vi) The amount of monsoon rainfall in India in the previous year.

The direct influence of the first five factors on monsoon rainfall is fairly close; the last is included because of its near relationship with the fifth factor.

4. In order to express the extent of interdependence of two quantities the phrase 'correlation coefficient' is used; it may be defined as the proportion of the variations of either quantity which are determined by those of the other.* Thus if the factors are independent the coefficient is zero, if they always move by exactly proportionate amounts either increasing or decreasing together it is +1, and if by proportionate amounts in opposite directions it is —1. If one-half of the variations of one quantity are governed by those of another and the other half by accidental circumstances the coefficient is ½. In the case of the six factors enumerated in the previous paragraph some idea of their influence upon Indian rainfall and upon each other may be gathered from the following table in which the correlation coefficient between two quantities is to be found at the intersection of the row and column corresponding to the quantities:

—	Monsoon rainfall.	Mauritius pressure, May.	South America pressure, April, May	Subequatorial rainfall, May	Snowfall, May.	India pressure, previous year	Monsoon rainfall, previous year
Monsoon rainfall ..	+1·00	— ·45	+ ·45	— ·5	— ·3	+ ·5	— ·2
Mauritius pressure, May .	— ·45	+1·00	·0	+ ·25	+ ·05	— ·45	+ ·15
South America pressure, April, May.	+ ·45	·0	+1·00	— ·05	— ·5	+ ·15	+ ·2
Subequatorial rainfall, May	— ·5	+ ·25	— ·05	+1·00	+ ·45	+ ·15	+ ·05
Snowfall, May .	— ·3	+ ·05	— ·5	+ ·45	+1·00	+ ·15	— ·2
India pressure, previous year	+ ·5	— ·45	+ ·15	+ ·15	+ ·15	+1·00	— ·5
Monsoon rainfall, previous year.	— ·2	+ ·15	+ ·2	+ ·05	— ·2	— ·5	+1·00

5. It must be remembered that the number of years for which data are available is not sufficient to give much accuracy in the above table: the probable error varies from ·12 in the case of small coefficients to ·09 when the coefficient is ·5: thus errors amounting to ·2 are quite possible in individual cases. The characters of the relations, when tolerably close, are mostly in accordance with what might be anticipated; the prejudicial effect of snowfall upon the total monsoon precipitation is perhaps rather larger than might have been expected, but the coefficient of +·45 between subequatorial rainfall and snowfall is clearly justified by experience and that of +·25 between subequatorial rainfall and high pressure

* If $x_1, x_2, \ldots$ be the departures from normal of one quantity, and $y_1, y_2, \ldots$ corresponding departures of the second quantity then the value of the correlation coefficient is—

$$(x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3 + \ldots) + X_mY_m,$$

where X_m, Y_m, denote the mean values of the departures X, y.

at Mauritius suggests that when the latter occurs there is a stronger circulation between the equator and the region of high pressure in the southern Indian Ocean, air rising in greater quantities at Zanzibar and Seychelles, and descending more rapidly at Mauritius and to the south of it. The fact that this year subequatorial rain has not been heavy in spite of excessive snow is thus explained by the abnormally low pressure at Mauritius.*

6. Some justification may perhaps be required for not including in this analysis the question of the effect of solar activity upon the amount of rainfall. It has been believed for many years that there is a tendency over the greater part of the earth for precipitation to be more abundant when sunspots are numerous, and when the Indian monsoon rainfall of the past 30 years is examined statistically it appears that about one-fifth of its variations are determined by the number of spots, *i.e.*, one-fifth of the departure of rainfall from the normal amount is proportional to the departure from normal of the number of spots, while four-fifths are determined by causes independent of this The number of years for which reliable data are available is not sufficiently large for this result to be more than approximate, but in the case of Abyssinia and the adjacent western districts the variations of monsoon rainfall may be judged by the height of the Nile for which data extend continuously back to 1749, with the exception of the period 1801-1824. There one-sixth of the variations of rainfall change proportionally with the number of sunspots and the probable error in this fraction is only one-twentieth. As the rainfall in Abyssinia is provided by a portion of the Arabian Sea monsoon which is contiguous with that which supplies north-west India the evidence of the solar influence upon the Nile strongly supports the view that there is a corresponding influence upon Indian monsoon rainfall amounting to about a sixth.

A rather interesting fact may here be mentioned. If two charts of the world are taken and upon one of them is indicated by numbers at various representative stations the extent of the correlation between India monsoon rainfall and pressure at the individual stations, while upon the other chart is indicated the correlation between the number of sunspots and pressure at the same stations, these two charts will be approximately the same except that the closeness of the connections will be rather greater in the former than in the latter case Statistical analysis shows further that when estimating the amount of monsoon rainfall corresponding to a given pressure distribution and a given frequency of sunspots, the influence of the solar activity upon Indian rainfall is almost exactly that which corresponds to the disturbance in the pressure distribution caused by the solar activity · in other words it is not necessary to take the condition of the sun separately into account, for its influence has been adequately represented in the modification of the pressure distribution.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MONSOON RAINFALL OF INDIA.

7. The following is a statement of the information received concerning:

(*a*) Australia.

(*b*) The Indian Ocean as represented by Mauritius, Zanzibar, Seychelles and the logs of vessels.

(*c*) South-East Africa, East Africa and North-East Africa.

(*d*) Siberia.

* In order to determine the most likely rainfall departure corresponding to given values of the six factors in the above table the following expression has been calculated for it

$$\{\text{Monsoon rainfall}\} = \cdot 35\{\text{S. Amer press.}\} - \cdot 6\{\text{subeq. rain}\} + \cdot 1\{\text{snowfall}\} + \cdot 55\{\text{Ind. press. prev. yr.}\} + \cdot 05\{\text{Ind monsoon prev. yr.}\}$$

Here it is to be understood that this equation connects the proportional departures of the quantities within brackets { }, the proportional departure being the ratio of the actual departure to the mean value of the departure over the series of years It will be noticed that the term involving Mauritius pressure has vanished, and that involving snowfall is inappreciable The physical reason of this appears to be that high pressure at Mauritius tends to follow low pressure in India in the previous year, and also to be associated with ascensional movement at the equator; while snowfall is associated with ascensional movement at the equator and low pressure in South America.

(*e*) The area in South America represented by Santiago, Buenos Ayres and Cordoba.

(*f*) Snowfall to the north and north-west of India in May.

(*g*) Pressure and monsoon rainfall in India in the year 1906.

(*a*) AUSTRALIA.

8. The average pressure of Sydney, Adelaide, Perth and Port Darwin was in defect in April by ·02" and in excess in May by ·07".

In South Australia temperature during the summer period November to March was extremely low, as it had been in the two previous summers: rains of the last monsoon were above the average up to the end of the year but were scanty from January to March.

(*b*) THE INDIAN OCEAN.

9. *Mauritius*.—Mean pressure was in defect in May by about ·05". Winds were approximately normal in strength but their direction was much less easterly than usual. Rainfall for the month was nearly 20 per cent. above normal.

10. *Zanzibar*.—Pressure averaged ·03" below normal in April and May. Winds were of about normal intensity during the first 25 days of May, but fell off considerably thereafter: they were nearly 20 per cent. weaker than usual during the last six days. Their direction was somewhat more westerly than usual. The rainfall was 6·68" or 49 per cent. below normal in April, and 7·23" or 29 per cent. below in May.

11. *Seychelles*.—Pressure here, as at Zanzibar, has been in defect, the amounts being ·03" in April and ·02" in May. Winds were variable during the first eleven days of May and nearly 20° more easterly than usual during the rest of the month. They were appreciably stronger than usual, especially during the last thirteen days. The rainfall of April was 4·89" which was in defect by 1·62", and of May 4·33", of which the deficiency was 1·88".

12. *Logs of vessels*.—The marine information for the equatorial region is as usual very scanty. It appears however to show that during the first three weeks of May the air movement was of decidedly above its normal intensity in the eastern half of the belt, and was very unsteady in the western half. During the fourth week a rapid change occurred in the latter area, with the result that normal circulation was established. The steamship *Musician* crossed the region between the 22nd and the 27th and experienced south-east to east winds of force 6 to 4 with showery squally weather to the south of the equator.

In the Arabian Sea winds were generally unsteady during the first half of the month, and from about the normal direction though weak during the second half.

In the Bay of Bengal a temporary advance of monsoon winds occurred during the first fortnight of May and resulted in the formation of two storms, both of which passed into Burma; the advance appeared however to be feeble.

During the first week in June an advance of monsoon winds was in progress over the Arabian Sea and gave rise to a storm of moderate intensity which passed over Kurrachee on the 6th. The rainfall due to the advance was insignificant and monsoon conditions had not as yet been established.

(*c*) AFRICA.

13. *Natal*.—Rainfall was exceedingly heavy in April and in small defect in May: it began at the normal time. In April pressure at Durban was in excess by ·01" and in May in defect by ·07".

14. *Nyassaland*.—Weather has been normal except for some prolonged heavy rain in April.

15. *German East Africa.*—Rainfall in April was deficient in the north and in excess in the south: in May it was in general slightly deficient.

16. *Uganda Protectorate.*—Rainfall was slightly above the average in amount in April and May; at Entebbe and Mbarara it was very greatly in excess in April.

17. *North-East Africa.*—Rainfall in the equatorial region in April was in excess inland and in defect on the coast. The permanent rise of the Blue Nile occurred later than usual, on the 21st May, and the height of the river is now below normal. Pressure in Egypt was in slight excess in May.

(*d*) SIBERIA.

18. The information given refers to the mean of the six stations of Orenburg, Tashkent, Omsk, Barnoul, Tomsk and Irkutsk, selected as representative. Pressure was in excess in April by 0·2 mm., while in May it was in defect by 1·6 mm.; temperature was in excess in April by 1·0° Cent. and in May by 0·1°.

(*e*) THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND CHILI.

19 The monthly departures of pressure in the Argentine Republic, as indicated by Buenos Ayres and Cordoba, were + 0·5 mm. in February, —0·2 mm. in March, + 0·6 mm. in April and + 1·6 mm. in May. For Santiago (Chili) the corresponding departures were + 0·4 mm., —0·2 mm., + 0·5 mm. and + 0·6 mm.

(*f*) DATA OF THE YEAR 1906.

20. Pressure in India during the past year averaged ·002 in excess, and the departure of monsoon rainfall was —0·74". At Santiago the annual pressure departure was +·2 mm., or +·008".

(*g*) SNOWFALL DATA.

21. (1) The winter commenced much later than usual in Baluchistan, and terminated somewhat after the normal date. The precipitation there was well above the average from February to April and in decided defect in December, January and May.

(2) The precipitation was unusually light in Afghanistan as represented by Kabul during January, and in marked excess during the succeeding three months. There are no data available for May, but the prevalence of abnormally low temperature in upper India and Baluchistan during the first two weeks is very strongly suggestive of the occurrence of snowfall in the Afghan region. Similar weather apparently prevailed in the mountainous region of the North-West Frontier Province.

(3) The precipitation of the season was above normal in Kashmir, the excess occurring mainly in February, March and April. There were a few falls of snow in May, but they were confined to the higher ranges. In Gilgit the conditions were slightly different, the weather being remarkably dry during the first three months and somewhat more unsettled than usual in April and May.

(4) In the Punjab hills moderate to heavy snow fell during the period February to April, and light to moderate snow in January and May. The fall was exceptionally heavy in Kulu, where snow is reported to have fallen at as low an elevation as 3,500 feet in March. In the Chandra Valley snow lay right down to the stream on both banks at the end of May. The accumulations at the end of April were greater than usual in the Simla and Kulu hills: even as late as the 24th May the thickness of snow on the mountains visible from Simla was greater than on the 30th April 1906, although the snow did not descend so far down the lower slopes.

(5) In the Kumaon hills the snowfall was light in January and May and unusually heavy in the intervening period. The snow line on the 18th of May was at a much lower elevation than on the same date last year. The accumulations at the end of May were unusually great and most of the passes remained

closed. Large drifts of snow were lying unmelted down to 8,000 feet in the Kali Valley.

(6) The information for the Assam Himalayas is as usual very limited, but appears to indicate that snowfall during the winter months was normal in Darrang, less than usual in the hills to the north of Lakhimpur, and excessive on the ranges to the north and east of Sadiya.

(7) *Summary.*—The available information thus indicates—

(*a*) that although the snowfall was generally light up to the end of January it was excessive during the following three months, particularly in the Punjab and Kumaon hills;

(*b*) that the fall was apparently below normal in May;

(*c*) that at the present time on the Punjab and Kumaon hills the snow covered area is larger than usual, while in the Afghan and Kashmir hills it is approximately normal; and

(*d*) that the depth of snow on the peaks and the higher passes at the beginning of June was unusually great in some districts, but was normal or even below it in other places.

(8) It is noteworthy that temperature in the Punjab was below normal by 5·1° in April and 3·2° in May.

INFERENCES FROM THE PRECEDING CONDITIONS.

22. It will be seen that as in 1906 there have been fairly consistent indications that the establishment of the Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon would be somewhat delayed. The setting in of the rains in Abyssinia and of south-east winds at Seychelles, the disappearance of northerly winds in the westerly portion of the Arabian Sea and the permanent rise of the Blue Nile have all occurred after their normal dates and the monsoon has only today given its first burst of heavy rain on the Malabar coast. Delay, especially in north-west India, is usually associated with abnormally heavy snowfall, and it may therefore be expected that the rains brought by the Arabian Sea monsoon will as a rule be established somewhat after the dates based on the average of the past 25 years.* As regards the Punjab and Kashmir it seems likely that the abnormal series of disturbances which have passed over Kashmir and have given rain in the extreme north of India will last for some time longer, and that before the monsoon arrives there weather may be somewhat less settled than usual in June.

23. The outlook for the total monsoon rainfall does not appear on the whole to be unfavourable.† If the local conditions alone were considered the excessive snowfall of recent months would lead to some misgivings in spite of the normal pressure of the past year; but the most important features of the pressure distribution over the world, as far as they are known, are favourable to rainfall in India, and the fact that the subequatorial rainfall has been slightly less than the average would appear to indicate that the prejudicial influence of the heavy snowfall upon the total monsoon precipitation has been fully counterbalanced by the lowness of the pressure at Mauritius. It is obvious that the amount of precipitation which occurs in an oceanic region over 2,000 miles long and 600 miles wide cannot be estimated with certainty from raingauges on two small islands, but the data of subequatorial rainfall are in agreement with inferences from Indian snowfall and Mauritius pressure based on the observations of about 25 years; and it has been verified that the favourable impression as to the prospects for 1907 is not seriously diminished if the data of subequatorial rainfall are neglected, and an analysis is

* It may be convenient for reference to append the average dates of establishment of the monsoon over the whole of India:

	June.		June.		June.
Malabar ...	3	Central Provinces ...	10	Gujarat ...	15
Konkan ...	5	Bengal ...	15	Rajputana ...	15
North Madras ...	7	Bihar ...	15	United Provinces, East ...	16
Lower Burma ...	9	Chota Nagpur ...	15	United Provinces, West ...	25
Upper Burma ...	10	Central India ...	15	Punjab, East ...	30

† The purely numerical analysis would indicate an excess of 3½ inches, but very much reliance cannot be placed upon it.

carried out similar to that referred to in paragraph 5 with five factors instead of six, the omitted factor for the whole series of years being that of the subequatorial rainfall.

24. Pressure at Mauritius has been phenomenally unsteady during the past month, and it seems a natural inference that the monsoon may be less steady than usual. This view is supported by the consideration that breaks in the rains tend to follow immediately after periods of snowfall in the Himalayas, and a certain amount of snowfall during the monsoon appears to be not improbable this year in view of the unusual prolongation of unsettled weather in the extreme north of India.

FORECAST.

(*a*) It appears likely that some effect of the heavy and late snowfall will show itself in north-west India, either in delay in the establshment of the monsoon, or in diminished total rainfall.

(*b*) The probability of one or more breaks in the rains appears to be somewhat larger than usual.

(*c*) The total rainfall of India during the period June to September appears likely to be up to the normal.

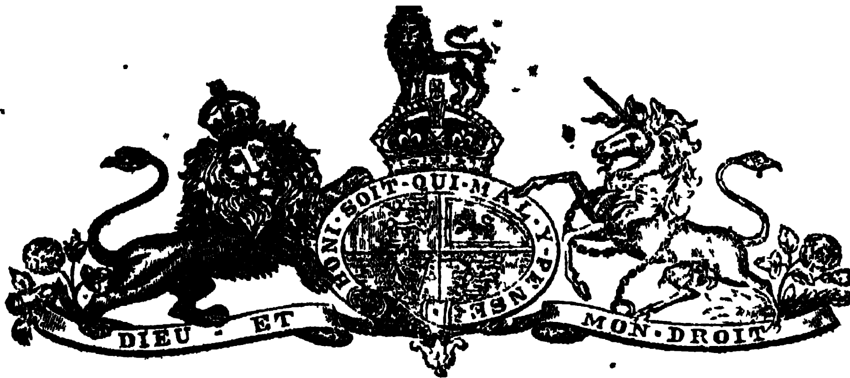
SIMLA;
8th June 1907.

GILBERT T. WALKER,
Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 20th June, 1907.

No. 1451.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Civil Division of the Indian Order of Merit of Lance-Daffadar Malak of the Zhob Levy Corps, and the grant to him of a money reward of Rs. 150, for conspicuous bravery displayed by him on the occasion of an attack made by raiders upon a party of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry escorting the mail between Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot on the 29th September 1906.

MEDICAL.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 564.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the dates noted against their names :

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Monk, I.M.S. (Bombay),—7th July 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay),—24th June 1907.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 958.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 19th June 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sanitary measures. Quarantine imposed against Basrah removed.

No. 959.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 19th June 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Two days' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Alexandria in addition.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 407.—Captain J. H. Murray, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to be Superintendent, Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

JAILS.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 113.—The services of Lieutenant I. M. Macrae, I.M.S , are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the jail department.

POLICE.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 614.—Mr. C. J. Stevenson-Moore of the Indian Civil Service, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Director, Criminal Intelligence, with effect from the 15th June 1907, *vice* Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., who has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 221.—Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, Superintendent, Archæological Department, Northern Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th April 1907.

H. A. STUART,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 19th June, 1907.

No. 1068—14-34.—Mr. R. J. Douglas Graham, M.A., B.Sc., is appointed to be Supernumerary Botanist in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, with effect from the 24th May 1907.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 19th June, 1907.

No. 1071—76-6.—Mr. E. W. Oliver, M.R.C.V.S. (London), Second Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, United Provinces, who was appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department by Notification No. 1100, dated the 15th May 1902, is confirmed for permanent employment in that Department.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1907.

No. 93.—Mr. T. A. M. Brownlie, Covenanted Temporary Engineer, Military Works Services, whose services have been transferred in the same capacity to the Public Works Department, is posted to the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

The 17th June, 1907.

No. 94.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 216, dated the 14th June 1907, the services of Mr. W. H. Nicholls are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment as Consulting Architect to that Government.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 95.—Mr. R. Dinwiddie, Examiner of Accounts, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary rank, whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 15th March 1907, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1907.

No. 1706-*G.*—Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Nushki, is appointed temporarily to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 7th June, 1907, and is posted as Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and *ex-officio* Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.

No. 1710-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. D. Sevastopoulo, as Acting Consul at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Mr. M. E. Sevastopoulo.

No. 1717-*G.*—Captain J. W. Watson, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 5th April, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(Notification No. 1465-G., dated the 23rd May, 1907, is hereby cancelled.)

The 18th June, 1907.

No. 2259-*I.C.*—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India on private affairs for three months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty, the first sixty days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army:

Captain J. C. Freeland, 35th Sikhs, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

Pension service—10th year, commenced on 4th August, 1906.

No 2269-I C—The undermentioned officer is granted general leave on urgent private affairs, under the leave rules for the Indian Staff Corps, for six months reckoning from the date of being struck off duty.

Major W W. Warner, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry.

Pension service—21st year, commenced on the 4th May, 1907.

The 20th June, 1907.

No. 1743-G B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Cavaliere Cappello, as Acting Consul-General for Italy at Aden.

(Notification No. 1439-G.B., dated the 20th May, 1907, is hereby cancelled.)

No 1746-G B.—With reference to Notification No. 860-G B., dated the 26th March, 1907, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Kametaro Tijima, Shorokui, as Consul General for Japan at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 1757 G.—The undermentioned officers have been declared to have passed the examination prescribed for Military Officers temporarily attached to the North-West Frontier Province, as Probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India, which was held at Lahore in April 1907, in the groups noted opposite their names

Lieutenant D. R. G. Oliver, Groups B and C (both with credit).

Lieutenant W. L. Campbell, Group A (with credit).

Lieutenant D. G. Wilson, Groups B and C (both with credit).

Lieutenant M F. Rae, Group A.

Lieutenant W. G. Neale, Group B (with credit).

Lieutenant T. G. M. Harris, Group A.

No. 1759-G.B.—With reference to Notification No. 1502-G B., dated the 24th May, 1907, and with the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. G. E Metcalfe to act in substitution of Mr. F E. Hardcastle, Honorary Consul for Cuba at Bombay, whenever the latter is absent from Bombay, or when it may be necessary.

No 1766-G.—Major W. E Scott-Moncrieff, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Kota and Jhalawar.

No 1767-G—Major R. C Macwatt, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana.

No 1770-G.—Mr. P. Hannyngton, District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore with effect from the 2nd May, 1907, and during the absence on leave of Mr. P. L. Moore, Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

No 1926 F—The services of Captain C. W. Keene, 27th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

No. 2267-E C—In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 65-E, dated the 13th January 1888, the following revised rules,* for observance by all persons other than those who by nationality are either Indians or Tibetans who are now, or may be hereafter, in the territory of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, which have been drawn up with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja, and have received the sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for information :

*Note—Copies of these rules can be obtained from the Resident in Kashmir

I. (1) Military or civil officers of the British Government may at any time, and without passes, visit and reside in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, subject to such limit† in number as the Government of India, with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja, may prescribe, and subject also, in the case of military officers, to the military regulations or orders for the time being in force.

† At present there is no limit.

(2) All other persons who are not by nationality Indians or Tibetans wishing to visit or reside in the said territories, require passes, which may be granted (in the Form A annexed) by the Resident in Kashmir.

II. Information as to the usual routes for entering and leaving Kashmir may be obtained from the Assistant Resident. The route *viâ* Jammu and Banihal is private, and may not be used except with the special permission of His Highness the Maharaja obtained through the Resident.

III. Persons subject to these rules are not allowed to travel from Kashmir to Simla (or *vice versâ*) across the hills, or to the plains (or *vice versâ*) *viâ* Kishtwar, Bhadarwa and Chamba, except with the special permission of His Highness the Maharaja obtained through the Resident.

IV. No requests should be preferred to the ordinary officials of His Highness the Maharaja, except in real emergencies. An officer of the Durbar is appointed by His Highness the Maharaja to attend to the wants of the European community at Srinagar, and application may be made to him for assistance in petty matters. All payments must be made at the rates demanded, which, if deemed exorbitant, can be reported to the Resident in Kashmir.

V. Complaints should be preferred, with statements of the circumstances, to the Resident in Kashmir.

VI. No present may be accepted from His Highness the Maharaja or his officers.

VII. Persons subject to these rules who may be desirous of paying their respects to His Highness the Maharaja can be introduced by the Resident on suitable occasions; and all arrangements for official visits to Jammu or Srinagar should be made through the Resident.

VIII. The customs and regulations of His Highness the Maharaja's territory should be carefully observed by persons subject to these rules and by their servants.

IX. When attending evening entertainments given by His Highness the Maharaja, military officers should wear, subject to the military regulations or orders for the time being in force, either uniform or evening dress; and other visitors or residents should wear evening dress.

X. The Resident may from time to time, with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja, prescribe limits of travel beyond which no one will be allowed to go, unless supplied with a special pass obtained from the Resident.

XI. Rules may from time to time be made by the Resident, with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja, regarding the routes for entering, leaving, and travelling in Kashmir, the rates to be paid for coolies, transport, supplies and other minor matters.

XII. The Resident in Kashmir is authorised to require any person subject to these rules, who breaks any of them, to leave the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. If any such requisition on the part of the Resident is not at once complied with, the matter will be reported by him for the orders of the Governor General in Council.

A

Pass No. of 19 .

of is permitted to travel *or* reside } in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir from the to the 19 , subject to the conditions noted on the back of this pass.

This pass may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time, and it requires renewal at the end of the period for which it is current.

(Sd.)

Resident in Kashmir.

CONDITIONS.

I agree to conform to the rules prescribed by the Government of India for observance by persons other than those who by nationality are either Indians or Tibetans in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir. I will return this pass to the office of the Resident in Kashmir at the end of the period for which it is current.

(Sd.)

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1907.

No. 3968-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

May 1907. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	May		To end of May		Whole year.	
	1907-1908.	1906-1907.	1907-1908	1906-1907.	Budget, 1907-1908.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1906-1907.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to irrigation)	2,65	2,39	4,74	4,05	31,96	31,28
Opium	69	61	1,40	1,22	7 28	8,49
Salt	55	66	1,1[illegible]	1,38	4,93	6,54
Stamps	48	40	1,08	1,00	6,25	5,86
Excise	77	71	1,59	1,45	9,31	8,82
Provincial Rates	32	20	50	50	3 50	3,55
Customs	63	58	1,28	1,15	6,8[illegible]	6,53
Assessed Taxes	11	13	19	20	2,00	1,98
Forest	13	23	20	29	2,83	2,38
Registration	6	5	12	10	59	57
Tributes from Native States	7	7	12	12	90	90
Other Civil Revenue	43	47	86	85	5,51	5,08
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT. GROSS	6,80	6,[illegible]5	13,[illegible]	12,31	81,95	81,98
Civil Expenditure						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−59	−51	−64	−66	−3,69	−4,27
Opium	−60	−1,02	−1 54	−1,69	−2,70	−2,86
Famine Relief		−2	−1	−3	−79	−20
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,79	−2,70	−5,69	−5,45	−38,43	−35,42
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT GROSS	−[illegible]4	−4,[illegible]5	−7,8[illegible]	−7 7[illegible]	−45,01	−42,75
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than issues)	−1	+14	+22	+23	+1,10	+68
Marine	−2	−3	−5	−6	−3[illegible]	−11
Military Receipts	+4	+10	+8	+13	+92	+1,00
Military Issues	−1,61	−1,75	−3,24	−3,38	−21,22	−20,49
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+16	+16	+29	+28	+4,35	+4,60
State Railways	+3 0[illegible]	+2,81	+6,35	+5,46	} +40,90	+39,64
East Indian Railway	+65	+62	+1,31	+1,15		
Guaranteed and subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+9	+8	+16	+16	·98	+96
Telegraph	+8	+6	+15	+13	+96	+93
TOTAL	+4 07	+3,7[illegible]	+8,26	+7,20	+47,21	+46,13
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−02	−89	−2,?4	−2,01	−13,94	−12,58
State Railways	−1,81	−1,69	−3,07	−3,77	} −23,32	−26,56
East Indian Railway	−33	−35	−65	−66		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways' surplus profits, etc.	...	...	...	..	−1	−9
Telegraph	−10	−9	−20	−17	−1,18	−1,14
TOTAL	−3,16	−3,02	−7,06	−6,61	−38,45	−40,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−69	−83	−1,79	−2,40	−0,79	−13,36
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net. + Receipts more, − Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	...	...	+2,87	+4,37
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	.	−1,05	−24	−85	+12	+37
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	+4	.	+1,65	...	...	−41
Currency Transfers for Silver in transit	+17	...	+54	...	+25	+18,87
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	.	+2	.	+2	...	+31
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	−2,11	−1,83	−6,34	−3,98	−27,15	−30,73
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+64	+59	+8	+90	+23	−83
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−1,26	−2,27	−4,31	3,91	−2[illegible],68	−28,05
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+60	−70	−09	−1,82	+1,87	−2,18
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,20	16,55	15,49	17,67	16,68	17,67
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,80	15,85	14,80	15,85	18,55	15,49

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th June, 1907.

No. 3897-*E.O.*—Colonel G. M. Porter, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 7th of June 1907, granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days and special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and eighteen days in continuation.

No. 3898-*E.O.*—Captain A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., is appointed substantively as Deputy Mint Master, with effect from the 7th of June 1907. He is also appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Calcutta, with effect from that date, during the absence on leave of Colonel G. M. Porter, R.E., or until further orders.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 3929-*E.O.*—Mr. Chandra Sekhara Venkataraman is appointed a probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, with effect from the 15th of June 1907, and is attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bengal.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1907.

No. 1327-*Accts.*—Major T. H. Henderson, Indian Army, Military Accountant, 1st Class, Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as a Controller of Military Accounts, with effect from the 17th June 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1907.

No. 5176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of Mettupalaiyam Union under the Coimbatore Taluk Board in the Coimbatore District, with effect from the 1st July 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

No. 5194.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, with effect from 1st July 1907, in aid of the funds of the Madura Municipality, a water and drainage tax, under the provisions of section 75, sub-section (1) and section 63, sub-section (3), of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884) as amended by Madras Act III of 1897, in respect of the railway land situate within the limits of the said Municipality.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th June, 1907.

No. 5191—92.—Mr. A. G. N. Bremer, Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 5th April 1907.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 17th June, 1907.

No. 5196—190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 62 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2648-C., dated the 9th June 1905 :

62. Where an insured foreign letter which has been redirected, or an insured foreign parcel which has been redirected or returned as undeliverable, is received in India subject to a fresh insurance fee by reason of its having been so redirected or returned, such fee shall be recoverable on delivery as if it were postage due under the Act.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st June 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 545.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination, to be Assistant Surgeons, 4th class, with effect from the 31st March 1907 :

John Walker Gibbs.

Percy Newanham McGrath.

William Stanislaus Martin.

Charles Henry Lawrance Davies.

John Jackson.

Hugh Maurice Lafrenais.

Francis Victor de Vilhena Rebeiro.

Reginald Hugh Sausman Rodrigues.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 546.—The undermentioned native military pupil, of the Medical College, Lahore, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service, as a 3rd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 28th May 1907 :

No. 1234, Atar-chand.

NATIVE ARMY.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.

No. 547.—Jemadar Mir Asghar Ali, appointed on probation in late Military Department Notification No. 346 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 27th March 1905.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

No. 548.—Jemadar Bhagwan Singh, appointed on probation in late Military Department Notification No. 176 of 1905, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 8th May 1905.

No. 549.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining:

14th Prince of Wales' Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Narain Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 550.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the cantonment of Agra the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 67 of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the adapted form set forth below :

"If any person, when called upon, omits to furnish information regarding his liability to taxation, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 551.—Major O. G. Ievers, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, has been granted three months' privilege leave combined with twelve months' furlough out of India, on medical certificate, with effect from the 18th March 1907.

No. 552.—The leave granted to Captain C. J. Cumberlege, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, in Army Department Notification No. 579 of 1906, is extended to the 29th November 1908.

JUDICIAL.

No. 553.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, for section 57 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, the following shall be *substituted*, namely—

Abstract Statements of Estimated and Actual Income and Expenditure.

57. The Officer Commanding the Division shall forward to the Government of India in the Army Department, through the Quarter-Master-General in India, and to the Local Government—

(a) on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget estimate for the several cantonment funds in his Division, an abstract statement of the estimated income and expenditure from all such funds ; and

(b) as soon as possible after the close of each financial year, a statement showing under the several heads and sub-heads of receipt and expenditure set forth in form 8, schedule 1, the actual income and expenditure of each of the cantonment funds in his Division for the preceding financial year, together with a certificate showing that the closing cash balance of each fund as shown in the annual account prescribed by section 52 has been compared with the balance as shown in the treasury pass book and found to be correct.

ORGANIZATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 554.—John Loader Maffey, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

No. 555.—Lieutenant Bryan Stapleton, Indian Army Reserve of officers, is permitted to resign his commission.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 556.—Brevet-Colonel F. H. R. Drummond, C.I.E., Indian Army, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, and to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops. Dated 17th May 1907.

No. 557.—In Army Department Notification No. 522 of 1907, against the names of Lieutenants J. C. Tate and A. M. Daniels, *for* "Prince of Wales' Own Baluch Light Infantry" *read* "Princess of Wales' Own Baluch Light Infantry."

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 558.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Archibald Martinant, honorary Barrack Master, Military Works Services, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 26th May 1907.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 559.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar Sawan Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 107th Pioneers. Dated 28th February 1906.

No. 560.—The following promotions are made :

7th Hariana Lancers.

Risaldar Kalandar Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Ram Nath to be Risaldar and Jemadar Bishn Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Net Ram, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th April 1907.

Jemadar Khurshed Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ibrahim Ali Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th October 1906.

Kot-Dafadar Gurdatt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Baryam Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th May 1907.

8th Cavalry.

Dafadar Mirza Riyazul Hussain to be Jemadar, *vice* Abbas Ali Khan deceased; with effect from the 26th March 1907.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Neki Ram (I) to be Subadar and Havildar Udmi to be Jemadar ; *vice* Jita transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

Havildar Inchha Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranji Lal transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 15th May 1907.

9th Bhopal Infantry.

Jemadar Ram Ratan Chaube to be Subadar, *vice* Mahadeo Parshad Dube discharged; with effect from the 1st June 1906.

Havildar Ranjit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaimangal Singh deceased ; with effect from the 9th September 1906.

Jemadar Bhure Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Balwant Singh transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

28th Punjabis.

Jemadar Umraz Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Zarif Khan transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

33rd Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Afzul to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Muzarab Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahram Khan discharged; with effect from the 10th May 1907.

Havildar Bahadur to be Jemadar, *vice* Jam Dad discharged; with effect from the 10th May 1907.

87th Punjabis.

Jemadar Harnath to be Subadar and Havildar Harchand to be Jemadar, *vice* Raghunath Singh transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 27th April 1907.

2nd Battalion, 1st Prince of Wales' Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Quarter-Master-Havildar Dalraj Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Jangbir Gharti transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1907.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 561.—Lieutenant-Colonel Nityananda Chatterjee, Indian Medical Service, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 18th June 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 562.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Renny Walker, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 9th March 1907.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 563.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Thoms, V.D., Supernumerary List, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Colonel, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 3rd April 1907.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 564.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Randal Marindin, Commandant, resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 19th March 1907.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 565.—Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Frederick Robert Formby, Indian Army, Commandant, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel. Dated 2nd July 1907.

Major Lionel Maling Wynch, C.I.E., to be Lieutenant-Colonel to complete the establishment. Dated 25th May 1907.

Captain William Francis Henry Pelly to be Major, *vice* Wynch promoted. Dated 25th May 1907.

Lieutenant William Lamb to be Captain, *vice* Pelly promoted. Dated 25th May 1907.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 566.—Lieutenant Henry Pepper to be Captain, *vice* Lennox resigned. Dated 1st April 1907.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

No. 567.—Captain Willoughby Maxwell Ball resigns his commission. Dated 1st May 1907.

Lieutenant Talbot Cox to be Captain, *vice* Ball resigned. Dated 1st May 1907.

Second-Lieutenant John Arthur Graham to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cox promoted. Dated 1st May 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st June, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 15th and 21st June 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.	2nd-Lieutenant Frederick Charles Mockler.	13th June 1907.	Secunderabad	...	*

A. H. BINGLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 21st June, 1907.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 36.—Commander G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, *vice* Commander W. Ayes, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 6th June 1907.

LEAVE.

No. 37.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Commander A. W. McArthur, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for two months.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 38.—The undermentioned officer is permitted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th June 1907 :

Commander A. J. G. Piffard, Royal Indian Marine.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1907.

No. 149.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 246, dated the 2nd November 1906, Mr. R. C. F. Volkers is confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to the Railway Board, with effect from the 4th May 1907.

B. STANLEY,
for Secretary, Railway Board.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 152.—Mr. T. C. Fisher, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for three months, in extension of that notified in Railway Board Notification No. 47, dated 5th March 1907.

No. 153.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April 1907:

Names.	From	To
Maule-Cole, S. H.	Class II, grade 4	Class II, grade 3.
Milki Ram, Rai Sahib	„ III „ 1 and „ II „ 4 temporary	„ II „ 4.
Meade, G. A.	„ III „ 3	„ III „ 2.

No. 154.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 45, dated the 20th February 1906, Mr. D. Isaacs is confirmed in the appointment of Storekeeper in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

No. 155.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1907:

Names.	From	To
Crighton, A. C.	Class II, grade 3 and „ I, „ 3 officiating	Class II, grade 2 and „ I, „ 3 officiating.
Harnett, W. F.	„ II, „ 3 and „ I, „ 3 officiating	„ II, „ 2 and „ I, „ 3 officiating.
Silvester, J.	„ II, „ 3	„ II, „ 2.
Inglis, J. J.	„ II, „ 3	„ II, „ 2.
Pearce, W. R.	„ II, „ 3	„ II, „ 2.
Chase, A. J.	„ II, „ 3	„ II, „ 2.
Spalding, H. H.	„ II, „ 4	„ II, „ 3.
Wright, G. E.	„ III, „ 1	„ II, „ 4.
Kirkhope, K. M.	„ III, „ 1 and „ II, „ 4 temporary	„ II, „ 4.
Burton, E.	„ III, „ 1 and „ II, „ 4 temporary	„ II, „ 4.

The 18th June, 1907.

No. 150.—The following is published for general information:

No. 383 R. T., dated the 10th June 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway and the addendum thereto.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. 89 A/4, dated the 8th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 205, dated 5th October 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{163\ B.}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906.

Railway Board's notification No. 263, dated 27th November 1906, and Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\ F.}{5}$, dated the 16th November 1906.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 1180, dated the 2nd April 1907.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company has recommended the adoption, with effect from the 1st July 1907, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, of the revised General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India which were promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{84\ A.}{6}$, dated the 8th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and also of the addendum to Rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, of the said General Rules promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{163\ B.}{2}$, dated the 26th September 1906, and published under their notification No. 205, dated the 5th October 1906.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (4), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption, with effect from the 1st July 1907, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway, and of the addendum to rule 86, Chapter III, Part I, cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portions of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and of the railways worked by it, as are situate in British territory.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), also that the General Rules, including the addendum cited in paragraph 1 which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section and that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information.

The 21st June, 1907.

No. 151.—The following is published for general information :

Circular No. 462 R. T., dated the 20th June 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Reduction of Railway freight charges for the conveyance of salt.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have from time to time made substantial reductions in the duty on salt with a view to cheapen the cost of salt to the consumer. In 1903 the duty was reduced from Rs. 2-8 per maund to Rs. 2. In 1905 it was further reduced by 8 annas per maund and with the reduction made in the current year it now stands at Re. 1 per maund.

2. The Government of India consider that the time has now arrived for a general reduction in the rates charged for the carriage of salt by railways, in order that the freight may be more in keeping with the present value of the commodity carried, and also to still further cheapen the cost of salt to the consumer.

3. The Railway Board accordingly direct that the *maxima* and *minima* rates shown below, which were prescribed for coal in paragraph 1 (*b*) of Schedule A, promulgated with the Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular

No. 8 Railway, dated the 4th May 1895, and Public Works Department Resolution No. 547-R.T., dated the 8th July 1897, as modified by paragraph 2 of Railway Board's Circular No. R.T.-29, dated the 26th August 1905, be made applicable to salt, on and after the 1st December 1907, on the railways* administered directly by the State :—

* North Western Railway.
* Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
* Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Consignments in full wagon loads—

	Maxima rates per maund per mile
For all distances up to 400 miles inclusive	0·15 pie
For distances above 400 miles—	
For the first 400 miles	0 15 ,,
For the distance in excess of 400 miles	0 10 ,,

The charge shall be made on the full carrying capacity of the wagons employed

	Minima rates per maund per mile
For distance up to 300 miles	$\frac{1}{10}$th pie or 0 10
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 500 miles inclusive	$\frac{1}{15}$th pie or 0·066
Plus for any distance in excess of 500 miles ...	$\frac{1}{20}$th pie or 0 05
For consignments of less than a wagon load the *minima* rates quoted above shall apply, and from the same date the *maximum* rate for such consignments shall be	$\frac{1}{8}$ pie per maund per mile

These rates shall be subject to revision at the end of two years from the 1st December 1907.

4. The Railway Board further direct that the rates for the carriage of salt on Railways administered directly by the State in force on the 30th November 1907, shall be reduced by 30 per cent. from the 1st December 1907, subject to the *minima* prescribed in this Resolution. In cases where the reduction of 30 per cent on the rate in force on the 30th November does not bring the reduced rate within the *maxima* prescribed in this Resolution, the *maxima* rates therein laid down shall be adopted.

5. In order to secure uniformity in the charges for salt, on the several railways, the Railway Board desire that the administrations of the railways* detailed in the margin, whose contracts provide for the regulation by the Secretary of State of *maxima* and *minima* rates thereon, and of all railways over which Government may hereafter reserve control in such matters, may be moved to accept the revised rates, and that the administrations of all other railways which are not specially referred to, may likewise be moved to adopt the same.

* Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (including Rajputana Malwa Railway).
Madras Railway, North East line, Azikhal-Mangalore section and Calicut Azikhal section.
Assam-Bengal Railway.
Bengal and North Western Railway, Tirhoot section.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Burma Railways
East Indian Railway, Delhi-Umballa Kalka and South Behar Railways
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (including Indian Midland Railway).
South Indian Railway.
Lucknow-Bareilly Railway.
Southern Punjab Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow, and to the Managers, North-Western Railway, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Eastern Bengal State Railway, for information and guidance, and that a copy be communicated to the Finance Department and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 20th June 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather of the past week was controlled chiefly by two storms, one of which fromed in the Arabian Sea and the other in the Bay of Bengal, both of them developing in the areas of low pressure accompanying advances of monsoon winds, referred to in last week's rainfall summary. The storm in the Arabian Sea was first shown as a definite depression on the morning of the 17th and, as far as can be judged from the data available, it pursued a very irregular course and on the 20th was lying south of Kurrachee.

The storm in the Bay appears to have developed off the Ganjam coast and travelling in a northeasterly direction its centre crossed the Bengal coast slightly to the east of Saugor Island during the 18th. The storm then moved in a westnorthwesterly direction and by the morning of the 20th was shown near Hazaribagh.

The Arabian Sea storm gave rain in the west of the Peninsula, in Gujarat and lower Sind, but no large amounts were reported except from the Malabar and Konkan coasts, where falls in twenty-four hours ranging from 3 to 6 inches were recorded at several stations. The Bay storm was the cause of widespread rain over the rest of the Peninsula, in the Central Provinces, and in northeast India, the precipitation in the latter region being heavy on the 19th and 20th, but it drew winds away from Burma where rainfall in consequence was comparatively light and local in character.

Burma.—Rainfall occurred on every day of the week, but the 17th was the only day on which it was nearly general. Skies were thickly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

Northeast India and Orissa.—Rain fell over the whole division and was moderate to heavy on the 19th and 20th. Skies were thickly clouded, and temperature was fairly normal except on the last two days of the week when it was considerably lower than usual in Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain fell daily in parts of the Central Provinces and a few falls were reported from Central India and the United Provinces. Skies were on the whole moderately clouded, and temperature was normal except on the 14th and 15th when it was higher than usual in the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—Practically no rain occurred during the week except in Gujarat and lower Sind, where skies were more or less thickly clouded; in other parts of the division they were generally clear. Temperature was below normal in the extreme north on the 14th and 15th, and in Sind and Cutch on the 19th and 20th; in the remaining parts of the division it was normal or in excess.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall occurred in all parts of the division, especially in the western districts, and skies were thickly clouded everywhere while temperature was approximately normal, except in the central parts of the east coast and the adjoining districts of the Deccan where weather was much cooler than usual on the first four days of the week.

The rainfall of the whole period from the 3rd May to the 20th June is practically equal to the normal in Burma, the greater part of northeast India, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat; it is in excess in Baluchistan, the North West Dry Area and the subdivisions of Patna and Waltair; and is in defect elsewhere.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day:

June 14th. Mergui 2·15", Silchar 2·38", Dinajpur 3·02", Rajkot 1·86", Karwar 2·05", Calicut 2·63", Cochin 2·26" and Trivandrum 2·40".

" 15th. Mergui 3·52", Darbhanga 3·16", Amraoti 1·29", Cocanada 5·26", Masulipatam 2·03", Mormugão 4·90" and Goa 4·00".

" 16th. Port Blair 3·97", Moulmein 2·94", Sibsagar 2·88", Indore 1·83" Amraoti 2·71", Cocanada 5·95", Ahmednagar 2·04", Bombay 3·14", and Mormugão 4·20".

" 17th. Tavoy 3·10", Diamond Island 3·80", Bhamo 3·29", Minbu 1·03", Seoni 1·70", Akola 1·47", Bombay 4·09" and Ratnagiri 3·46".

" 18th. Barisal 2·16", Saugor Island 3·17", Bombay 4·12" and Ratnagiri 4·00".

" 19th. Akyab 3·99", Narayanganj 3·14", Barisal 4·76", Calcutta 3·19", Bogra 3·08", Dinajpur 2·40", Ranchi 2·44", Balasore 2·63", Bhuj 1·20" and Bombay 6·62".

" 20th. Akyab 4·34", Toungoo 2·65", Patna 5·88", Gaya 6·24", Darjeeling 2·83", Dinajpur 2·75", Purnea 2·56", Darbhanga 3·77", Hazaribagh 8·79", Raipur 1·81" and Pachmarhi 1·83".

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 20TH JUNE 1907. Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches	RAINFALL DATA FROM 3RD MAY 1907 TO 20TH JUNE 1907. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL. This week	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches	Inches		
1. (a) Bay Islands .	Port Blair .	6·74	4·57	+2·17	34·88	29·99	+4·89	+ 16	+ 11
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon).		6·55	8·74	—2·19	39·65	34·57	+5·08	+ 15	+ 28
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo).	..	2·55	2·43	+0·12	12·57	13·49	—0·92	— 7	— 9
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay).	..	1·14	0·99	+0·15	9·15	9·16	—0·01	0	— 2
4. Delta of Bengal .	Narayanganj	4·50	4·39	+0·11	22·59	22·46	+0·13	+ 1	0
	Calcutta .	5·56	2·90	+2·66	13·42	12·91	+0·51	+ 4	— 21
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar).	...	4·28	6·97	—2·69	29·82	33·04	—4·12	— 12	— 5
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East	Dinajpur	8·57	4·84	+3·73	17·72	18·26	—0·54	— 3	— 32
	Darbhanga .	4·45	2·26	+2·19	5·35	6·48	—1·13	— 17	— 79
	Bahraich	1·21	1·37	—0·16	1·88	4·24	—2·36	— 56	— 77
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	Burdwan .	2·73	2·53	+0·20	8·68	11·35	—2·67	— 24	— 33
	Patna .	5·10	2·00	+3·10	5·97	4·41	+1·56	+ 35	— 64
8 Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla	0·02	1·18	—1·16	3·92	5·15	—1·23	— 24	— 2
	Ludhiana .	0·05	1·03	—0·98	1·49	3·01	—1·52	— 50	— 27
9 Indo Gangetic Plain, West.	Cawnpore .	0·13	1·05	—0·92	0·34	2·42	—2·08	— 86	— 85
	Lahore .	0	0·68	—0·68	0·38	1·93	—1·55	— 80	— 70
10 N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0·15	0·28	—0·13	1·22	0·96	+0·26	+ 27	+ 57
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·37	0·27	+0·10	+ 37	+ 50
12. East Coast, North .	Waltair .	5·88	1·27	+4·61	8·77	4·71	+4·06	+ 91	— 16
	Cuttack .	4·39	2·88	+1·51	7·86	10·05	—2·79	— 26	— 55
13. East Satpuras .	Ranchi .	5·03	3·20	+1·83	6·37	8·00	—1·63	— 20	— 72
	Raipur .	2·52	2·58	—0·06	2·91	5·47	—2·56	— 47	— 87
	Jubbulpore .	2·13	2·75	—0·62	2·89	5·24	—2·35	— 44	— 69
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi .	0·41	2·22	—1·81	0·58	3·75	—3·17	— 85	— 89
	Jaipur .	0·03	0·62	—0·59	0·79	1·67	—0·88	— 53	— 28
	Indore .	1·14	1·44	—0·30	1·62	3·39	—1·77	— 52	— 75
15. West Coast . .	Calicut .	6·38	7·08	—0·70	21·99	26·42	—4·43	— 17	— 19
	Bombay .	13·14	8·54	+4·60	17·81	21·86	—4·05	— 19	— 65
16. Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad	1·62	2·93	—1·31	3·58	4·43	0·85	— 19	+ 31
	Rajkot .	1·52	1·47	+0·05	1·91	2·18	—0·27	— 12	— 45
17. West Satpuras (Akola).	...	2·65	1·68	+0·97	3·46	4·34	—0·88	— 20	— 70
18. Deccan . . .	Bellary .	0·74	0·62	+0·12	2·25	3·37	—1·12	— 33	— 45
	Bijapur .	2·12	1·32	+0·80	2·97	5·37	—2·40	— 45	— 79
	Hyderabad	1·[illegible]	2·47	—0·94	2·25	4·19	—1·94	— 46	— 56
19. South India . .	Mysore .	0·5[illegible]	0·86	—0·36	4·07	6·48	—2·41	— 37	— 36
	Madura .	0·08	0·29	—0·21	3·71	3·76	—0·05	— 1	+ 5
20. East Coast, South (Madras).	...	0·44	0·33	+0·11	1·42	1·88	—0·46	— 24	—37

GEORGE C SIMPSON,

for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 20th June 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th June 1907.

Burma.—The rainfall was general and seasonable and mostly sufficient. Reaping of dry weather paddy is completed in Shwebo; ploughing for wet weather paddy has commenced in Akyab and sowing has commenced in Pegu; sowing of wet weather paddy in nurseries has commenced in Bhamo and Kyaukse. Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily everywhere. Transplanting of early wet weather paddy and sowing of peas are completed in the Northern Shan States. Sowing of sesamum and other miscellaneous crop has commenced in Minbu; sowing of cotton, sesamum and ground-nuts is completed in parts of Myingyan. Reaping of early sesamum has commenced in Kyaukse. The standing crops in Upper Burma are on the whole doing well. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Henzada, and slightly in five districts, and is generally much about normal.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is cloudy and rainy. Heavy rain has fallen in the Surma Valley, Upper Assam Hill districts, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Dinajpur, and slight to moderate rain has fallen elsewhere. The flood is subsiding in Cachar, but in Sylhet it is still deterring cultivation. The prospects of the standing crops are generally good except in the Surma Valley. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress; prospects are poor in Cachar and Darrang, and fair to good elsewhere. Preparation of land for winter rice and planting of sugarcane are going on. Sowing of rice is in progress, and transplantation has begun in places. Weeding of jute is practically finished. Harvesting of early rice has begun. Potatoes are being gathered in the Khasi Hills, and prospects are very good. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 9½; Kohima 9; Chittagong 8¼; Dacca 7¼; Silchar 7 to 7½; Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 7½; Rangamati, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Sylhet, Dhubri, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sibsagar 7; Tura 6 to 7; Rampur Boalia 6¾; Pabna 6⅝; Noakhali, Rangpur and Bogra 6½; and Shillong and Aijal 6 seers per rupee. Prices have risen in eight; fallen in four; and remained stationary in the remaining districts.

Bengal.—Rain was fairly general in the Province, the fall being light in most districts; in Cooch Behar and Darjeeling the rainfall was heavy, while in Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Darbhanga, Purnea, Cuttack and Balasore it was moderate. More rain is wanted in Burdwan, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Champaran, Muzaffarpore, Bhagalpur, the Sonthal Parganas and Ranchi. Sugarcane is doing well, but it is reported to have been injuriously affected for want of rain in parts of Burdwan. In Darbhanga the number of persons on gratuitous relief is 11,208; on test works 2,675; and on relief works 20,684. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. In parts of Ranchi fodder is reported to be scarce. The price of common rice has risen in three and has fallen in five districts.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in nineteen districts. Preparation of fields for autumn crops continues, and sowings are in progress. Irrigation and weeding of sugarcane and extra crops are going on. Flights of locusts are reported to have passed through Naini Tal, Bulandshahr and Fyzabad, but no damage was done. Except in parts of Garhwal, Naini Tal, Bulandshahr and Etah the condition of agricultural stock is good. Fodder is scarce in Muzaffarnagar and Azamgarh, and dear in Hardoi and Sitapur. Supplies are adequate, and conditions generally are satisfactory. Prices show a rise in eighteen districts

Punjab.—(Report not received).

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain ranging from 3 cents in Bannu to 2 inches and 56 cents in the Dera Ismail Khan district fell all over the Province except in Kohat. The condition of the standing crops is generally good. Harvesting of spring crops is still carried on; the outturn of crops is reported from average to good. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress. Young locusts have injured the extra spring crops in some places in Peshawar, but they are now moving away. A heavy hailstorm in the Tank and Kulachi tehsils of the Dera Ismail Khan district has damaged the late spring crops. The water-supply is ample and fodder is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition except in the Marwat tehsil of the Bannu district. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat $17\frac{9}{16}$ to 20; gram $16\frac{9}{16}$ to 21; maize 24 to 32; and *bajra* $18\frac{13}{16}$ to 23 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Prices:—wheat 9 to 23 and maize 15 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair.

Fodder is sufficient. Threshing of spring crops is nearly over, and land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Locusts appeared in the Kotli tehsil and did some little damage to cotton.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright. Prices are almost stationary. Crops are in good condition.

Rajputana.—Showers fell in many places during the week, the maximum fall was 60 cents in the hill tracts of Mewar. Harvesting operations are almost over, and land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Cattle are in good condition, except in some places in Mewar, Jhalawar and Merwara. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient except in Alwar. Prices are falling in Marwar ; rising in Jhalawar ; and are nearly steady elsewhere.

Central India.—There were light showers in Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies. Prices are high in the Rampura district of Indore and Baghelkhand ; are rising in Bundelkhand, Bhopal and Malwa Agencies ; and are stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather is still hot and cloudy with fitful winds. Light to moderate rain fell in all districts. Amraoti received 6¾ inches, Chhindwara 4 inches, Seoni 3½ inches, Akola 2¾, and Wardha 2½ inches ; in Mandla, Bhandara, Nagpur, Balaghat, Yeotmal and the Chhattisgarh districts the quantity received was between one and one and-a-half inches ; the remaining districts received from 9 to 80 cents. Preparation of land for sowings of autumn crops continues throughout the Provinces, and sowings of cotton have begun in Wardha, Amraoti and Buldana and of rice in parts of Bhandara, Balaghat and Chhattisgarh districts. Locusts appeared in Damoh, Akola and Buldana but did no damage as there are no standing crops. The water-supply is adequate everywhere except in parts of Sohagpur (Hoshangabad). Fodder is scarce in Nimar and Hoshangabad and in parts of Yeotmal, Chanda, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur and Akola. Prices of staple food-grains remain stationary in ten districts and fluctuate slightly elsewhere with a tendency to rise. The principal variations were :—rice was cheaper by 5 seers in Jubbulpore and by 2 seers in Seoni and dearer by 2 seers in Chhindwara ; *juar* was cheaper by 3 seers in Bhandara and dearer by 2 seers in Nagpur and Chanda; prices are still equal to or above the scarcity level in Mandla, Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur and Amraoti.

Native States.—Rajnandgaon had 1½ inches of rain, and light showers not exceeding 77 cents were also received in Kawardha, Chhuikhadan, Khairagarh, Kanker, Raigarh, Sakti and Udaipur. Preparation of land for next autumn sowings proceeds rapidly, and sowing of rice has started in Raigarh, Sarangarh, Sakti and Udaipur. Fodder and water are scarce in Kawardha and Chhuikhadan ; elsewhere the supply is sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in parts of Surat and the Konkan ; moderate in parts of Kaira, Broach, the Deccan, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda and Mahi Kantha ; and slight in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Bijapur, Palanpur, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for autumn cultivation is still in progress ; sowing of autumn crops continues in parts of Sind, the Konkan and the Karnatak, and has commenced in Gujarat, Nasik and Satara. The fodder-supply is adequate, and agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient except in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation purposes is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Baroda. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Karnatak 20 to 43 per cent ; in the Deccan 25 to 31 per cent ; and elsewhere 11 to 45 per cent less than the normal. Labourers get sufficient field employment. During the week ending the 8th instant 25 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall :—75 cents. Lands are being generally prepared for monsoon sowings, which have commenced in seven talukas. Prices :—wheat 7½ ; coarse rice 7 ; and *juar* 14½ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, and slight rain elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are generally steady. The standing crops are in good condition, but more rain is needed in parts of Mysore and Hassan. The prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 8 inches 23 cents. Sowing of rice has commenced. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in Malabar, South Canara and Godavari ; heavy in Kistna, the Vizagapatam littoral and the Nilgiris ; good in Guntur, Ganjam, Madras,

the Vizagapatam Agency and Bellary; none in Madura; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, manuring and transplanting are in progress in parts. The standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Madura require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Madura, Tinnevelly and South Canara. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in ten districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in ten. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in eight districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in eleven. *Cholum* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in eight. *Cumbu* is stationary in four districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in nine.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

Name of province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	24,432	11,403	35,835	23,359	11,208	34,567	—1,268
Total British Provinces . .	24,432	11,403	35,835	23,359	11,208	34,567	—1,268

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 20th June, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 15th June 1907, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	28	24
		Dholera Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	3	1
		Gogo Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	" "	2	2
		Kaira District	" "	...	...
		Broach Port	" "		...
		Broach District	" "	...	...
		Mahikantha State	" "	...	...
		Rewakantha State	" "	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	" "	2	2
		Bulsar Port	" "	...	...
		Surat District	" "	7	5
		Palanpur State	" "	...	...
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan "	B., B. & C. I. & B.-G.-J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava "	" "	...	...
		Kelva "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori "	" "	...	...
		Mahim "	" "	...	...
		Darawi "	" "	...	...
		Dhanu "	" "	...	...
		Bhiwndi "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon "	" "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...	...
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana "	"	...	...
		Bandra "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	"	...	...
		Kon "	...	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Poona District	" "	...	...
		Satara "	S. M.	81	59
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	...	...
		West Khandesh "	"	...	...
		Nasik District	"	...	...
		Sholapur Town	"	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thal „		...	...
		Mopa „	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Panvel „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Mahad „		...	...
		Nagothna „		...	...
		Eshoi „		...	...
		Roha „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Ashtami „	„ „	...	...
		Revdanda „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kolaba District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizedrug „	„	...	...
		Harnai „	„	...	...
		Rajapur „	„	...	...
		Vengurla „	„	...	...
		Malwan „		...	...
		Jaitapur „		...	...
		Dabhal „		1	...
		Jaigad „		...	...
		Deogad „		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum „	„	244	168
		Dharwar „	„	46	25
		Karwar Port	„	...	...
		Kumta „	„	...	...
		Kanara District	„	...	...
		Savantvadi State	„	...	...
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	17	16
		Karachi District	„	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	„	...	...
		Hyderabad District	„ & J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana „		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	1	3
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B.	...	...
	Political Charges.	Akalkot State	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aundh „	G. I. P. & S. M.	...	...
		Phaltan „	„ „	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra „	„ „	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Jukan Port	Tuna-Anjar	..	
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	.	
		Cambay State	"	..	..
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar		...
		Cutch State	" "	..	.
		Savanur "	S. M.		..
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	..	
		Mangrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	27	18
		Porbandar Port	"	.	..
		Jamnagar "	"	.	
		Mahuva Port	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	..	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Sec.)	..	.
		Veraval "	"	17	16
		Kathiawar Agency	B. B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G.-J. P.	12	7
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	.	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	115	96
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.		...
		Dharampur State	"	.	.
		Shrivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	.	.
		Murud "	S. M.	.	
		Bhaimandla "			
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.		..
		Majagaon "			.
		Rajapuri "	S. M.		
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.		.
		Janjira State	"		
		Velan Port			.
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.		
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	5	[illegible]
		Kodinar Port	"	12	9
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	3	2
		Satara "	S. M.	.	
		Jath "	"		
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	1	...
		Aden		.	
			Total	[illegible]	464

C

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.		Madras City	Madras S. I.	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Anantapur District . .	" S. M. . . .	......	...
		Salem District . .	"	15	8
		Bellary Town	S. M.	..	...
		Bellary Cantonment . .	"	......	...
		Bellary District . . .	" & Madras.	3	...
		Kurnool District . .	S. M. & Madras . .	......	...
		North Arcot District	S. I. & " . . .	..	...
		Cuddalore " .	Madras	......	
		Mangalore " . . .	"	......	1
		Tinnevelly District .	S. I.	......	...
		Cuddapah " . . .	Madras S. M. & S. I. . .	......	...
		Madura "	S. I.	......	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B. N. & Madras . .	...	...
		Vizagapatam District .	" "	..	...
		Ganjam District	B. N.	... ..	...
		Bimli Port	. . . .		...
		South Canara District	S. I. & Madras . . .	......	...
		Chingleput " . . .	" " . . .	... .	...
		Godavari " . . .	Madras	..	...
		Cannanore Port . . .	"	......	...
		Tanjore District . . .	S. I.	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Trichinopoly " . . .	"	......	...
		Cochin State	Madras	...	...
		Badagara Port . .	"	.	...
		Calicut ... " . .	"	.. ...	...
		Coconada " . . .	"	.. ...	...
		Gopalpore "	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL .	20	11
BENGAL.	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N. . .	60 (b)	62 (b)
		24-Parganas District . .	E. B. S.	.. ...	...
		Jessore District . . .	B. C.	......	...
		Nadia " . . .	E. B. S.	... .	...
		Murshidabad District . .	" & E. I.	......	...
		Khulna District . . .	"	......	...

(a) Imported.

(b) One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	......	...
		Burdwan "	E. I.	......	...
		Howrah Town	E. I. & B. N.	1	1
		Howrah District	E. I.	3	3
		Hooghly "	"	......	...
		Birbhum "	"	......	...
		Bankura "	B. N.	......	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	......	...
		Saran District	"	30	40
		Gaya Town	E. I.	......	...
		Gaya District	"	18	13
		Muzaffarpur Town	B. & N.-W.	......	...
		Muzaffarpur District	"	49	46
		Darbhanga Town	"	1	1
		Darbhanga District	"	9	7
		Shahabad "	E. I.	6	4
		Dinapore	"	......	...
		Patna City	"	1	1
		Patna District	"	3	3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I.	......	...
		Monghyr District	"	1	1
		Darjeeling "	D. H.	......	...
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I.	......	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B. & N.-W.	......	...
		Purnea "	"	......	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	......	...
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E. I.	2	4
		Gangpur State	B. N.	......	...
		Manbhum District	E. I & B. N.	......	...
		Singhbhum District	B. N.	......	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I.	......	...
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B. N.	......	...
		Sambalpur "	"	......	...
			TOTAL	184	186

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Meerut City	N W.	19	19
		Meerut Cantonment . . .	„	......	...
		Meerut District . .	„ O & R. & E I. . .	217	187
		Muzaffarnagar City . .	„	..	...
		Muzaffarnagar District . .	„	250	250
		Aligarh City . . .	E I & O & R . . .	. ...	..
		Koil „	. . . . . .	..	...
		Hathras City	B B & C I & E I R. .	.	...
		Aligarh District . .	E I & O & R . . .	33	16
		Saharanpur City . .	O & R. & N W . .	......	...
		Hardwar Union . . .	„ . .	.. ..	...
		Roorkee Town . . .	„ . .	.. .	...
		Saharanpur District .	„ & N W . . .	68	21
		Bulandshahr „ . .	E I	39	30
		Dehra Dun „ .	O & R.	. . ..	...
	Agra	Etawah City . . .	E I.	...	...
		Etawah District . . .	„	12	12
		Fatehgarh	B, B & C I	..	...
		Farrukhabad Town . . .	„ , & E I . . .	.	
		Farrukhabad District . .	„ „ „ . . .	33	33
		Mainpuri District	E I	42	31
		Agra City . . .	B B & C I, G I P, & E I .	2	1
		Agra District	„ „ , „	1	1
		Etah , . .	„		2
		Muttra City . .	„ & G I P . . .	2	2
		Muttra District . . .	„ „	119	119
	Rohil-khand	Bareilly City	R & K & O & R . . .	6	6
		Bareilly District . .	„ „ . . .	18	20
		Shahjahanpur City . . .	„ „ . .	2	1
		Shahjahanpur District .	„ „ . .	3	3
		Budaun District . .	O & R & B, B & C I. . .	58	58
		Bijnor Town . . .	„	...	...
		Bijnor District . . .	„	137	137
		Moradabad City . . .	„ & R. K. . . .	.. ...	...
		Moradabad District . . .	„ „ . . .	95	91
		Pilibhit District . . .	R K.	2	2

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Allahabad.	Allahabad City	E I & O & R	13	13
		Allahabad District	" "		...
		Cawnpur City	" " B B & C I & G. I. P (I M Sec)	5	4
		Cawnpur District	" " "	2	2
		Fatehpur "	E I	2	
		Banda "	G I P (I M Sec) & E I.		...
		Jhansi City	" (")	..	..
		Jhansi District	" (")	..	..
		Hamirpur "	" (")	..	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	.	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B & N W & O & R		..
		Benares City	" " "	..	.
		Benares District	" " " & E I.	3	3
		Ballia "	"	55	53
		Jaunpur City	O & R.		...
		Jaunpur District	" & B & N. W.	2	2
		Ghazipur "	E I & B & N W	10	10
		Mirzapur City	"		
		Mirzapur District	" & O & R.	..	.
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	E I	41	45
		Azamgarh District	"	10	11
		Gorakhpur City	B & N W	4	4
		Gorakhpur District	"	4	4
		Basti District	"	1	1
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O & R.	.	...
		Garhwal	"	..	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O & R, & B & N W	..	...
		Lucknow City	" " & R K	...	...
		Lucknow District	" "		
		Hardoi "	"	29	27
		Rae Bareli "	"	13	18
		Sitapur "	R. K.	11	11
		Kheri "	"	4	4

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	......	...
		Gonda "	"	.....	..
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	2	2
		Sultanpur "	"	25	19
		Ajodhia	" & B & N W..	....	...
		Fyzabad City	"	......	...
		Fyzabad District	"	......	1
		Bara Banki Town	B & N. W. & O & R.	......	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	19	24
			TOTAL	1,413	1,302
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B, B & C	150	168
		Hissar "	" & N W.	47	52
		Karnal "	E. I	422	421
		Simla "	K. S.	......	...
		Delhi City	E I. N W, O. & R., G. I P. & B B & C I	1	1
		Delhi District	E I, N-W., O. & R. & G I P & B., B & C. I.	76	94
		Ambala "	N. W & E I.	146	138
		Ludhiana "	"	46	36
		Rohtak "	"	349	307
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	16	15
		Jullundur District	"	432	375
		Hoshiarpur "	"	100	98
		Ferozepur "	"	815	764
		Kangra "	"	......	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	20	20
		Amritsar District	"	571	571
		Gurdaspur "	"	381	365
		Lahore City	"	13	8
		Lahore District	"	1,716	1,485
		Gujranwala District	"	1,102	1,102
		Montgomery City	"	......	...
		Montgomery District	"	307	169
		Sialkot "	"	1,211	1,209

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	1,716	1,690
		Gujrat „	„	4,559	4,528
		Shahpur „	„	250	192
		Jhelum „	„	1,342	1,121
		Attock „	„	617	607
	Multan	Mianwali District	N. W.	6	6
		Lyallpur „	„	637	415
		Jhang „	„	101	101
		Muzaffargarh „	„	......	...
		Multan „	„	......	...
...	...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.).	1	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	1,206	1,205
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	11	7
		Maler Kotla „	„	......	...
		Nalagarh „	„	......	...
		Jind „	„	53	31
		Kalsia State „	„	......	...
		Faridkot „	„	......	...
		Dujana „		......	...
		Nabha „	N. W.	27	26
			TOTAL	18,447	17,277
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	79	68
		Hanthawaddy District	„	......	...
		Pegu „	„	1	1
		Tharrawaddy „	„	......	...
		Prome „	„	......	...
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	„	3	2
		Bassein „	„	29	26
		Henzada „	„	18	18
		Pyapon „	„	1	1
		Myaungmya „	„	11	11

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	Burma	......	...
		Moulmein Town	"	23	23
		Amherst (Moulmein) District	"	3	3
		Tavoy District	"	......	...
		Thaton District	"	......	...
	Minbu	Pakokku District	"	......	...
		Minbu "	"	......	...
		Magwe "	"	......	...
		Thayetmyo "	"	......	...
	Mandalay	Myitkyina District	"	......	...
		Bhamo "	"	......	...
		Mandalay Town	"	1	1
		Mandalay District	"	......	...
	Sagaing	Shwebo District	"	......	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District.	"	......	...
		Sagaing "	"	......	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	"	......	...
		Yamethin "	"	......	...
		Kyaukse "	"	......	...
		Meiktila "	"	......	...
			TOTAL	168	154
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi	Pabna District	E. B. S.	......	..
		Malda "	"	......	...
	Assam Valley Districts.	Goalpara "		......	...
	Dacca	Dacca Town	E. B. S.	......	...
		Dacca District	"	......	...
		Faridpur District	"	......	...
			TOTAL	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar)	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Nagpur District	„	...	...
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	...	...
		Wardha District	„	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	...	...
		Kamptee Town	„	......	...
		Chanda „	G. I. P.	......	...
		Chanda District	„	.....	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	......	...
		Bhandara District	„	...	...
		Balaghat Town	„	.....	...
		Balaghat District	„	6	3
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	.....	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	„ „	......	..
		Jubbulpore District	„ „	1	2
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	.....	...
		Damoh District	„ („)	.	...
		Saugor Cantonment	„ („)	....	..
		Saugor Town	„ („	....	...
		Saugor District	„ („)	...	...
		Chappara Town	„ („)	.....	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	.....	...
		Seoni District	„	1	1
		Mandla „	„	...	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	.....	...
		Burhanpur „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I.	.....	...
		Pachmari	„	......	...
		Hoshangabad Town	„	..	...
		Hoshangabad District	„	....	...
		Narsingpur Town	„	..	...
		Narsingpur District	„	...	...
		Betul „	„	...	...
		Chhindwara Town	„	.....	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	......	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	......	...
		Bilaspur „	„	......	...
		Bilaspur District	„	......	...
		Raipur Town	„	.....	...
		Raipur District	„	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	......	...
		Akola District	"	... ..	1
		Buldana Town	"	......	...
		Buldana District	"	......	...
		Yeotmal Town	"	....	...
		Yeotmal District	"	......	...
		Ellichpur City	"	..	...
		Amraoti Town	"	.	...
		Amraoti District	"	4	...
			Total	12	7
Mysore State		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	6	5
		Bangalore City	" "	11	9
		Bangalore District	" "	12	35
		Mysore City	"	2	2
		Mysore District	"	18	15
		Kolar "	Madras	.. ..	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	5	4
		Tumkur District	S. M.	.	
		Shimoga "	"	1	1
		Chitaldrug "	"	...	...
		Kadur "	"	19	9
		Hassan "	"	19	13
			Total	123	93
Hyderabad State.	...	Osmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	.. ...	...
		Parbhani "	N. G. S.	......	...
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	....	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	. .	...
			Total	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Indore State	" & G. I. P.	......	...
		Indore Residency	"	......	...
		Ujjain City	" & G. I. P.	......	...
		Gwalior "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Dhar State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) & Gwalior	......	...
		Pathari "	" (")	......	...
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana-Malwa	......	...
		Sondwasi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)		......	...
		Nagode State		......	...
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	.....	...
		Bhopal State	"	......	...
		Sagore (Gwalior)	"	......	...
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)		......	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G. I. P.	......	...
		Maksudangarh State	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	......	...
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	......	...
		Nimach "	"	......	...
		Rutlam City	"	......	...
		Rutlam State	"	......	...
		Dewas Town	"	......	...
		Dewas State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Narsingarh State	"	......	...
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency		......	...
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G. I. P.	......	...
		Bhagelkhand Agency States	"	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Rewa Town	G. I. P.	......	...
		Rewa State	"	......	...
		Sehore State	"	......	...
		Datia City	"	......	...
		Datia State	"	......	...
		Sailana Town	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Sailana State	"	......	...
		Sitamau State	"		
		Piploda District	"	......	...
		Bagli State	"	......	...
		Jhabua "	"	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Jaora Town	"	......	...
		Jaora State	"	......	...
		Agar Military Station	G. I. P.	......	...
		Manpur	B., B. & C. I	......	...
		Rajgarh State	G. I. P.	......	...
		Kurwai "	"	......	...
		Barwani "	" & B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Lashkar City	"	......	...
			TOTAL	2	2

(a) Figure for the week ending 8th June 1907. (b) Figure for the week ending 1st June 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA.	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	50 (a)	54 (a)
		Ajmer City	"	......	...
		Ajmer District	"	......	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	......	...
		Abu Road	"	......	...
		Mewar State	"	182(a)	89(a)
		Partabgarh State	"	......	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	......	...
		Tonk State	"	......	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	......	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Jaipur State	"	61(a)	48(a)
		Kishengarh Town	"	......	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	......	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Sirohi "	"	......	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	2(a)	1(a)
		Dholpur State	"	......	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Alwar State	"	23 (a)	15 (a)
		Beawar	"	......	...
		Karauli State	"	......	...
		Banswara Town	"	......	...
		Banswara State	"	......	...
			TOTAL	318	157
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	43	17
		Kathua District	"	......	...
			TOTAL	43	17
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	......	...
		Hazara District	"	4	2
		Bannu "		......	...
		Kohat Cantonment		......	...
		Kohat Town	N. W.	......	...
		Kohat District	"	......	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town		......	...
		Dera Ismail Khan District	N. W.	11	7
		Peshawar Town	"	......	...
		Peshawar Cantonment		......	...
		Peshawar District	N. W.	159	140
		Khyber Agency		......	...
		Nowshera Cantonment		......	...
			TOTAL	174	149

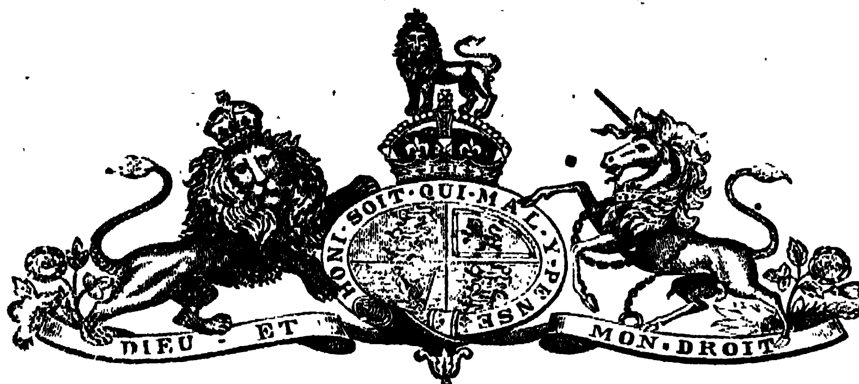
(a) Figures for the week ending 7th June 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	......	...
		Hirok	"	......	...
		Sibi	"	......	...
		Fort Sandeman	.	......	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	......	..
			TOTAL	......	...
TERRITORIES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.	...	Bahrein		100 (a)	100 (a)
		Pearl Banks (Bahrein)		15 (a)	15 (a)
			TOTAL	115	115
			GRAND TOTAL	21,647	19,934

(a) Figures for the week ending 14th June 1907.

H. A. STUART,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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SIMLA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1907.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June, 1907.

The following addition to the Table of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs has been approved by His Majesty's Government and is published for general information :—

Personal Salute.

His Highness Nawab Sir RASULKHANJI MOHABAT KHANJI, K.C.S.I., of Junagarh ... ... 15 guns.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June, 1907.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

THOMAS WILLIAM HOLDERNESS, Esquire, C.S.I., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.

The Honourable Mr. LANCELOT HARE, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

To be Companions.

Raja NARENDRA CHAND of Nadaun, Kangra District, Punjab.

ARTHUR DELAVAL YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner in Sind.

OSCAR THEODORE BARROW, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Comptroller and Auditor-General.

HENRY ZOUCH DARRAH, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, United Provinces.

Colonel HOWARD GOAD, Indian Army, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Director-General, Army Remount Department.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June, 1907.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to and promotions in the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

Major His Highness Maharao Sir UMED SING Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Kota.

To be a Knight Commander.

Nawab MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA MUHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN, C.S.I., of Pahasu.

To be Companions.

JOHN STRATHEDEN CAMPBELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Kumaon Division, United Provinces.

FREDERICK PALMER, Esquire, Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

Nawab BAHRAM KHAN, Chief of the Mazari Tribe, of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

SHRIMANT ANAND RAO GAEKWAR, lately Senapati, Baroda State.

THOMAS HENRY STILLINGFLEET BIDDULPH, Esquire, Accountant-General, Patiala State.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel WARREN ROLAND CROOKE-LAWLESS, M.D., Coldstream Guards, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER JOHN MAUNSEL MACLAUGHLIN, V.D., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Commandant of the Surma Valley Light Horse.

GEORGE CLAUDIUS BERESFORD STIRLING, Esquire, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States.

FRANCIS ST. GEORGE MANNERS-SMITH, Esquire, Superintending Engineer for Protective Irrigation Works in Rajputana.

Major DAVID MELVILLE BABINGTON, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington.

CHINUBHAI MADHAVLAL of Ahmedabad.

SAMUEL W. DIGBY, Esquire, Secretary to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts.

To be an Honorary Companion.

Doctor JEAN ETIENNE JUSTIN SCHNEIDER, Principal Doctor of First class, French Army, Chief Doctor to His Imperial Majesty the late Shah of Persia and President of the Sanitary Council of Persia.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June, 1907.

His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

EDMUND MCGILDOWNY HOPE FULTON, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (retired), lately an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Rai Bahadur BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., Government Advocate, Nagpur.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June 1907.

No. 1575.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

MEHTARJAO BAHRAM KHAN, of Kanti, son of the late Mehtarjao Humayun.

The REVEREND WILLIAM MILLER, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Principal of the Madras Christian College.

RAI BAHADUR DR. A. MITRA, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir.

MRS. ADELINE B. SHEPPARD, Joint Secretary of the United Kingdom Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

MISS SARAH SECUNDA HEWLETT, of the Zenana Medical Mission, Amritsar City, Punjab.

RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE, of Gwalior, Central India.

OLIVER HILL MCCOWEN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Organising Secretary for Burma of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The REVEREND FATHER AUGUSTUS MÜLLER, S.J., of St. Joseph's Leper Asylum at Mangalore, South Canara District, Madras Presidency.

LALA NATHU MALL, of Rawalpindi, Punjab.

W. PARSONS, Esq., lately Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

PANDIT RAJ BAHADUR, Tahsildar of Kalpi, District Jalaun, United Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award to RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SHAM NATH, Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, Rajputana, a bar to be worn with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class conferred upon him previously.

H. A. STUART,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla ; the 28th June, 1907.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon the Honourable Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, the title of Maharaja Bahadur, as a hereditary distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdar Rahman, Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, Tiwana, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, Punjab; late British Agent at Kabul.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Sati Prasad Garga, of Mahisadal, Midnapore, Bengal.

Rai Siddheshri Prashad Narain Singh, Bahadur, of Salemgarh, District Gorakhpur, United Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Ahmad Abdul Aziz, of Hyderabad, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry Kokkonda Venkataratnam Pantulu Garu, Telugu Pandit of the Government College, Rajahmundry, Madras.

Jadu Nath Sarvabhauma, of Nadia, Bengal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry Perungavur Rajagopala Chariyar Avergal, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Madras.

Rao Bahadur Duruseti Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, and Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cocanada, Godavari District, Madras Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rustomji Jehangirji, Vakil, of Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

Sahebzada Muhammad Amir-ud-din, Special Sub-Registrar, Berhampore, Murshidabad, Bengal.

Sheikh Muhammad Taiyab, Inspector of Police, United Provinces.

M. Muhammad Khalil-ulla Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Bhurwara, Kheri District, United Provinces.

Sardar Abdul Rahman, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Department, Punjab.

Seth Adamji Mamooji, of Rawalpindi.

Sheikh Riaz Hussain, of Multan.

Sheikh Ghulam Sadiq, of Amritsar.

Khan Sahib Iskan Khan, Tarin, Baluchistan.

Khan Sahib Munir Khan, retired Inspector of Police, of Zaida, North-West Frontier Province.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Ram Krishna Bimbadhar Misra, Superintendent, Kalahandi State, Bengal.

Babu Lalit Mohan Sinha Roy, of Chakdighi, Burdwan, Bengal.

Babu Madhu Sudan Rao, Head Master, Cuttack Training School, Orissa, Bengal.

Seth Raghuber Dayal, Talukdar of Moizzuddinpur, in Sitapur, United Provinces.

Lala Kanhaiya Lal, Government Treasurer and Honorary Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Lala Gopal Das Bhandari, of Amritsar.

Lala Sham Das, of Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Iswar Chandra Ghose, Government Pleader, Dacca.

Radha Kanta Handiqui, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Director of Land Records, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, M.B., Senior Grade Assistant Surgeon and Teacher, Medical School, Dacca.

Panda Baijnath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent, Bastar State, Central Provinces.

Lala Bisheshar Nath, Diwan of Rajgarh, Central India.

Pandit Gopi Nath, Member of the Jaipur State Council, Rajputana.

Babu Sasi Bhusan Chatterjee, late 1st Class Clerk, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore; Secretary of the South Garia School, Thana Cossipore, District 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal.

Rai Sahib Priya Lal Ganguli, B.A., Chief Clerk, Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry Vemuru Alwar Chetti Garu, Conservator of Forests, Cochin State.

M. R. Ry Govindas Chatterbooja Doss Avergal, of Madras.

Mr. M. Venkatasami Naidu, of Madras.

Mr. Vaman Ganesh Rale, Administrator of the Akalkot State, Bombay.

Balwant Ramchandra Sahsrabudhe, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, Bombay.

Mr. Vadilal Baloobhai, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Trimbak Rao Sathe, Honorary Magistrate, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Subadar Arjan Rai, Naga Hills Military Police Battalion, the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Yusuf Ali Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency.

Taj Mahomed *walad* Gul Mahomed Gugo, Zamindar of Taluka Mirpur Bathoro, Karachi District, Sind.

Mirzihan Khan, Head of the Bijerani Marris, Baluchistan.

Mir Abdul Rashid, B.A., Mir Munshi, Chief Commissioner's Office, North-West Frontier Province.

Mian Chanan Din, Chief Clerk, Traffic Superintendent's Office, North-Western Railway, and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. Bomanji Sorabji Wadia, Foreman of the Yard, Chief Constructor's Department, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Sharbat Khan, Chagai Levies, Thanadar of Saindak, Baluchistan.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Lala Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Sunderlal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Wardha, Central Provinces.

Munshi Gopi Nath, Diwan of Bijawar, Central India.

Lala Pindi Dass, Governor of Jammu.

Pandit Sarup Narain, Assistant Settlement Officer, Poonch.

Trichinopally Maduranayagans Ponnoosawmy Pillay, Treasurer, Currency Office, Rangoon.

Lambodar Pradhan, of Sikkim.

Pandit Manorath Bhutt, Postmaster, Almora, United Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry N. Subba Rao Garu, Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality, Madras.

Mr. Laxmidass Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, and Diwan of Jaisalmer, Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Sao Seng Hpu, T.D.M., *Myosa* of Samka, Southern Shan States, Burma, the title of Sawbwa, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Saw Ywet, Inspector of Police, Shan States, Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Thaw, Trustee, Arakan Pagoda, and Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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SIMLA, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1907.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907

REWARDS.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to institute a Distinguished Service Medal for the Indian Army.

Royal Warrant.

Edward R. and I.

Edward by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas We have taken into Our Royal consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of Indian commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of Our Indian Regular Forces including the reserve of the Indian Army, Border Militia and Levies, Military Police, and Imperial Service troops when employed under the orders of Our Government of India, who have distinguished themselves in peace or on active service, are limited.

Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of such distinguished service, We have instituted and created, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors institute and create a new

Indian Military decoration to be distinguished as hereinafter described, which We are desirous should be highly prized by Our Indian commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men—and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain and establish the following rule and ordinance for the government of the same, which shall henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

Firstly.—It is ordained that the decoration shall henceforth be styled and designated the **Indian Distinguished Service Medal.**

Secondly.—It is ordained that the decoration shall be a silver medal of the same size as a war medal having thereon Our Effigy. On the reverse side a laurel wreath with the words "For Distinguished Service" in relief thereon.

Thirdly.—It is ordained that the medal shall be worn on the left breast, immediately on the right of all war medals, suspended by a red ribbon 1¼ inch wide of the colour of the ribbon of the Order of British India, edged with blue, ⅜ inch wide, of the colour of the ribbon of the Indian Order of Merit.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that the regulations regarding the forfeiture of war medals shall apply to the medal hereby created.

Fifthly.—It is ordained that the power of conferring the medal upon an individual, or of depriving an individual to whom the medal has been granted, of such medal, as provided in Article 4, shall be exercised on Our behalf by the Governor General of India with the same force as if exercised by Us, and the name of an individual so granted the medal or deprived of the medal shall be published in the Official Gazette of India.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this twenty-fifth day of June, in the seventh year of Our reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, in virtue of the authority conferred upon him, is pleased to sanction the award of the above Distinguished Service Medal to the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men :

Risaldar Thakur Zalim Singh, 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Jemadar Shahzad Mir, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Ressaidar Karm Singh, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Duffadar Ali Muhammad Khan, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers.

Duffadar Mansur Khan, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Ressaidar Muhi-ud-din Khan, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

Sowar Achliya Khan, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Risaldar Major Ahmad Mir, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Ressaidar Moghal Baz Khan, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

Subadar Ali Gul, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).

Subadar-Major Bunyad Ali, 1st Prince of Wales's Own Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Ramaya Bhumaya, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Dhian Singh, 27th Mountain Battery.

Havildar Ram Singh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
Subadar Gul Akbar, 24th Punjabis.
Havildar Shadu Singh, 25th Punjabis.
Subadar Rur Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Naik Sant Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Subadar Mangal Singh, 35th Sikhs.
Subadar Badan Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Subadar-Major Sahibullah, 40th Pathans.
Naik Wariam Singh, 47th Sikhs.
Naik Arjan Singh, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Sepoy Khoresh, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Sepoy Nuruddin, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Shah Gul, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Sepoy Nazar Din, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Jemadar Miram Shah, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Havildar Sewa Singh, 87th Punjabis.
Subadar-Major Dost Muhammad *Bahadur*, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
Subadar Bije Singh, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Jemadar Raj Wali, 127th Princess of Wales's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Rifleman Padam Thapa, 1st Battn., 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Havildar Tikaram Kamal, 2nd Battn , 1st Prince of Wales's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Naik Astal Rai, 1st Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Naik Setea Gurung, 2nd Battn., 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles
Subadar Kharak Bahadur Thakur, 2nd Battn., 3rd The Queen's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Havildar Purne Pun, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Jemadar Mewa Thapa, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Rifleman Jit Bahadur Gurung, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Imperial Service Troops.

Commandant Bakhtawar Singh, Bikaner Camel Corps.
Jemadar Roda Khan, Bharatpur Transport Corps.

Militia and Levies.

Havildar Shahbat Ali, Kurram Militia.
Jemadar Mahibulla, Southern Waziristan Militia.
Risaldar-Major Muhammad Ismail Khan, Zhob Levy.
Sepoy Sham Beg, Zhob Levy.
Subadar-Major *Khan Sahib* Muhammad Ghali Khan, Khyber Rifles.

Military Police.

Subadar Arjun Rai, Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

A. H. BINGLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

No. 1575.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class to—

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

MEHTARJAO BAHRAM KHAN, of Kanti, son of the late Mehtarjao Humayun.

The REVEREND WILLIAM MILLER, C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Principal of the Madras Christian College.

RAI BAHADUR DR. A. MITRA, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir.

MRS. ADELINE B. SHEPPARD, Joint Secretary of the United Kingdom Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class to—

MISS SARAH SECUNDA HEWLETT, of the Zenana Medical Mission, Amritsar City, Punjab.

RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE, of Gwalior, Central India.

OLIVER HILL MCCOWEN, Esqr, B A., LL.B., Organising Secretary for Burma of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The REVEREND FATHER AUGUSTUS MÜLLER, S.J., of St. Joseph's Leper Asylum at Mangalore, South Canara District, Madras Presidency.

LALA NATHU MALL, of Rawalpindi, Punjab.

W. PARSONS, Esq., lately Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

PANDIT RAJ BAHADUR, Tahsildar of Kalpi, District Jalaun, United Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to award to RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SHAM NATH, Executive Engineer, Ajmer Provincial Division, Rajputana, a bar to be worn with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the Second Class conferred upon him previously.

H. A. STUART,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

Home Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1907.

No. 804.—The services of Mr. H. A. Sams, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th March 1907.

This cancels the Home Department notification no. 450 of the 12th April 1907.

No. 807.—The services of Mr. J. Johnston, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd June, 1907.

No. 580.—Surgeon-General G. Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 26th June 1907.

No. 581.—Colonel D. Wilkie, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officiate as Director-General, Indian Medical Service, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-General G. Bomford, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 979.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 25th June 1907.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Departures Port Said from to-day 48 hours observation, medical inspection, disinfection.

JAILS.

The 25th June, 1907.

No. 121.—The services of Captain W. Gillitt, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th June, 1907.

No. 913—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend to the Districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, sections 2 to 26 (both inclusive) of the Bengal Muhammadan Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1876 (Bengal Act I of 1876), together with the schedule to the said Act.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 921.—The services of Mr. Janardan Damodar Dikshit, an inspecting second class subordinate judge in the Bombay Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department.

H. A. STUART,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 26th June, 1907.

No. 1323—226-2.—Mr. J. H. Lace, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th July 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June, 1907.

No. 96.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction the construction from loan funds of a canal designated the Upper Swat River Canal in the Peshawar Valley, North-West Frontier Province.

No. 97.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 120, dated the 5th September 1906, Mr. W. Macdonald, Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 2nd class, with effect from the date of this notification.

L. M. JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June, 1907.

No. 2424-*I.A.*—The following addition to the Table of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs has been approved by His Majesty's Government and is published for general information:

Personal Salute.

His Highness Nawab Sir RASULKHANJI MOHABAT KHANJI, K.C.S.I., of Junagarh ... ... 15 guns.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June, 1907.

No. 29-*S.I.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

THOMAS WILLIAM HOLDERNESS, Esquire, C.S.I., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.

The Honourable Mr. LANCELOT HARE, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

To be Companions.

Raja NARENDRA CHAND of Nadaun, Kangra District, Punjab.

ARTHUR DELAVAL YOUNGHUSBAND, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner in Sind.

OSCAR THEODORE BARROW, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Comptroller and Auditor-General.

HENRY ZOUCH DARRAH, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner, United Provinces.

Colonel HOWARD GOAD, Indian Army, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Director-General, Army Remount Department.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June, 1907.

No. 64-*I.E.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to and promotions in the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

Major His Highness Maharao Sir UMED SING Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Kota.

To be a Knight Commander.

Nawab MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA MUHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN, C.S.I., of Pahasu.

To be Companions.

JOHN STRATHEDEN CAMPBELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Kumaon Division, United Provinces.

FREDERICK PALMER, Esquire, Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

Nawab BAHRAM KHAN, Chief of the Mazari Tribe, of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

SHRIMANT ANAND RAO GAEKWAR, lately Senapati, Baroda State.

THOMAS HENRY STILLINGFLEET BIDDULPH, Esquire, Accountant-General, Patiala State.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel WARREN ROLAND CROOKE-LAWLESS, M.D., Coldstream Guards, Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER JOHN MAUNSEL MACLAUGHLIN, V.D., Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and Commandant of the Surma Valley Light Horse.

GEORGE CLAUDIUS BERESFORD STIRLING, Esquire, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States.

FRANCIS ST. GEORGE MANNERS-SMITH, Esquire, Superintending Engineer for Protective Irrigation Works in Rajputana.

Major DAVID MELVILLE BABINGTON, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington.

CHINUBHAI MADHAVLAL of Ahmedabad.

SAMUEL W. DIGBY, Esquire, Secretary to the Indian Section of the Society of Arts.

To be an Honorary Companion.

Doctor JEAN ETIENNE JUSTIN SCHNEIDER, Principal Doctor of First class, French Army, Chief Doctor to His Imperial Majesty the late Shah of Persia and President of the Sanitary Council of Persia.

By Order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla; the 28th June, 1907.

No. 1840-*G.B.*—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

EDMUND MCGILDOWNY HOPE FULTON, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (retired), lately an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Rai Bahadur BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., Government Advocate, Nagpur.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

No. 2425-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the Honourable Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, the title of Maharaja Bahadur, as a hereditary distinction.

No. 2426-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdar Rahman, Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, Tiwana, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar, Punjab; late British Agent at Kabul.

No. 2427-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Raja, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Sati Prasad Garga, of Mahisadal, Midnapore, Bengal.

Rai Siddheshri Prashad Narain Singh, Bahadur, of Salemgarh, District Gorakhpur, United Provinces.

No. 2428-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Ahmad Abdul Aziz, of Hyderabad, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction.

No. 2429-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry Kokkonda Venkataratnam Pantulu Garu, Telugu Pandit of the Government College, Rajahmundry, Madras.

Jadu Nath Sarvabhauma, of Nadia, Bengal.

No. 2430-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry Perungavur Rajagopala Chariyar Avergal, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Madras.

Rao Bahadur Duruseti Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, and Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cocanada, Godavari District, Madras Presidency.

No. 2431-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rustomji Jehangirji, Vakil, of Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

Sahebzada Muhammad Amir-ud-din, Special Sub-Registrar, Berhampore, Murshidabad, Bengal.

Sheikh Muhammad Taiyab, Inspector of Police, United Provinces.

M. Muhammad Khalil-ulla Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Bhurwara, Kheri District, United Provinces.

Sardar Abdul Rahman, Deputy Collector, Irrigation Department, Punjab.

Seth Adamji Mamooji, of Rawalpindi.

Sheikh Riaz Hussain, of Multan.

Sheikh Ghulam Sadiq, of Amritsar.

Khan Sahib Iskan Khan, Tarin, Baluchistan.

Khan Sahib Munir Khan, retired Inspector of Police, of Zaida, North-West Frontier Province.

No. 2432-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Babu Ram Krishna Bimbadhar Misra, Superintendent, Kalahandi State, Bengal.

Babu Lalit Mohan Sinha Roy, of Chakdighi, Burdwan, Bengal.

Babu Madhu Sudan Rao, Head Master, Cuttack Training School, Orissa, Bengal.

Seth Raghuber Dayal, Talukdar of Moizzuddinpur, in Sitapur, United Provinces.

Lala Kanhaiya Lal, Government Treasurer and Honorary Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Lala Gopal Dass Bhandari, of Amritsar.

Lala Sham Das, of Hoshiarpur, Punjab.

Iswar Chandra Ghose, Government Pleader, Dacca.

Radha Kanta Handiqui, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Director of Land Records, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, M.B., Senior Grade Assistant Surgeon and Teacher, Medical School, Dacca.

Panda Baijnath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Superintendent, Bastar State, Central Provinces.

Lala Bisheshar Nath, Diwan of Rajgarh, Central India.

Pandit Gopi Nath, Member of the Jaipur State Council, Rajputana.

Babu Sasi Bhusan Chatterjee, late 1st Class Clerk, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore; Secretary of the South Garia School, Thana Cossipore, District 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal.

Rai Sahib Priya Lal Ganguli, B.A., Chief Clerk, Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

No. 2433-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry Vemuru Alwar Chetti Garu, Conservator of Forests, Cochin State,

M. R. Ry Govindas Chatterbooja Doss Avergal, of Madras.

Mr. M. Venkatasami Naidu, of Madras.

Mr. Vaman Ganesh Rale, Administrator of the Akalkot State, Bombay,

Balwant Ramchandra Sahsrabudhe, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, Bombay.

Mr. Vadilal Baloobhai, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

Trimbak Rao Sathe, Honorary Magistrate, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

No. 2434-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Subadar, Arjan Rai, Naga Hills Military Police Battalion, the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction.

No. 2435-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Yusuf Ali Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency.

Taj Mahomed *walad* Gul Mahomed Gugo, Zamindar of Taluka Mirpur Bathoro, Karachi District, Sind,

Mirzihan Khan, Head of the Bijerani Marris, Baluchistan.

Mir Abdul Rashid, B.A., Mir Munshi, Chief Commissioner's Office, North-West Frontier Province.

Mian Chanan Din, Chief Clerk, Traffic Superintendent's Office, North-Western Railway, and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. Bomanji Sorabji Wadia, Foreman of the Yard, Chief Constructor's Department, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Sharbat Khan, Chagai Levies, Thanadar of Saindak, Baluchistan.

No. 2436-*I C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Lala Tilok Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Sunderlal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Wardha, Central Provinces.

Munshi Gopi Nath, Diwan of Bijawar, Central India.

Lala Pindi Dass, Governor of Jammu.

Pandit Sarup Narain, Assistant Settlement Officer, Poonch.

Trichinopally Maduranayagans Ponnoosawmy Pillay, Treasurer, Currency Office, Rangoon.

Lambodar Pradhan, of Sikkim.

Pandit Manorath Bhutt, Postmaster, Almora, United Provinces.

No. 2437-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry N. Subba Rao Garu, Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality, Madras.

Mr. Laxmidass Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, and Diwan of Jaisalmer, Rajputana.

No 2438-*I C*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sao Seng Hpu, T.D.M., *Myosa* of Samka, Southern Shan States, Burma, the title of Sawbwa, as a personal distinction.

No. 2439-*I.C*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Saw Ywet, Inspector of Police, Shan States, Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

No. 2440-*I.C.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Maung Thaw, Trustee, Arakan Pagoda, and Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1907.

No. 1782-*G.*—With reference to Notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 2651-G. and 2900-G., respectively, dated the 6th November and the 6th December, 1906, Lieutenant A. J. H. Grey, a Probationer for the Political Department, is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission as a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The 23rd June, 1907.

No. 1789-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. A. Rees as Acting Consul for Norway at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. T. R. Nicholson.

The 24th June, 1907.

No. 1793-*G.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. G. Moylan as Acting Vice-Consul for Norway at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. R. Clapperton.

No. 2357 *I.A.*—The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 242-I., dated the 22nd January, 1890, in so far as it relates to the appointment of the Reverend Samuel Nathaniel and the Reverend John Mark, of the Wesleyan Mission, to be Marriage Registrars and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2361-*I.A.*—The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 961-I.A., dated the 23rd February 1900, in so far as it relates to the appointment of the Reverend George Christopher Walker, B.A., of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is hereby cancelled.

The 25th June, 1907.

No. 1807-*G.*—Lieutenant C. T. Daukes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th June, 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1808-*G.*—Captain T. H. Keyes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from leave, as His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Turbat-i-Haidari, with effect from the 15th June, 1907.

No. 2379-*I.B.*—The services of Rai Sahib Narain Das, Ahluwalia, M.A., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th June, 1907.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 1825-*G.*—Captain F. McConaghey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, was employed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, for the period from the 7th to the 21st June, 1907, both days inclusive.

No. 1826-*G.*—Captain F. McConaghey, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 22nd June, 1907, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1835-*G.*—Major E. Barnes, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is granted special leave for three months and four days, with effect from the 4th July, 1907, under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1836-*G.*—Major T. W. Haig, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted temporarily as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 2420 *I.C.*—Major O. G. Gunning, 35th Sikhs, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major J. Hill whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 2408-*I.B.*—The Governor General is pleased to invest Mr. E. E. Turner, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Magistrate of the second class, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with powers, under clauses (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of Section 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to take cognisance of offences. The said powers shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system mentioned in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 326-I., dated the 24th January, 1896, as amended by subsequent Notifications; and the following portions of the first Notification, *viz.*:

(*a*) the proviso to clause (2),

(*b*) clause (3), and

(*c*) clause (4),

shall apply as if the said powers had been conferred by that Notification.

No. 2409-*I.B.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. E. E. Turner, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Magistrate of the second class, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with power, under section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), to pass sentences of whipping. The said power shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system mentioned in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 326-I., dated the 24th January, 1896, as amended by subsequent Notifications; and the following portions of the first Notification, *viz.*:

(*a*) the proviso to clause (2),

(*b*) clause (3), and

(3) clause (4),

shall apply as if the said power had been conferred by that Notification.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

No. 4086-*E.O.*—Captain G. H. Willis, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Mint Master and is attached to the Bombay Mint, with effect from the 22nd of June 1907, or until further orders.

J. S. MESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

Simla, the 27th June, 1907.

No. 5442.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause 1, of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Renigunta Union under the Ranipettai Taluq Board in the North Arcot District, with effect from the 1st July 1907, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union, the house-tax for the time being imposed under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), as amended by Act VI of 1900.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 5555—82.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1907.
Mr. J. G. Morgan	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade	Officiating	3rd May.
Mr. J. H. Curtis	Do.	Do.	Do.	6th May.
Mr. H. T. Pinhey	Director, Officiating	Director	Temporary	8th June.
Mr. H. S. Olphert	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Do.	Do.
Mr. I. C. Thomas	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Do.	Do.
Mr. H. S. Styan	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. C. deV. Babington	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade	Do.	Do.
Mr. J. G. Morgan	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

EMIGRATION.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 5496—65.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 22nd September 1907.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be inserted after rule 1 under the head "*Fittings of the upper deck*" in Schedule D of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, as subsequently amended, namely :

1A. A separate compartment approved by the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and sufficient for at least two persons, shall be provided for the accommodation of emigrants who may become insane or violent and obstreperous during the voyage.

B. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th June 1907.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 568.—The following appointments are made in consequence of the retirement of Major I H. Grant, Cantonment Magistrate :

Captain H. O. Codrington, provisional Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Cantonment Magistrate,

Captain C. J. Cumberlege, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Cantonment Magistrate,

Lieutenant A. M E. H. T. Walker, provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate,

Captain R. W Burton, officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be provisional Assistant Cantonment Magistrate,

with effect from the 21st May 1907.

No. 569.—Consequent on Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Rooke, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, having been granted three months' privilege leave the following officiating promotions are made :

Major W. C. C. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade, with staff pay at Rs. 700 a month,

Major A. A. M. M. Faulknor, Cantonment Magistrate, 4th grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade, with staff pay at Rs. 600 a month,

with effect from the 28th April 1907.

No. 570.—The services of Captain E. T. Carwithen, 9th Bhopal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 571.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination, to be Assistant Surgeons, 4th class, with effect from the dates noted against their names :

Alfred Glen Cowper
Edward Cordeiro
Frederick George Hardaker } ,—20th March 1907.

Robert Smith
John St. Alban Kiddle
John Michael Mary Browne
Arthur Louis Gomes } ,—31st March 1907.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Establishment.

No. 572.—The undermentioned native military pupil having passed his final examination is admitted into the service as a 3rd class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 17th May 1907 :

No. 1406, Joseph Chinnapen Aseervathum.

No. 573.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the late Hyderabad Contingent are admitted into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the date

of this Notification, on the ordinary conditions attaching to service in that Department, their positions in the Army List being adjusted according to the dates of their respective appointments to the late Hyderabad Contingent :

Bombay Establishment.

Nur Muhammad.

Madras Establishment.

D. Bhagwant Rao.

Lal Muhammad.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 574.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 30th July 1907. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 664, dated the 16th June 1899, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to alter the Cantonment Code, 1899, to the extent set forth below :

In section 3 (1) (*a*) for the words "an officer" the words "a combatant officer" shall be substituted.

COMMANDS.

No. 575.—Major-General J. B. Woon, C.B., Commanding Abbottabad Brigade, to officiate in command of the 8th (Lucknow) Division, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., on leave. Dated 14th June 1907.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 576.—Major W. G. Hodgson, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, is granted three months' privilege leave combined with one year's furlough out of India, on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 25th June 1907. Pension service—21st year commenced, 25th August 1906.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 577.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 4th June 1907, page 3838.

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INDIA OFFICE ;

4th June 1907.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army :

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Alexander Donald Charters Pond, 5th Light Infantry. Dated 1st February 1907.

4

Alfred Poingdestre, 44th Merwara Infantry. Dated 14th February 1907.

Louis Maurice Foster, 121st Pioneers. Dated 3rd March 1907.

To be Major.

Captain Cecil Kaye, 21st Punjabis. Dated 6th March 1907.

The provisional promotion of Captain Frederick Fisher, 107th Pioneers, to the rank of Major, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 18th May 1906, is cancelled, with effect from the 11th February 1907.

The provisional promotion of Lieutenant William Myers Macleod, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to the rank of Captain is confirmed.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Gregory Day McCormick, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 23rd February 1907.

To be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant (Lieutenant in the Army) Edward Hale Lewin, 46th Punjabis, from the Unattached List. Dated 10th October 1906, but to rank from 1st October 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Lancelot Conyers Trelawny, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 10th December 1906, but to rank from the 22nd July 1905.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Calvert Keir Stewart Clarke, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), from the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 10th January 1907, but to rank from 10th January 1906.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Dated 16th December 1906.

Julius Augustus Lobo.

Joseph Seymour Summers.

Servulo Joseph Pais. Dated 28th December 1906.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 16th December 1906.

Hugh Alfred Lafond.

Henry William DeBlaquire Prescott,

Ewen Garibaldi George.

Charles Augustus Pruce.

Alfred Devine. Dated 28th December 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dated 23rd January 1907.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Alfred William Hocking.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Cartmill Galloway.

To be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor William Edmund Bowder.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

To be Commissary.

Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Charles Robert Locke. Dated 14th February 1907.

The King has approved of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army:

Colonel Charles Wemyss Muir, C.B., C.I.E. Dated 12th April 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Molesworth Candy. Dated 16th March 1907.

The King has approved of the transfer to the Temporary Half-pay List of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Russell Colquhoun Colvin. Dated 18th April 1907.

Captain Richard William Creighton Blair. Dated 29th April 1907.

Lieutenant Alexander Daniel Reid. Dated 26th April 1907.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain Stewart Ranken Douglas. Dated 15th September 1905.

Captain Harold Budgett Meakin, M.D. Dated 23rd March 1907.

The King has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel James Ramsay Hobday. Dated 15th April 1907.

Brevet-Colonel Andrew Pennell Williamson. Dated 30th March 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Dennys. Dated 21st March 1907.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Wyllie. Dated 9th March 1907.

Major Ian Hope Grant. Dated 21st May 1907.

Major Ernest Cave Rowcroft, D.S.O. Dated 4th April 1907.

Major William Henry Prendergast. Dated 22nd May 1907.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Henry Channer, M.B. Dated 15th April 1907.

Major Wilfred Ernest Arbuthnot Armstrong. Dated 12th March 1907.

Lieutenant John Henry Gill. Dated 27th March 1907.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

William Eates. Dated 20th January 1907.

Thomas Kiddle. Dated 21st December 1906.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Charles Richard Hardy. Dated 27th February 1907.

Lewis James Roffey. Dated 6th February 1907.

The King has approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned officer:

Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Henry David William Hutchins, Supply and Transport Corps. Dated 31st July 1904.

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"London Gazette," dated the 7th June 1907, page 3938.

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WAR OFFICE;

Whitehall, 7th June 1907.

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MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers, Indian Army, to be substantive Colonels :

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. E. Western, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division. Dated 12th February 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Hugh O'Donnell, D.S.O., an Assistant Adjutant-General, Divisional Staff. Dated 26th February 1907.

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The undermentioned Native officer of the Indian Army is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement :

Subadar-Major Siwa Moduck, *Sardar Bahadur*. Dated 1st September 1906.

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PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 578.—Conductor Joseph George, Army Clothing Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 579.—Major V. R. Brooke, D.S.O., 9th Lancers, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst holding the appointment of Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st June 1907.

No. 580.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :

To be Captain.

24th June 1907.

Lieutenant George Foster Gretton, 7th Hariana Lancers.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

18th April 1907.

James Garrad Dormer, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

John Lancelot Eden, 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

No. 581.—Lieutenant John Piercy Benn, 37th Lancers, is provisionally promoted to the rank of Captain, with effect from the 23rd June 1907, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 582.—George Michael Beveridge, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st May 1907.

Rupert Ernest Penny, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 1st May 1907.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 583.—Captain David Faulds resigns his commission and is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps on retirement. Dated 11th February 1907.

(Army Department Notification No. 402 of 1907 is cancelled.)

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 584.—Lieutenant James Pike Wilson (Supernumerary List) resigns his commission. Dated 13th May 1907.

Robert Sykes, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment. Dated 14th June 1907.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 585.—Captain Walter Sargeaunt is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st May 1907.

Captain Montague Charles Clarke is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st May 1907.

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 22nd and 28th June 1907:

Corps.	Rank and name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).	Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Clayton Downes.	16th June 1907.	Ferozepore ...		
Public Works Department, India	Sub Conductor Thomas Charles Scott.	17th June 1907	Allahabad ...	...	

A. H. BINGLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

Simla, the 28th June, 1907.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 47.—The undermentioned 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 15th June 1907:

William Robert Durham.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 48.—No. 631, 1st class Hospital Assistant Muhammad Yusuf has changed his name to Mirza Muhammad Yusuf Beg, and all official documents and notifications concerning this medical subordinate should be altered accordingly.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June, 1907.

No. 156.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, C.I.E., Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted from special class, 2nd grade, to special class, 1st grade, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1907.

The 27th June, 1907.

No. 157.—Mr. George Thomson is appointed an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent (on probation) in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 25th February 1907, and posted to the North-Western Railway. Mr. Thomson is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 4th May 1907.

No. 158.—The following is published for general information :

Circular No. 519 R. T., dated the 27th June 1907.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Amendment in rule 359, sub-rule (1), Chapter XXI, Part I, and in rule 33, sub-rule (1), Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, and Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, notification No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905.

Railway Board's notification No 183, dated the 8th September 1906, and Railway Board's circular No R. T. $\frac{89\text{-}A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 2893, dated the 16th May 1907.

RESOLUTION.—In the judgment delivered in a recent case in which a railway servant was prosecuted for a breach of rules 263 and 264, Chapter XVII, Part I of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated under Government of India, Public Works Department, circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, it was ruled that a breach of any general rule framed under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), did not constitute a criminal offence and that a Railway Administration is empowered to enforce general rules of its own making by imposing fines on its own servants.

2. Rule 359, sub-rule (1), Chapter XXI, Part I, and rule 33, sub-rule (1), Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-}A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906, prescribe that any railway servant committing a breach of any of the rules therein respectively referred to, shall be liable to penalty " on conviction before a Magistrate," which is inconsistent with the judgment referred to above.

3. In exercise, therefore, of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, read in the preamble above, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (1) and (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the adoption, by the Administrations of all lines of railway administered by the Government, of the amendments specified in the annexure hereto in the General Rules for working open lines of railway, which were promulgated with Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{89\text{-}A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

4. The Railway Board also desire that the said amendments may be brought to the notice of the administrations of the several railways not administered by Government and that the Agents and Managers of those railways may be invited to submit formal applications for the adoption of the said amendments.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying amendments, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and the officers noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces and Eastern Bengal and Assam, Public Works Department.
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Public Works Department.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta and Lucknow.
The Managers of the North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) Railways.

[Enclosure to Railway Board's circular No. 519 R. T., dated the 27th June 1907.]

Amendment in rule 359, sub-rule (1), Chapter XXI, Part I, and in rule 33, sub-rule (1), Chapter IV, Part II, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway promulgated under Railway Board's circular No. R. T. $\frac{87-A}{5}$, dated the 8th September 1906.

RULE 359, CHAPTER XXI, PART I.—*Expunge the words* "on conviction before a Magistrate" *in the third line of this rule.*

RULE 33, CHAPTER IV, PART II.—*Expunge the words* "on conviction before a Magistrate" *in the third line of this rule.*

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 27th June, 1907.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 22nd June 1907, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B, B & C I. & G. I. P.	25	22
		Dholera Port	B -G -J.-P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B, B & C I.	...	...
		Gogo Port	B -G -J -P.	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	B, B. & C. I & B.-G -J.-P.	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	„ „	2	1
		Kaira District	„ „	...	...
		Broach Port	„ „	...	...
		Broach District	„ „	...	...
		Mahikantha State	„ „	...	...
		Rewakantha State	„ „	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	„ „	...	...
		Bulsar Port	„ „		...
		Surat District	„ „	2	...
		Palanpur State	„ „	...	...
		Jhara Port	...	...	...
		Utan „	B, B. & C. I. & B -G -J.-P.	...	...
		Vesava „	„ „	...	...
		Kelva „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Trombay „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Tarapur „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori „	„ „	...	...
		Mahim „	„ „	...	...
		Darawi „	„ „	...	...
		Dhanu „	„ „	...	...
		Bhiwndi „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Aghashi „	B., B. & C I.	...	...
		Shirgaon „	„ „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...	...
		Bassein „	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kalyan „	G. I. P.	...	...
		Thana „	„	...	...
		Bandra „	B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	„	...	...
		Kon „	...	...	...
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B, B. & C. I.	...	...
	Central.	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	...	...
		Poona District	„ „	...	...
		Satara „	S. M.	92	58
		East Khandesh District	G. I. P.	...	...
		West Khandesh „	„	...	...
		Nasik District	„	...	...
		Sholapur Town	„	...	...
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	...	...

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Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Southern.	Alibag Port	G I P.	...	...
		Thal "		...	...
		Mopa "	G I P. & B, B & C I.	...	...
		Panvel "	G. I P.	...	...
		Mahad "		...	...
		Nagothna "		...	
		Eshoi "		...	...
		Roha "	G I P & S M		...
		Ashtami "	" "	...	...
		Revdanda "	B, B & C I		...
		Kolaba District	G I P. & B, B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ratnagiri Port	S. M.	...	...
		Vizadrug "	"	...	...
		Harnai "	"	...	...
		Rajapur "	"		...
		Vengurla "	"		...
		Malwan "		...	
		Jaitapur "		...	...
		Dabhal "		2	3
		Jaigad "			...
		Deogad "		...	...
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	...	...
		Belgaum "	"	83	51
		Dharwar "	"	45	23
		Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Kumta "	"	...	...
		Kanara District	"	...	...
		Savantvadi State	"	...	
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N W.	41	41
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	"	...	...
		Hyderabad District	" & J. B	...	...
		Larkhana "		...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Sukkar District	N. W.	...	...
		Khairpur State	N. W. & J. B	...	...
	Political Charges	Akalkot State	G I. P.	...	...
		Aundh "	G. I. P. & S M	...	...
		Phaltan "	" "	...	...
		Tuna Port	Tuna-Anjar	...	...
		Mundra "	" "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political Charges.	Jukau Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	.....	...
		Cambay State	"	... ..	...
		Mandvi Port	Tuna-Anjar	......	...
		Cutch State	" "	......	...
		Savanur "	S. M.	..	...
		Bhor "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Mongrol Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	4	1
		Porbandar Port	"	......	...
		Mahuwa Port	"	...	...
		Jafrabad "	"	......	...
		Vawania "	" (Morvi Soc)	......	...
		Verawal "	"	14	13
		Kathiawar Agency	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B.-G.-J.-P.	13	10
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	3	2
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	107	88
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State	"	......	...
		Srivardhan Port	G. I. P. & S. M.	... ..	...
		Murud "	S. M.	......	...
		Banimandla "		......	...
		Nandgaon "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Majagaon "		......	...
		Rajapuri "	S. M.	......	...
		Janjira Port	G. I. P.	......	...
		Janjira State	"	......	...
		Velan Port		.. ...	...
		Baroda City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Billimora Port		2	...
		Bet Port	B.-G.-J.-P.	7	5
		Kodinar Port	"	4	5
		Baroda State	B., B. & C. I.	2	2
		Satara "	S. M.	......	...
		Jath "	"	.. ...	...
		Surat "	B., B. & C. I.	2	8
		Aden		... ..	...
			TOTAL	450	328

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.	..	Madras City	Madras S. I.	......	...
		Anantapur District	„ S. M.	1 (a)	...
		Salem District	„	3	5
		Bellary Town	S M	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	„	......	...
		Bellary District	„ & Madras.	2	3
		Kurnool District	S M. & Madras	......	...
		North Arcot District	S I & „	...	...
		Cuddalore „	Madras	......	...
		Mangalore „	„	......	...
		Tinnevelly District	S. I.	......	...
		Cuddapah „	Madras S. M. & S. I.	......	...
		Madura „	S. I.	......	...
		Vizagapatam Port	B-N & Madras	...	...
		Vizagapatam District	„ „	...	...
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Ganjam District	B. N.	......	...
		Ermala Port		...	...
		South Canara District	S I & Madras	......	...
		Chingleput „	„ „	......	...
		Godavari „	Madras	......	...
		Cannanore Port	„	......	...
		Tanjore District	S I.	......	...
		Trichinopoly „	„	......	...
		Cochin State	Madras	......	...
		Bimlipatam Port	„	......	...
		Calingapatam „	„	......	...
		Coconada „	„	......	...
		Gopalpore „	B. N.	...	...
			TOTAL	7	9
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Calcutta	E. I, E B S. & B. N.	19	25
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S.	2	1
		Jessore District	B. C.	......	...
		Nadia „	E. B S.	......	...
		Murshidabad District	„ & E. I.	......	...
		Khulna District	„	......	...

(a) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Midnapore District	B. N.	.. ...	...
		Burdwan "	E I	..	...
		Howrah Town	E I. & B. N.	1	1
		Howrah District	E I	.	
		Birbhum "	"	.	...
		Bankura "	B N.	. ..	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B & N. W.	......	...
		Saran District	"	23	25
		Gaya Town	E I	...	...
		Gaya District	"	2	2
		Muzaffarpur Town	B & N-W	.	...
		Muzaffarpur District	"	18	18
		Darbhanga Town	"		..
		Darbhanga District	"	. ....	.
		Shahabad "	E I	1	1
		Dinapore	"		...
		Patna City	"	2	2
		Patna District	"	3	3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	E. I	.. ...	...
		Monghyr District	"	.	
		Darjeeling "	D. H.		...
		Bhagalpur Town	E I.	..	...
		Bhagalpur District	" & B & N-W.	. .	...
		Purnea "	"	.. ...	..
		Sonthal Parganas District	"	...	...
	Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	E I	.	.
		Gangpur State	B N.	... ..	...
		Manbhum District	E I & B. N.		..
		Singhbhum District	B N	. ..	...
		Hazaribagh "	E. I		.
	Orissa	Cuttack District	B N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	.	...
			TOTAL	71	78

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	O & R.	1	1
		Meerut City	N. W.	2	2
		Meerut Cantonment	"	......	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I	52	45
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	.....	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	117	117
		Aligarh City	E I. & O & R	..	...
		Koil "		......	...
		Hathras City	B B & C I & E. I R.	2	1
		Aligarh District	E I & O & R.	26	10
		Saharanpur City	O & R. & N. W	.....	...
		Hardwar Union	"	. .	...
		Roorkee Town	"	.....	...
		Saharanpur District	" & N. W.	14	8
		Bulandshahr "	E I	23	23
	Agra	Etawah City	E I.	..	...
		Etawah District	"	20	20
		Fatehgarh	B, B. & C. I	.. ..	...
		Farrukhabad Town	" " & E. I.	...	
		Farrukhabad District	" " "	18	18
		Mainpuri District	E I.	14	12
		Agra City	B, B & C I, G I P, & E I	. ..	
		Agra District	" " " "	.. ...	...
		Etah "	"	3	3
		Muttra City	" & G. I. P.	... .	...
		Muttra District	" "	15	15
	Rohil-khand.	Bareilly City	R & K. & O. & R.	5	6
		Bareilly District	" "	9	7
		Shahjahanpur City	" "	1	1
		Shahjahanpur District	" "	......	...
		Budaun District	O. & R & B., B. & C. I.	21	18
		Bijnor Town	"	......	...
		Bijnor District	"	40	40
		Moradabad City	" & R. K.	......	...
		Moradabad District	" "	43	42
		Pilibhit District	R. K.	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Allahabad.	Allahabad City	E. I. & O & R.	8	8
		Allahabad District	" "	.	...
		Cawnpur City	" " B., B & C I & G I. P. (I. M. Sec)	1	1
		Cawnpur District	" " "	6	5
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	29	24
		Banda "	G I P. (I M Sec) & E I		...
		Jhansi City	" (")	..	.
		Jhansi District	" (")	..	...
		Hamirpur "	" (")	..	...
		Jalaun "	" (")	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R	.	..
		Benares City	" " "	..	...
		Benares District	" " " & E I	.	
		Ballia "	"	8	7
		Jaunpur City	O & R.	.	...
		Jaunpur District	" & B & N. W.	.	..
		Ghazipur "	E I. & B & N W	1	1
		Mirzapur City	"	...	.
		Mirzapur District	" & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur.	Azamgarh City	E. I.	......	...
		Azamgarh District	"	1	1
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W		...
		Gorakhpur District	"	....	.
		Basti District	"	2	1
	Kumaun	Naini Tal District	O & R.	....	..
		Garhwal	"	....	...
	Lucknow	Unao District	O. & R., & B & N. W.	13	12
		Lucknow City	" " & R. K	...	...
		Lucknow District	" "	5	5
		Hardoi "	"	....	...
		Rae Bareli "	"	20	19
		Sitapur "	R. K.	2	1
		Kheri "	"	1	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	....	..
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Gonda "	"	....	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Partabgarh "	O. & R.	......	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Sultanpur "	"	26	5
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Ajodhia	" & B. & N. W.	.. ...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	"	....	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Fyzabad District	"	1	1
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	.. ...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	Fyzabad	Bara Banki District	" "	12	12
			TOTAL	563	494
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Gurgaon District	B. B. & C.	79	89
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Hissar "	" & N. W.	18	17
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Karnal "	E. I.	......	...
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Simla "	K. S.	......	...
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Delhi City	E.I., N. W., O. & R., G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I.	.. ...	...
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Delhi District	E. I., N.-W., O. & R. & G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	25	21
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Ambala "	N. W. & E. I.	105	86
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Ludhiana "	"	7	7
PUNJAB.	Delhi	Rohtak "	"	108	94
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.	10	8
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur District	"	178	148
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Hoshiarpur "	"	62	60
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Ferozepur "	"	702	372
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Kangra "	"	......	...
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	19	19
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Amritsar District	"	396	396
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Gurdaspur "	"	246	233
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Lahore City	"	13	9
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Lahore District	"	720	561
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Gujranwala District	"	830	830
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Montgomery City	"	......	...
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Montgomery District	"	126	81
PUNJAB.	Lahore	Sialkot "	"	1,315	1,316

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	1,304	1 285
		Gujrat "	"	1,606	1,598
		Shahpur "	"	152	150
		Jhelum "	"	1,033	936
		Attock "	"	295	293
	Multan	Mianwali District	N W	9	9
		Lyallpur "	"	412	250
		Jhang "	"	35	35
		Muzaffargarh "	"		.
		Multan "	"	..	...
...		Patiala City	Rajpura Bhatinda (N W Ry)	...	
		Patiala State	N W, E I, B, B & C I & J B	441	436
		Kapurthala State	N W.		.
		Maler Kotla "	"		...
		Nalagarh "	"		...
		Jind "	"	43	33
		Kalsia State "	"	.	...
		Faridkot "	"	.	...
		Dujana "		.. .	.
		Nabha "	N W	52	52
			TOTAL	10,340	9,424
BURMA.	Pegu	Rangoon Town	Burma	50	57
		Hanthawaddy District	"	1	1
		Pegu "	"	2	2
		Tharrawaddy "	"	1	1
		Prome "	"	. ...	.
	Irrawaddy	Maubin District	"	1	1
		Bassein "	"	23	19
		Henzada "	"	23(a)	23 (a)
		Pyapon "	"	2	2
		Myaungmya "	"	3	2

(a) Including 2 seizures and 2 deaths of the week ending 15th June 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA.	Tenasserim.	Toungoo District . . .	Burma	......	...
		Moulmein Town . . .	"	19	10
		Amherst (Moulmein) District .	"	8	8
		Tavoy District . . .	"	......	...
		Thaton District . . .	"	......	...
	Minbu.	Pakokku District . . .	"	......	...
		Minbu " . . .	"	......	...
		Magwe " . . .	"	......	...
		Thayetmyo " . . .	"	......	...
	Mandalay.	Myitkyina District . . .	"	......	...
		Bhamo " . . .	"	......	...
		Mandalay Town . . .	"	......	...
		Mandalay District . . .	"	......	...
	Sagaing.	Shwebo District . . .	"	......	...
		Lower Chindwin (Monywa) District	"	......	...
		Sagaing " . . .	"	......	...
	Meiktila.	Myingyan District . . .	"	......	...
		Yamethin " . . .	"	......	...
		Kyaukse " . . .	"	......	...
		Meiktila " . . .	"	......	...
			TOTAL .	128	121
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Rajshahi.	Pabna District	E. B. S.	......	...
		Malda "	"	......	...
	Assam Valley Districts	Goalpara "	. . . . .	......	...
	Dacca.	Dacca Town	E. B. S.	......	...
		Dacca District	"	......	...
		Faridpur District . . .	"	......	...
			TOTAL .	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Nagpur District	"	......	...
		Wardha Town	G. I. P.	......	...
		Wardha District	"	......	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	B. N.	......	...
		Kamptee Town	"	......	...
		Chanda "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Chanda District	"	......	...
		Bhandara Town	B. N.	......	...
		Bhandara District	"	......	...
		Balaghat Town	"	......	...
		Balaghat District	"	......	...
	Jubbulpur.	Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Jubbulpore Cantonment	" "	......	...
		Jubbulpore District	" "	......	...
		Damoh Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	......	...
		Damoh District	" (")	......	...
		Saugor Cantonment	" (")	......	...
		Saugor Town	" ("	......	...
		Saugor District	" (")	......	...
		Chappara Town	" (")	......	...
		Seoni Town	B. N.	......	...
		Seoni District	"	1	1
		Mandla "	"	......	...
	Nerbudda	Khandwa Town	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	......	...
		Burhanpur "	G. I. P.	......	...
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Pachmari	"	......	...
		Hoshangabad Town	"	......	...
		Hoshangabad District	"	......	...
		Narsingpur Town	"	......	...
		Narsingpur District	"	......	...
		Betul "	"	......	...
		Chhindwara Town	"	......	...
		Chhindwara District	B. N.	1	1
	Chhattisgarh.	Drug Town	B. N.	......	...
		Bilaspur "	"	......	...
		Bilaspur District	"	......	...
		Raipur Town	"	......	...
		Raipur District	"	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES (INCLUDING BERAR).	Berar	Akola Town	G. I. P.	......	...
		Akola District	"	1	1
		Buldana Town	"	......	...
		Buldana District	"	......	...
		Yeotmal Town	"	......	...
		Yeotmal District	"	......	...
		Ellichpur City	"	......	...
		Amraoti Town	"	......	...
		Amraoti District	"	......	...
			TOTAL	3	3
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	S. M. & Madras	3	3
		Bangalore City	" "	8	8
		Bangalore District	" "	27	22
		Mysore City	"	4	3
		Mysore District	"	17	12
		Kolar "	Madras	......	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	2	2
		Tumkur District	S. M.	......	...
		Shimoga "	"	......	...
		Chitaldrug "	"	......	...
		Kadur "	"	9	7
		Hassan "	"	......	...
			TOTAL	70	57
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Usmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	......	...
		Parbhani "	N. G. S.	......	...
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	......	...
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	......	...
			TOTAL	......	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL INDIA		Indore City	B, B & C I.		
		Indore State	„ & G I P	..	..
		Indore Residency	„		
		Ujjain City	„ & G I P		
		Gwalior „	G I P	..	
		Gwalior State (portion in Bhopal)	B, B & C I & G I P		
		Dhar State	G I P (I M Sec) & Gwalior		
		Pathari „	„ („)		
		Malwa Agency	Rajputana Malwa		
		Sundarsi Pergana (in the Bhopal Agency)			
		Nagode State			
		Bhopal City	G I P		
		Bhopal State	„		
		Sagore (Gwalior)	„		
		Shahjahanpur (Gwalior)			
		Guaranteed Holdings in Bhopal Agency	G I P		
		Mandsaur State	G I P (I M Sec)		
		Mhow Cantonment	B B & C I Rajputana Malwa)		
		Nimuch „	„		
		Rutlam City	„		
		Rutlam State	„		
		Dewas Town	„		
		Dewas State	G I P		
		Narsingarh State	„		
		Guaranteed Holdings in Malwa Agency			
		Tonk State (portion in Central India)	G I P		
		Bhopawar Agency States			
		Rewa Town	G I P		
		Rewa State	„		...
		Sehore State	„		
		Datia City	„		
		Datia State	„		
		Sailana Town	B B & C I		..
		Sailana State	„		
		Sitamau State	„		
		Piploda District	„		
		Bagh State	„		
		Jhabua „	„		
		Jaora Town	„		
		Jaora State	„		
		Agar Military Station	G I P		
		Manpur	B B & C I		
		Rajgarh State	G I P		...
		Kurwai „	„		
		Barwani „	„ & B, B & C I		
		Lashkar City	„		
			TOTAL		

D

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
RAJPUTANA	...	Bharatpur State	B., B. & C. I.	24 (a)	22 (a)
		Ajmer City	"	......	...
		Ajmer District	"	......	...
		Ajmer-Merwara District	"	......	
		Abu Road	"	......	...
		Mewar State	"	15 (a)	4 (a)
		Partabgarh State	"	......	...
		Chitor (Udaipur) State	"	......	...
		Tonk State	"	......	...
		Marwar State (Jodhpur)	J. B.	......	...
		Jaipur City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Jaipur State	"	5 (a)	8 (a)
		Kishengarh Town	"	......	...
		Bikaner State	J. B.	......	...
		Jhallawar "	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Kotah "	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Sirohi "	"	......	...
		Shahpura "	G. I. P.	......	1 (a)
		Dholpur State	"	......	...
		Alwar City	B., B. & C. I.	......	...
		Alwar State	"	15 (a)	14 (a)
		Beawar	"	......	...
		Karauli State	"	......	...
		Banswara Town	"	......	...
		Banswara State	"	......	...
			TOTAL	59	49
KASHMIR	...	Jammu District	N. W.	22	14
		Kathua District	"	......	...
			TOTAL	22	14
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town	N. W.	......	1
		Hazara District	"	2	1
		Bannu "	......	......	...
		Kohat Cantonment	......	......	...
		Kohat Town	N. W.	......	...
		Kohat District	"	1	...
		Dera Ismail Khan Town	......	23	18
		Dera Ismail Khan District	N. W.	......	...
		Peshawar Town	"	38	34
		Peshawar Cantonment	......	10	9
		Peshawar District	N. W.	157	135
		Khyber Agency	......	......	...
		Nowshera Cantonment	......	......	...
			TOTAL	23	198

(a) Figures for the week ending 14th June 1907.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	......	...
		Hirok	"	1 (b)	...
		Sibi	"	......	...
		Fort Sandeman	.	......	...
		Las Bela State	N. W.	......	...
			TOTAL	1	...
PERSIAN GULF.	...	Bahrein		60 (a)	60 (a)
		Pearl Banks (Bahrein)		......	...
			TOTAL	60	60
			GRAND TOTAL	12,010	10,830

(a) Figures for the week ending 21st June 1907.
(b) Imported.

H. A. STUART,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 h. on Thursday, the 27th June 1907, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The storm which on the 20th June was lying to the south of Kurrachee crossed the Sind coast about sixty miles southeast of that port at about midnight on the 20th, but had filled up almost completely by 8 h. on the 21st. The storm from the Bay of Bengal, shown near Hazaribagh on the 20th, advanced as far as the east of the United Provinces and then disappeared, being succeeded immediately by another which formed at the head of the Bay and developed during the next two days into a storm of considerable severity, the deficiency of pressure in its central area being as much as three quarters of an inch. The storm crossed the Bengal coast on the 24th and then pursued a westerly course, but it commenced filling up rapidly on the 25th and by the morning of the 27th was shown only as a diffused area of low pressure lying over the Central Provinces. It occasioned very strong winds on the Bengal coast and gave heavy rain on the 25th and 26th in the districts over which its centre passed, but rainfall was only light and local in other parts of northeast India, and the storm deflected the rain producing current from the interior of Burma where the weather was comparatively dry during the greater part of the week. On the other hand the Arabian Sea monsoon current which had weakened considerably after the disappearance of the storm off the Sind coast was roused into greater activity by the appearance of the storm in northeast India, and rain became nearly general in the western districts of the Peninsula and extended to the southern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces.

Burma.—Rainfall was nearly general on the coast and only local in the interior. Skies were moderately to thickly clouded, and temperature was approximately normal except during the latter part of the week in south Tenasserim where weather was warmer than usual.

Northeast India.—Rain fell in all parts of the division and was heavy in south Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Skies were moderately to heavily clouded and temperature was below normal in Chota Nagpur and the adjoining districts on the 21st, 22nd, 26th and 27th, and nearly normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Local falls of rain occurred throughout the week in the Central Provinces and during the first three days of the week in the United Provinces and Central India. Skies were almost clear in the west of the United Provinces and were more or less thickly clouded elsewhere. Weather was cooler than usual in the east of the division on the 21st and 22nd, but temperature then rose and in the United Provinces on the 24th there was shown an excess which extended into Central India and the Central Provinces, weather being much warmer than usual by the end of the week over practically the whole division.

Northwest India.—Light scattered falls of rain were reported on the first four days of the week but on the remaining days weather was dry. Skies were lightly to moderately clouded in lower Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana and were occasionally clouded in other parts of the division. Temperature was normal or in defect up to the 25th on the 26th it rose and was in excess on that day and on the 27th in the Frontier Province, the Punjab and Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was on the whole light and confined chiefly to the west coast districts. Skies were moderately to thickly clouded and temperature was approximately normal.

The rainfall of the week was heavier than usual on the Burma coast and in the districts of northeast India and of the Central Provinces affected by the storm from the Bay. For the whole period from the 3rd May to the 27th June rainfall is normal or in excess in Burma, the greater part of northeast India, the north of the east coast, the North West Dry Area, Baluchistan and the west and extreme south of the Peninsula: elsewhere it is below normal.

The following summarises the chief rainfall amounts of the week, as reported at 8 h. each day:

June 21st. Bassein 2·82", Akyab 4·36", Patna 4·10" and Gaya 3·39".

„ 22nd. Tavoy 2·90", Moulmein 3·15", Bassein 4·22", Sambalpur 2·85" and Mount Abu 1·96".

„ 23rd. Saugor Island 3·42", False Point 6·73", Benares 1·07" and Jhansi 1·05".

„ 24th. Akyab 3·71" and Purnea 1·62".

„ 25th. Moulmein 3·25", Saugor Island 5·03", Calcutta 8·62", Burdwan 3·14" and Ranchi 2·16".

„ 26th. Akyab 9·25", Hazaribagh 2·68", Ranchi 6·19", Chaibassa 4·68", Sambalpur 2·09" and Calicut 3·62".

„ 27th. Moulmein 4·48", Rangoon 3·08", Akyab 9·18", Myitkyina 2·93", Cherra Poonjee 7·73", Pendra 2·55", Malegaon 1·50", Goa 3·00", Mormugão 3·02" and Calicut 2·91".

الایمان المفصل - التجنب عن الکبائر - الاعتصام بالکتاب و السنة و
فضلهما - الوضو و فضائل الوضو - فضیلة السواك - سنن الوضو - التیمم -
فضائل الصلوة - مواقیت الصلوة - الشروط و ارکان الصلوة - المساجد و مواضع
الصلوة - ما یباح فی الصلوة و ما یکره - فضائل الجماعة - الزکوة و فضلها -

Rainfall Division with representative station	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station	Rainfall data for week ending on 27th June 1907. Average actual rainfall	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Rainfall data from 3rd May 1907 to 27th June 1907. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Seasonal percentage departure from normal. This week	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		
1 (a) Bay Islands .	Port Blair	?	3·99	?	?	33·98	?	?	+ 16
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)		13·00	8·01	+4·99	52·65	42·58	+10·07	+ 24	+ 15
2 Burma West (Bhamo)	..	2·43	2·26	+0·17	[illegible]	15·75	−0·60	− 4	− 6
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	.	0·11	0·72	−0·61	[illegible]	9·88	−0·26	− 3	+ 4
4 Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	2·10	4·67	−2·57	[illegible]	27·13	−2·44	− 0	+ 1
	Calcutta	5·60	3·16	+2·44	[illegible]	10·07	+2·95	+ 18	+ 4
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	4·01	[illegible]	−3·05	[illegible]	41·03	−8·10	− 19	− 12
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, East	Dinajpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	−2·19	20·74	23·47	−2·73	− 12	− 3
	Darjeeling .	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 2	6·12	9·33	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 17
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	01	6·17	−4·16	[illegible]	− 56
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain East	[illegible] .	4·63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 9	− 24
	Patna .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7·42	+2·78	+ 3	[illegible]
8 Himalaya and Sub-Himalayas, West	Simla	0·16	2·04	[illegible]	4·08	7·19	−3·11	[illegible]	− 24
	Ludhiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	−1·80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 68	− 50
9 Indo-Gangetic Plain West	[illegible] .	[illegible]	1·71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 56	− 85
	Lahore .	0·4	1·04	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·97	− 14	[illegible]	− 80
10 N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·40	[illegible]	+0·23	+ 18	+ 27
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·0	0·07	0·37	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 9	+ 37
12 East Coast, North .	Waltair	0·10	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 56	+ 91
	Cuttack .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 20
13 East Satpuras .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 20
	[illegible] .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 47
	Jubbulpore .	0·77	[illegible]	[illegible]	3·66	8·51	−4·05	− 57	− 44
14. Central India Plateau.	Jhansi .	1·04	2·83	−1·79	1·6	[illegible]	−4·96	[illegible]	− 85
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	−0·70	0·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	− 66	− 53
	Indore	0·95	2·00	−1·05	2·57	5·39	−2·82	− 52	− 52
15. West Coast .	Calicut	4·09	4·70	−0·61	26·08	31·12	−5·04	− 16	− 17
	Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22·17	27·11	−4·9	18	− 19
16 Gujarat . . .	Ahmedabad	0·10	·72	[illegible]	[illegible]	7·15	[illegible]	− 49	− 19
	Rajkot .	[illegible]	1·19	−0·91	2·1	3·37	−1·18	[illegible]	− 12
17 West Satpuras (Akola).	...	[illegible]	1·62	−0·02	4·46	5·96	−1·50	− 25	− 20
18. Deccan . . .	Bellary .	0·20	0·60	−0·40	[illegible]	[illegible]	−1·52	− 37	− 33
	Bijapur .	[illegible]	0·94	−0·05	[illegible]	6·31	−3·05	[illegible]	− 45
	Hyderabad	0·08	0·71	−0·63	2·33	4·90	−2·57	− 52	− 46
19. South India . .	Mysore	0·81	0·45	[illegible]	[illegible]	6·03	−2·05	− 30	− 37
	Madura .	0·11	[illegible]	−0·22	3·82	[illegible]	−0·27	− 7	− 1
20 East Coast, South (Madras).	..	0·12	0·36	−0·24	1·54	2·24	−0·70	− 31	− 21

J. PATTERSON,

for Director General of Observatories.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 27th June 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd June 1907.

Burma.—The rainfall was very heavy in Kyaukpyu; heavy in Akyab, Bassein, Myaungmya, Pyapon, Thaton and Amherst; and moderate for the most part elsewhere. Reaping of dry weather paddy has commenced in Minbu. Ploughing for wet weather paddy has commenced in Hanthawaddy, Amherst and Upper Chindwin, and is now practically general, and sowing has commenced in Amherst and the Northern Shan States. Sowing of early wet weather paddy is completed in the canal tract of Mandalay and in the Thabeitkyin township of the Ruby Mines district. Transplanting of wet weather paddy has commenced in Shwebo. Sowing of hill side paddy is completed in the Singu and Maymyo sub-divisions of Mandalay. Ploughing for miscellaneous crops is progressing satisfactorily. The standing crops in Upper Burma are in good condition except in parts of Meiktila, where young sesamum plants have been destroyed by excessive rain. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon and Mandalay and fallen slightly in Amherst; elsewhere it is stationary.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—The weather is cloudy and rainy. The rainfall was general and heavy in places in Eastern Bengal. Floods are subsiding slowly in Sylhet. The prospects of the standing crops are generally fair to good, but prospects of jute are bad in Sylhet. Plucking and manufacture of tea are in progress; prospects are poor in Cachar and fair to good elsewhere. Ploughing for and transplanting of winter rice and harvesting of early rice are in progress. Potatoes are being gathered in the Khasi Hills, and prospects are very good. Prices of common rice:—Manipur 9½; Kohima and Chittagong 9; Sibsagar 8; Comilla 7¾; Dacca, Sylhet and Dhubri 7½; Cachar 7 to 7½; Mymensingh, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 7½; Rangamati, Jalpaiguri, Gauhati and Nowgong 7; Tura 6 to 7; Noakhali, Rampur Boalia, Rangpur and Pabna 6½; Bogra 6¾; Shillong 6 and Aijal 5½ seers per rupee. Prices have risen in five; fallen in five; and remain stationary in the remaining districts.

Bengal.—Rain was general throughout the Province, the fall being very heavy in South Behar, in the Bhagalpur and Presidency Divisions and in Birbhum, Howrah, Saran, Puri, Palamau and Manbhum. The rain although heavy in many districts is reported to have benefited the standing crops and to have been generally good for agricultural operations. Damage has been done by heavy floods to *marua* (millet) and other crops in parts of Gaya, and by storms to jute in Jessore. Sugarcane is doing well. Weeding of jute has commenced. In Darbhanga the number of persons on gratuitous relief is 11,380; on test works 870; and on famine relief works 5,507. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in twelve districts and fallen in one.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces. Harvesting of extra crops is in progress and in parts is nearing completion. Fields continue to be prepared for autumn crops and sowings are going on. Sugarcane is being irrigated. Slight damage to standing crops by locusts is reported from Dehra Dun, Tehri and Garhwal. Fodder is still dear in Hardoi and Sitapur and scarce in Bara Banki and Azamgarh. Markets are well stocked and prices are stationary with a tendency still to rise.

Punjab.—Good to moderate rain has fallen in all districts except Delhi, Mianwali and Multan. A slight fall is also reported from Rawalpindi. Prices of food-grains are generally rising in Hissar, Rohtak, Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore and Rawalpindi. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops and sowings of cotton, sugarcane and other autumn crops continue. Extra spring crops are being cut in Gurgaon. Cotton and sugarcane crops are being weeded in Jullundur and Sialkot. Reaping of tobacco has commenced in Amritsar. The outturn of spring crops is generally average; it is however below average in Sialkot, Shahpur, Lyallpur and Multan. The condition of the extra spring crops excepting melons in Ambala, Jullundur and Amritsar is good to average. Locusts appeared in Jullundur, Lahore, Shahpur and Multan and damaged the crops in the latter two districts. Crops in two tehsils of Mianwali have also been destroyed by hoppers, and the wheat crop in Lyallpur has been damaged by rain. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient, but green fodder is not available in Ferozepore. The water-supply is insufficient in parts of Ambala.

North-West Frontier Province.—There was slight rain at Peshawar only during the week. The condition of the standing crops is good. Harvesting of spring crops goes on and the outturn is reported from average to good. Sowings of autumn crops continue. Young locusts have injured the extra spring crops in some places in the Peshawar district but are moving away. The river Indus is rising; the Kilapani supply in the Tank tehsil is abundant; there is no irrigation from the Kot Hafiz distributary of the Paharpur canal. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 16$\frac{11}{16}$ to 20½; *bajra* 13 to 22; maize 20 to 32¼; and gram 15¾ to 21 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—There was slight rain in certain tehsils. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 9 to 23 and maize 15 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are nearly over. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright. Spring crops are being harvested. Autumn sowings are in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Showers fell in many places the maximum fall was 88 cents at Bharatpur. Land is being prepared for autumn crops. Cattle are in good condition excepting in some places in Mewar and Jhalawar. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are particularly steady throughout the Agencies.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bhopawar and partial elsewhere. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar Agencies. Prices continue high in Baghelkhand and Sitamau; are rising in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Barwani; are above normal in Bhopal; and are stationary elsewhere. Locusts appeared in parts of Panna but caused no damage.

Central Provinces.—The weather is still hot and cloudy with high winds. Light to moderate rain again fell during the week throughout the Provinces; the principal falls were Raipur 6¼, Bilaspur 4¾, Drug 4, Narsinghpur 3¼, Damoh and Hoshangabad each 3, Balaghat 2¾, Saugor, Mandla, Nagpur each 2¼, and Bhandara 2 inches; the rainfall in the remaining districts ranged from 1¾ inches in Chanda to 6 cents in Nimar. Preparations of land for sowings of autumn crops still continue in seven districts. Sowings of *juar*, cotton, rice, *tur*, *kodon* and *kutki* have been started in parts of Saugor, Chhindwara, Mandla, Nimar and in the Nagpur country. and are in progress in Chhattisgarh and Berar. Early rice is germinating in Raipur. Locusts passed over the Mandla district and also appeared in parts of Buldana and Yeotmal but did no damage. Water is sufficient everywhere except in parts of Sohagpur (Hoshangabad). Fodder is inadequate in Nimar and in parts of Chhindwara, Chanda, Yeotmal, Wardha and Nagpur. Prices are generally steady but *juar* became dearer by 2 seers in Yeotmal. The prices of staple food-grains are still equal to or above the scarcity rates in Mandla, Nimar, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat, Drug, Bilaspur, Amraoti and Yeotmal.

Native States.—The rainfall measured (in inches) was:—Sakti 10½, Sarangarh 6¾, Kankar 6, Raigarh 5¾, Udaipur 5, Rajnandgaon 4½, Khairagarh 3, Chhuikhadan 2½ and Kawardha 2. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in rapid progress, and sowings of rice and *kodon* are proceeding rapidly. Rust has attacked the sugarcane crop in the Sawa pargana (Sarangarh). Heavy rain in Sakti has damaged the early rice in places necessitating re-sowing. Fodder and water are sufficient except in Kawardha where fodder is still scarce. Prices are steady.

Bombay.—There was good rain during the week in parts of Karachi, the Konkan, East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Cutch; moderate in parts of Hyderabad, Surat, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Rewa Kantha; and slight in parts of Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha. More rain is needed for commencement of sowings in parts of the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for autumn cultivation is in progress in parts of Gujarat, Thana, Nasik, Sholapur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Sowing of autumn crops generally continues. Seedlings are in good condition. The fodder-supply is adequate. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient and the supply of water for irrigation is improving. The quantity of food-grains purchaseable per rupee is in the Karnatak 20 to 50 per cent; in the Deccan 14 to 26 per cent; and elsewhere 8 to 45 per cent less than the normal. During the week ending the 15th June 25 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall:—two inches 5 cents. Prospects are good. Autumn sowings have commenced generally. Prices:—wheat 7¼; coarse rice 7¼; and *juar* 14¼ seers per rupee.

Mysore.—There was good rain in Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, and slight rain elsewhere. Prices of food-grains are generally steady. The standing crops are in good condition, and the prospects of the season are good. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 4 inches 87 cents. Sowing of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in South Canara, Godavari, Malabar and Kistna; heavy in Vizagapatam Agency; good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam littoral, Nilgiris and Guntur; none in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura; and light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are sufficient except in parts of the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and South Canara. Ploughing, manuring, sowing, weeding and transplanting are in progress. The standing crops are generally fair but some in parts of Kistna have been damaged by recent rain and some in parts of Madura require more rain. Harvests continue with outturn poor to normal. Pasture is sufficient except in parts of Godavari, Kistna, the Deccan, Nellore, Madura and South Canara. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is generally good. The price of rice is stationary in fourteen districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in seven. The prices of millets have fluctuated as follows:—*Ragi* is stationary in nine districts; has fallen in three; and has slightly risen in nine. *Cholum* is stationary in five districts; has fallen in two; and has slightly risen in seven. *Cumbu* is stationary in seven districts; has fallen in one; and has slightly risen in seven.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:

Name of province.	Preceding week (Revised figures)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
British Provinces.							
Bengal	23,359	11,208	34,567	6,377	11,380	17,757	—16,810
Total British Provinces . .	23,359	11,208	34,567	6,377	11,380	17,757	—16,810

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th May 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2025 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 27th May 1907 :—

No. 269 of 1907.—Michael Woods, engineer, of 309 Pigdon street, Princes Hill, Carlton, and Thomas Jefferson Gilbert, dealer, of 1 Minnie street, Brunswick, both in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved moving machine for treating without removal railway or other rail deformities.*

No. 270 of 1907.—John Little, engineer, of "Kelvingrove," Nelson road, Camberwell, near Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improved air and water cooling apparatus.*

No. 271 of 1907.—John Little, engineer, of "Kelvingrove," Nelson road, Camberwell, near Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improved air and water cooling apparatus.*

No 272 of 1907 —The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in, and means for, the production of long stable electric arcs.*

No. 273 of 1907.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in, and means for, the production of long stable electric arcs.*

No. 274 of 1907.—Harry Parsons, engineer, of 150 Millbrook road, in the city and county of Southampton, England. *An improved device for application to the tyres of motor-cars, cycles, and other vehicles for protecting them and preventing puncturing and skidding, or side-slip.*

No. 275 of 1907.—Kalle & Co., Aktiengesellschaft, of Biebrich-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire. *The manufacture and production of a fatty substance from micro-organisms*

No. 276 of 1907.—Gustave Richard Bonnard, Managing Director of Public Companies, of 80 Coleman street, in the city of London, England, and Gardiner Henderson Mackillop, civil engineer, of Long Marston, Stratford-on-Avon, in the county of Warwick, England, late of Woodbine, Maidenhead, in the county of Berks, England. *Improvements in apparatus for pulverising, crushing, stamping, and other operations, performed by a weight, or weights, which is, or are lifted and then allowed to fall.*

No. 277 of 1907.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, of Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, in the German Empire. *Improvements in dyeing with sulphur colouring matters.*

No. 278 of 1907.—John Bunyan Wright, mechanic, and Frans Oscar Lawson, accountant, both of Arcade Benbow, Greensboro, in the county of Guilford, state of North Carolina, United States of America. *Improvements in mechanism for automatically operating air brakes.*

No. 279 of 1907.—Gajendra Kumar Paul, watch maker, Comilla, Eastern Bengal. *Improved box harmonium.*

No. 280 of 1907.—Frederick Clarence Jenkins, merchant, of No. 7 Koenigstrasse, Hamburg, Germany. *Improvement in indoor-ventilators.*

No. 281 of 1907.—William Henry Featherstone, engineer, of 5 James street, Rochester, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in, and relating to, the actuation of fire main valves and the like.*

No. 2026 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 218 of 1906.—Carl Forstmann, landed proprietor, of Beechwood Estate, Darjeeling, in the province of Bengal. *The manufacture of a portable saw for cutting trees and sawing fallen or log timber on the hill sides where such timber lies.* (Specification filed 29 November 1906.)

No. 461 of 1906.—August Deidesheimer, Director, of Pleicherglacistrasse, 1, Wurzburg, in the kingdom of Bavaria, and Franz Jurschina, manufacturer, of Goethestrasse, 13 Wurzburg, aforesaid. *Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stones, bricks or like articles.* (Specification filed 16 May 1907.)

No. 531 of 1906.—Harry Pitt Kennedy, Sub-Marine engineer, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, residing at Panjoo, Thana District, and William John Greengrass, of the Vacuum Oil Company, residing at Byculla, Bombay. *Manufacturing an anticorrosive or rust preventing composition to be called "Greengrass and Kennedy's anticorrosive cement composition."* (Specification filed 16 May 1907.)

No. 563 of 1906.—Augustus Rosenberg, engineer, of 259 High Holborn, London, W.C., England. *Improvements in, and relating to gas generating apparatus.* (Specification filed 16 May 1907.)

No. 595 of 1906.—Edoardo Mazza, civil engineer, of via Biamonti 7, Turin, Italy. *Improved apparatus for separating the constituent elements of gaseous mixtures.* (Specification filed 16 May 1907.)

No. 620 of 1906.—Edward Jacob Hill, engineer, of 11 Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to couplings for railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 16 May 1907.)

No. 24 of 1907.—Alfred William Carpenter, banker, of 28 Bedford street, Strand, London, England. *Improvements in elastic tyres for vehicle wheels.* (Specification filed 17 May 1907.)

No. 85 of 1907.—Adolf Vogt, electrician, of 149 Tulse Hill, in the county of London, England. *Method of, and means for, increasing the volumetric efficiency of pumps, compressors, internal combustion engines, and other cylinder and piston machines drawing in charges of elastic fluid.* (Specification filed 19 April 1907.)

No. 118 of 1907.—Edmund Scott Gustave Rees, Director, of Thomas Parker, Limited, electrical engineers, of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, England. *Improvements in centrifugal, turbine and similar pumps.* (Specification filed 17 May 1907.)

No. 185 of 1907.—John Hamilton Brindle, manufacturers' Agent, of 49 Deansgate, Manchester, county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements relating to long collars for the spindles of textile machinery.* (Specification filed 16 May 1907.)

No. 187 of 1907.—Albert Thomas Hughes, engineer, of 10 Furzedown Terrace, Rectory Lane, Tooting, London, England. *Improved means for locking nuts to bolts.* (Specification filed 16 May 1907.)

No. 188 of 1907.—The Butler Pumping Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Texas, United States of America, carrying on business as manufacturers at 816 Main street, Fort Worth, Texas, United States of America, and Thomas Butler, a citizen of the United States, manufacturer, residing at Fort Worth, Texas, United States of America. *Improvements in pumps.* (Specification filed 16 May 1907.)

No. 2027 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 111 of 1897.—Donald Black. *An improved swing door hinge to be known as "The improved gravity door hinge."* (From 22 May 1907 to 22 May 1908.)

No. 382 of 1898.—Thomas Oswald Mein. *Improvements in mechanism for controlling the action of railway waggon and other falldown doors and flaps.* (From 9 June 1907 to 9 June 1908.)

No. 203 of 1902.—John King Macdonald. *Improvements in sewing machines.* (From 15 July 1907 to 15 July 1908.)

No. 114 of 1903.—Bhagwaty Prasad. *A perpetual calendar pen and pencil.* (From 26 October 1907 to 26 October 1908.)

No. 118 of 1903.—Charles Felton Scott *Improvements in alternating currents for electrial apparatus.* (From 25 June 1907 to 25 June 1908.)

No. 176 of 1903.—The Brown Hoisting Machinery Company. *Composite piling.* (From 23 October 1907 to 23 October 1908.)

No. 195 of 1903.—Mather & Platt, Limited. *Improved apparatus for treating fibres, fabrics or the like with bleaching, dyeing or like liquors.* (From 19 June 1907 to 19 June 1908.)

No. 196 of 1903.—Mather & Platt, Limited. *Apparatus for bleaching, dyeing, washing, and otherwise treating fibres, filaments and woven fabrics by means of circulating liquids.* (From 19 June 1907 to 19 June 1908.)

No. 153 of 1895.—Charles Henry Palmer, John William Denmead and Joseph Alvirtus Baughman. *Improvements in and relating to machines for filling boxes with matches.* (From 31 May 1907 to 31 May 1908.)

No. 19 of 1900.—Ludwig Weber. *Improvements in roofing tiles.* (From 7 July 1907 to 7 July 1908.)

No. 431 of 1900. -Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus for wireless telegraphy.* (From 18 June 1907 to 18 June 1908.)

No. 175 of 1901.—Joseph Fuhrer. *Improvements in explosives.* (From 22 June 1907 to 22 June 1908.)

No. 125 of 1902.—John Andrews and Sydney Andrews. *Improvements in conditioning or improving the quality of grain or recently ground flour, semolina or the like.* (From 7 July 1907 to 7 July 1908.)

No. 260 of 1902.—The Vacuum Cleaner Company, Limited. *Improvements relating to the extraction of dust from carpets and other materials.* (From 12 August 1907 to 12 August 1908.)

No. 343 of 1902.—Sir Oliver Joseph Lodge, Alexander Muirhead and Edward Ernest Robinson. *Receivers for wireless telegraphy.* (From 27 May 1907 to 27 May 1908.)

No. 440 of 1902.—Henry Bland. *Improvements in apparatus for elastic fluid compression.* (From 8 June 1907 to 8 June 1908.)

No. 447 of 1902.—William Chalmers Forbes. *An improved distance and course recorder for ships.* (From 29 May 1907 to 29 May 1908.)

No. 166 of 1903.—Tore Gustaf Emanuel Lindmark. *Improvements in elastic fluid turbines.* (From 11 August 1907 to 11 August 1908.)

No. 2028 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 436 of 1901.—Vasudev Kasinath Kirloskar. *An apparatus for raising water from wells or riverbeds for irrigation or other purposes called trolley mote.* (Specification filed 19 August 1902.)

No. 20 of 1902.—William Martin Glynn. *A new or improved process for equalising tea leaf and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 24 February 1903.)

No. 228 of 1902.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde. *An improved wheel.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 295 of 1902.—Lieutenant James Walker. *An automatic flood gate.* (Specification filed 23 February 1903.)

No. 327 of 1902.—Robert Cooke Sayer. *Improvements in the construction of shapes, moulds, or vessels for taking fluids, fluid pressures, or other strains.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 345 of 1902.—Charles Alister Trotter. *Improved appliances for ascertaining distances and calculating altitudes, the same being specially applicable in range-finding for rifles.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 364 of 1902.—William Algernon Ede-Clendinnen. *Improved nicotine trap and smoke cooling appliance for tobacco pipes and cigar holders.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

No. 510 of 1902.—Paul Lucas and Allgemeine Beleuchtungs and Heizindustrie Akriengesellschaft. *Improvements in incandescent petroleum burners.* (Specification filed 19 February 1903.)

No. 3 of 1903.—William Henry Gaze. *Improvements in illuminating gas.* (Specification filed 18 February 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof –

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 130 of 1901.—William Leonard. *Opening or closing simultaneously by one action all the doors or openings giving access into or exit from a range of cubicles, cells or other separate compartments of a building in a line or circular curve and which permits also of any separate and individual door or opening in the range being opened or closed without opening or closing the remainder.* (Specification filed 22 February 1902.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 7 of 1901.—Charles Scott Snell. *Improvements in apparatus for compressing gas, air, or the like.* (Specification filed 19 February 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 478 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 23 February 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to

Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 „ „	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 „ „	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 „ „	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 „ „	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 „ „	4	0	0	4	6	0

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 „ „	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 „ „	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 „ „	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaãni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th May 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd May 1907.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			In England.		In transit between India and England.		SECURITIES (PURCHASE PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	[illegible]	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,38,44,800	19,63,48,270	21,01,93,070	5,14,39,256	*2,27,90,962	1,16,40,772	11,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	32,14,45,936	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad	...	1,65,85,550	1,65,85,550	1,11,56,049	42,61,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,17,459	
Lahore	...	3,06,63,145	3,06,63,145	98,63,548	54,51,555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,15,103	
Bombay	77,50,375	10,71,35,555	11,48,85,930	2,81,79,460	1,58,03,404	1,27,48,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,67,31,062	
Karachi	...	95,87,920	95,87,920	20,89,300	1,45,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,35,025	
Madras	76,17,010	4,07,57,540	4,83,74,550	1,08,71,805	23,27,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,98,815	
Calicut	...	15,53,070	15,53,070	13,42,840	2,18,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,61,795	
Rangoon	..	2,77,91,065	2,77,91,065	3,20,02,265	9,46,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,29,48,990	
	2,92,12,185	43,04,22,115	45,96,34,300	14,69,44,523	5,19,45,746	2,43,88,970	11,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	45,88,54,185	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			15,05,115	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									7,25,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			45,81,29,185	TOTAL RESERVE R									45,81,29,185	

* Rs.10,50,000 (£70,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve on the 21st May 1907.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 22nd May 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th May 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . .				1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	87,20,579	3	6	1,80,18,009	1	4
Public Deposits at Branches	92,97,429	13	10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .				15,00,74,158	15	5
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				11,67,138	15	2
Sundries				32,30,981	10	10
RUPEES .				20,74,99,288	10	9

ASSETS

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .				1,84,94,615	0	0
Other authorized Investments				35,28,751	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities.				4,73,51,817	13	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				4,13,47,760	12	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,99,27,026	6	8
Balances with other Banks .				14,16,241	9	2
Bullion . . .				. .		
Dead Stock . . .				17,13,959	9	10
Stamps				14,603	13	0
Sundries . . .				11,45,621	3	3
				14,49,40,398	0	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*3,52,30,937	8	5	6,25,58,890	10	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,73,27,953	1	10			
RUPEES .				20,74,99,288	10	9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 83,280 0 0
† Do. do do. R4,39,267 8 0

R5,22,547 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 30th May 1907

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 36 26.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. C. S Clarke to act as Agent at Serajgunge, *vice* Mr. H R Macpherson, transferred.

By order of the Directors,
W D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 28th May 1907.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May 1907.

No. 22.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon C W. T Montgomery have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for quarantine duty in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 22nd July 1906

The 27th May 1907.

No. 23.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Sharif of the Imperial Establishment in charge of the Levy Corps Hospital at Mekran was granted leave on private affairs from the afternoon of the 19th December 1906 to the 23rd April 1907.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May 1907.

No. 58.—Mr. M. H. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted combined leave for 6 months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *i.e.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 21 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough for the remaining period under Article 316 of the same, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th May 1907.

The 23rd May 1907.

No. 59.—Mr. G. Burlingham, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted combined leave for 6 months under Article 233 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, that is, privilege leave for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period, under Article 316 of the same, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th May 1907.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 8th May 1907.

No. 10.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 25th May 1907.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Gauhati Steamer Ghat	Assam	22nd May	Opened.
Pilot Vessel Sandheads (Wireless Telegraph Office).	Bengal	23rd May	Closed.
Saugor Island (Wireless Telegraph Office).	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Jarwa	Bengal and North-Western Railway	16th May	Opened.

Corrigendum.—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 8, dated the 14th of May 1907, incorporated in the Gazette of India, Part II, of the 18th of May 1907, for "Silarwali N. W." read "Sillanwali N. W."

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 23rd May 1907.

No. 782-*B*.—17-07.—Major R. W. Burton, I.A., Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, has passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination for Cantonment Magistrates, held at Nagpur by the Administration of the Central Provinces during the month of October 1906.

By order,

C. F. McKENZIE,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 20th May 1907.

No. 2103.—Captain G. G. P. Humphreys, 127th (Prince of Wales's Own) Baluch Light Infantry, is appointed to act as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, in addition to his regimental duties during the absence of Captain R. H. Paulin, I.A., on the privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 1933, dated the 11th May 1907.

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,

Second Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 21st May 1907.

No. 610.—With reference to this office Notification No. 1193 of the 11th October 1906, it is notified that Mr. E. F. Harris has been confirmed in the appointment of Principal of the Government College, Ajmer, and Inspector of Schools in Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 22nd April 1906.

No. 611.—The substantive *pro tempore* appointment of Mr. Binodilal Mukerji as Vice Principal of the Government College at Ajmer will have effect from the 22nd April 1906, and not from the 15th September 1906, as stated in this office Notification No. 1498-C of the 21st December 1906.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 24th day of May 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—No. 9254, Private Gordon Egmont Hoke.
Age—22 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 9½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—None.
Date of Enlistment—30th March 1903.
Place of enlistment—Gravesend.
Parish and County in which born—Ealing, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—20th May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay (on furlough).
Marks—Moles above and below right nipple Cicatrix left arm.
On furlough.

C. H. L. JAMES, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 75th Company, R. G. A., dated at Calcutta, this 27th day of May 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—20894: Gunner John Miller.
Age—23 years two months.
Height—5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Labourer; has also been a seaman.
Date of enlistment—20th September 1904.
Place of enlistment—Bootle, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which born—Chester.
Date of desertion or absence—5th May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Fort William.
Marks—Small scar on left knee.
Not on furlough.
Under 3 years' service.
Talks with a Scotch accent.

F. W. LOVEDAY, Captain, R. G. A.,

Commanding No. 75th Company, R. G. A.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dehra Dun, the 24th May 1907.

No. 54.—Babu Nikunjo Ranjan Mazumdar, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and nineteen days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th June 1907.

The 28th May 1907.

No. 55.—Mr. P. H. D. Morton, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 29th May 1907.

J. ECCLES, M.A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, 23rd May 1907.

No. 7.—Mr. A. G. Harrington, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 15 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 20th May 1907.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Frontier Surveys.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 21st May 1907.

No. 21.—Mr. A. F. Johnston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 338 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 2 years, *viz.* privilege leave for 1 month and 29 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 20th April 1907, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself, of it.

The 28th May 1907.

No. 22.—Lieutenant A. H. L. Mount, R.E., and J. A. B. P. Bowen, R.E., Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, and Mr. T. G. Dempster, Covenanted Temporary Engineer, passed the professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, paragraphs 169—171, on the 3rd May 1907.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th May 1907.

No. 6.—Mr. D. Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class III, grade 3, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in paragraph 176, Chapter II, of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I, on the 2nd April 1907.

C. H. COWIE, Col.,
Offg. Manager.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 24th May 1907.

No. 9.—Mr. J. A Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted 3 months' Language leave, under P W D Code, Vol. I, para 191, with effect from the 5th June 1907

R. W. EGERTON,
Offg. Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS

Bombay, the 28th May 1907

No. 19.—Commander A Rowand, D S O, Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain F H. Elderton, D S.O , with effect from the 23rd May 1907

No. 20—Lieutenant L F Philbrick, R I M., is appointed to officiate as Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Commander A. Rowand, D S.O , with effect from the 23rd May 1907

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878 that treasure consisting of 8 old gold coins valued at about R32 was found by (1) Akula Venkata, (2) Subbigadu, son of Uluchala, (3) Vithalapuram Balanna, (4) Uppara Pullanna, and (5) Roya Pullakka, on the open ground in survey No 424 tank poramboke of Chilakala Nandyal Taluk while they were grazing their cattle

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kurnool at his office on the 21st October 1907, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

for Collector.

KURNOOL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;
Dated 23rd May 1907.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May 1907.

No. 756-S-Ap.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st May 1907, *vice* Mr. F. P. Williams, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. C. E. O'Shea, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade ;

Lala Madan Mohan Lal, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade ;

Mr. W. G. King, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is promoted to the 4th grade ;

Mr. S. C. Sinclair, B.A., is appointed superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

No. 761-*S-Ap*.—Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for 6 months, with effect from the 16th May 1907, in combination with the privilege leave granted to him.

No. 769-*S-Ap*.—Mr. E. C. Lalkaka, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade, with effect from the 29th April 1907.

The 28th May 1907.

No. 789-*S-Ap*.—Munshi Karim Bakhsh, eeputy postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for 2 months, with effect from the 30th April 1907.

No. 800-*S-Ap*.—The following promotions will be given effect from the 7th July 1907, on the retirement of Mr. D M. Lalkaka, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade :—

Mr. S. C W. Rose, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to be promoted to the 2nd grade ,

Mr Willaitrai, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be promoted to the 3rd grade ,

Mr. D. J. C. Byrne, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to be promoted to the 4th grade ;

Babu Kundan Lal to be appointed superintendent of post offices, 5th grade

No. 813-*S-ap*.—The following superintendents of post offices will be promoted, as shown below, with effect from the 22nd June 1907 :—

From the 2nd to the 1st grade—Mr. C. K Dutt.

From the 3rd to the 2nd grade { Mr. C. A. Stowell. Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha. Mr. A. B Thompson

From the 4th to the 3rd grade { Mr. W. S. Hogan. Babu Jogesh Chandra Banerji. Mr. J. J. Emerson.

From the 5th to the 4th grade { Babu Amulya Nath Roy. Mr. H. J. Moorhouse. Babu Suresh Chandra Gupta.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 24th May 1907.

No. 2622.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to extend the Punjab Act No. I of 1905 to the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province subject to the following modification, namely :—

(1) All references to the Local Government shall be construed as referring to the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

The 24th May 1907.

No. 2677.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the existing records of rights in the Canals in the Bannu District require special revision, the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 28 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, III of 1905, as extended to the North-West Frontier Province by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 780, dated 19th February 1907, hereby directs that the records of rights of the canals in the Bannu district shall be specially revised.

No. 2678.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 35 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, III of 1905, as extended to North-West Frontier Province by his Notification No. 780, dated 19th February 1907, the Chief Commissioner hereby declares that all the provisions of Section 28 (as to the preparation and revisions of records) of the said Act will apply to all canals under Schedule II in the Bannu District.

E. INGLIS,
Offg. Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 25th May 1907

No. 1000-*M. I.*—2647.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Feroze Shah H. Gandhi has been temporarily entertained for one year on R100 per mensem plus plague allowance at R2 per diem for employment on plague duty in the North-West Frontier Province and was placed on plague duty in the Peshawar District on the forenoon of the 21st May 1907.

A. M. CROFTS, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 23rd May 1907.

No. 169.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the Police Lock-up at Saggu on the North-West Frontier Road from Dera to Pezu.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Derajat	Dera Ismail Khan.	Saggu	0·15	East of North-West Frontier Road Dera to Pezu.	*North*—Land of Malik Nur Hasam. *South*—Land of Malik Nur Hasam. *East*—Land of Malik Nur Hasam. *West*—Land of Malik Nur Hasam.	Assistant C. R. E.'s office, Derajat District M. W. S., Dera Ismail Khan.

This declaration is made under the provision of Section 6, Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. W. D. DUNDEE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 27th May 1907.

No. 2681.—The Court of Wards for the North-West Frontier Province having in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Punjab Act II of 1903 as read with Regulation No. V of 1904, made an order assuming the superintendence of the person and property of Fateh Mohamed Khan, son of Mir Hassan Khan of Tangi in the Peshawar district of the North-West Frontier Province, the said Fateh Mohamed Khan being a landholder and minor within the meaning and for the purposes of the said Punjab Act II of 1903, it is hereby notified under section 9 of the said Act that the Court of Wards, with effect from the date of issue of this notification, assumes superintendence of the person and property of the said minor.

The said Court further specifies the Peshawar district as the district, the Deputy Commissioner of which is hereby put in charge on behalf of the said Court from the date above mentioned.

E. INGLIS,

Offg. Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 11th May 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	2
3		Buffa	7,029	1	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	22	3
4		Haripur	5,578	3	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	28	19	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	15	9	24	52	26	26	..	...	17	19	...	8	...	8	4	3	7	17	37	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	2	6	8	9	6	3		..	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	23	26	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	1	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	16	16	7
8		Lakki	5,218	2	4	6	5	2	3	..	...	.	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	60	50	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	5	6	11	24	15	9	...	...	8	4	2	1	1	8	3	...	3	20	44	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	11	10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	12	11
		TOTAL	168,653	36	35	71	101	55	46	...	...	26	39	2	9	2	23	10	5	15	22	31	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 11th May 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 71 births were registered (36 males and 35 females), giving a birth-rate of 22 *per mille* of population; 101 deaths were registered (55 males and 46 females), giving a death-rate of 31 *per mille* of population.

During the week there were 17 deaths registered from plague in the Peshawar Municipal Town, 1 in Haripur Town, 8 in Dera Ismail Khan Town, 1 each in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan Rural Circles and 8 in Khyber Agency.

Peshâwar, the 21st May 1907.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH MAY TO 22ND MAY 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.								
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	13	2	...	15	18	...	18	3	200	92*	19	1	315	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	6	400	165	22	1	594	..	...	...

* Exclusive of 60 lakhs of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 25th May 1907.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following books have been prescribed as text-books in Botany for the different Examinations under which they are named :—

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1909.

BOTANY.

Farmer, J. B.	Practical Introduction to the Study of Botany (London, 1905).
Bailey, L. H.	Botany, an Elementary Text for Schools (New York, 1901).
Darwin, F.	Elements of Botany (Cambridge, latest edition).

B. A. AND B. SC. EXAMINATIONS, 1909.

BOTANY.

Pass Course.

Vines, S. H.	An Elementary text-book of Botany (London, 1905).
Scott, D. H.	Structural Botany, 2 Vols. (London, 1904-05).
Darwin, F., and Acton, G. H. .	Practical Physiology of Plants (Cambridge, latest edition).
Prain, D.	Bengal Plants (Calcutta, 1903) or Roxburgh—Flora Indica, edited by C. B. Clarke (Calcutta, 1874).

Honours Course.

(In addition to the text-books for the Pass Course.)

Strasburger, E.	Text-book of Botany, translated by Porter, Second Edition, revised by Lang (London, 1903).
Reynolds Green, J. . . .	Vegetable Physiology (London, 1900).
Schimper, A. F. W. . .	Geography of Plants (Oxford).

M. A. AND M. SC. EXAMINATIONS, 1909.

Strasburger, E.	Text-book of Botany, translated by Porter, Second Edition, revised by Lang (London, 1903).
Pfeffer, W.	Physiology of Plants, translated by Ewart, (Oxford, 1900).
Detmar	Practical Plants Physiology, translated by Moore (London).
Schimper, A. F. W. . .	Geography of Plants, translated by Fischer (Oxford).
Scott, D. H.	Studies in Fossil Botany (London, 1900).
Wallace, A. R. . . .	Darwinism (London, 1881).
Prain, D.	Bengal Plants (Calcutta, 1903) or Roxburgh—Flora Indica, edited by C. B. Clarke (Calcutta, 1874).
Goebel, K.	Outlines of Classification, translated by Garns (Oxford, 1887).
Sachs, J.	History of Botany, translated by Garns (Oxford, 1890).
Strasburger, E., and Hillhouse, W.	Handbook of Practical Botany (London, 1900)

2. In the Sanskrit Course already prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts in 1909, for Chapter III of the Dasakumārcharitam, headed "Upaharavarmacharitam" has been substituted Chapter VI of the same book, headed "Mitraguptacharitam."

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 28th May 1907.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

It having been proved to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that Suresnath Pal, of the Behala H. C. E. School, attempted to gain admission to the Entrance Examination held in March 1907 by submitting an application on which the countersignature of Head Master was not genuine, he has been disqualified from appearing at any Examination of the University in 1908.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th May, 1907.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the F. E. Examination, 1907.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Majumdar, Krishnendrachandra . . .	C. E. College, Sibpur.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Angsujit	Ditto.
3	Sinha, Ramanimohan	Ditto.
4	Bandyopadhyay, Praphullachandra . .	Ditto.
5	,, Jaykali	Ditto.
6	Ray, Sanatkumar	Ditto.
7	Majumdar, Bhabendranath	Ditto.
8	Saha, Anangamohan	Ditto.
9	Bandyopadhyay, Harendrakrishna . .	Ditto.
10	Dasdas, Kshirodchandra	Ditto.
11	De, Pramathanath	Ditto.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 31st May 1907.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, London, W.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Hay Market, London, W.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London W. C.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, W. N. Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.
Mr. Rudolf Haupt, Halle-A.-S., Germany.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Combridge & Co., Madras.
P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. A. R. Pillai & Co., Trivandrum.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Messrs. Gopal Naryan & Co., Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanuns Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Evelyn, Hubert & Co., 149, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calicut.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act III of 1864.—Foreigners. As modified up to 1st September 1906. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

General Rules and Orders made under enactments in force in British India. Vol. I. Edition 1907. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (12*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Linguistic Survey of India, compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph D., D. Litt., I.C.S. (Retired). Vol. IV, Munda and Dravadian Languages. Super Royal, Cloth. R6-8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (R1-3*a*.) Paper. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (R1)

Education—"Papers relating to the Technical Education in India 1886-1904." Foolscap. Board. R3 4*a*. or 4*s*. 10*d*. (8*a*.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for 1904. 4*a*. or 4*d*. (1*a*.)

Twenty-second Annual Report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for the year 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 4*d*. (4*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by the officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Preliminary Report on the development of the Leishman-Donovan Body in the Bed Bug by Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S. New series. No. 27 Super Royal 8vo Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (3*a.*)

Ditto ditto **Sexual Cycle of Leucocytozoon Canis in the Tick by Captain S. R. Christophers, M B., I.M.S.** New series. No. 28. Super Royal 8vo Board. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (3*a.*)

Quarterly List of officers in the departments of the Government of India. April to June 1907 Foolscap. Paper cover 4*a* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Administration Report of the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906. Foolscap Paper cover. R1-4*a.* or 1*s.* 8*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Land Records and Agriculture, Estates under the Court of Wards, Government Litigation, Settlement Operations and the Alienation of Land Act in North-West Frontier Province, 1905-06 R2 4*a* or 3*s* (3*a*)

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India, 1905-06 Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover R1-2*a* or 1*s* 9*d* (3*a*)

A Note on the Daki Fig-Tree Borer of Baluchistan (Batocera Rubus) by E. P. Stebbing, F L S., F Z.S, F E S, Forest Bulletin No. 10 of 1907. 7*a.* or 9*d* (1*a*)

First Report on the Fruit Experiments at Pusa (Agricultural Bulletin No. 4 of 1906). Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (2*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

History of services of the officers of the Engineer and Accounts Establishments corrected to 31st December 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. Vols. I and II complete. R5. (9*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department No 2 corrected up to the 1st January 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2-8*a.* or 3*s.* 9*d.* (3*a.*)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department corrected to 25th March and April 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*) each

Financial Statement for 1907-1908. Foolscap. Board. R1-8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (6*a.*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1905-1906. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3*s.* (8*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Report of the Ganges Bridge Committee. Foolscap. Board. R2-12*a.* or 4*s.* 2*d.* (7*a.*)

Notification Geology and Minerals No 3952-36, dated Simla, the 10th May 1907.—Publishing the form of the Annual Return relating to the output of Indian Mines and labour force employed therein. Foolscap. 6*p.* (1*a*)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January 1907, and in the ten months April 1906 to January 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1904-05 and 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1906 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1904 and 1905. No. 1 of 1906-07. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for December 1906 and January 1907 Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Accounts of the Trade of Aden in the year ending 31st March 1906 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10*a.* or 11*d.* (2*a.*)

Statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in February 1907 and in the eleven months, April 1906 to February 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1904-05 and 1905-06. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Ditto Ditto **in March 1907, and in the twelve months April 1906 to March 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1904-1905 and 1905-1906.** Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d* (1*a.*)

Seaborne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of March 1907. No. 12. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Seaborne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the calendar year 1906, compared with the years 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1907. No. 12. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 12*a* or 4*s.* 2*d.* (6*a.*)

Frontier Warfare and Bush Fighting, 1906. Royal 16mo. Leather. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*a.*)

Combined Training in Urdu. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (3*a.*)

Ditto **Hindi.** Ditto. Ditto.

Ditto **Gurmukhi.** Ditto. Ditto.

Infantry Training in Hindi. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (3*a.*)
Ditto **Urdu.** Ditto. Ditto.
Ditto **Gurmukhi.** Ditto. Ditto.

India Army Budget Estimate for the year 1907-1908. Foolscap. Board. R1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (11*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1906 TO MARCH 1907.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. 4*a* (1*a.*)

The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XIX of 1883), as modified up to 1st September 1906. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

The Excise Amendment Act VII of 1906. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act No. III of 1864 (Foreigners), as modified up to 1st September 1906. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

The Indian Companies Act, 1882 (Act VI of 1882), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. R1 10*a.* (3*a.*)

The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), as modified up to the 1st November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 4*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Agriculturists Loans Act, No. 12 of 1884, as modified up to 1st September 1906. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

The United Provinces Code, Volume I, 4th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. For both volumes. R10 or 15*s.* (R1.)

Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of appeals from India, 1901-1903, with an Index of Cases, by F. G. Wigley, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R10 or 15*s.* (10*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Volume V, 3rd Edition, 1905. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or 9*s.* (10*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883, The Land Improvement Loans Act, as modified to September 1906, in Urdu and in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1*a.* (1*a.*) each.

Table showing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

List No. 2 of 1906, dated 31st December 1906, of Addenda et Corrigenda to General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The United Provinces Code, Vol. II, 4th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. For both volumes. R10 or 15*s.* (R1.)

The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (Act No. XVIII of 1850) with footnotes. Royal. 8vo. Stitched. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 (Act No. 1 of 1894), with Footnotes. Royal 8vo. Stitched, As. 7 or 8*d.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Archæological Survey of India.—Annual Report. 1903-04. Part II. Super Royal. Full cloth. R32 or £2-8. (R1-4*a.*)

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Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Leucocyto-zoon Canis by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New Series No. 26. Super Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1*s.* 2*d.* (2*a.*)

Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 13 or 1*s.* 1*d.* (2*a.*)

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List of Civil Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India, in the Home, Legislative, and Revenue Departments, and Gradation List of members of the Indian Civil Service under the Government of India corrected to 1st January 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)

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Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of 1906-07 for the month of September, October and November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a) each.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year ending 31st March 1906. 40th issue Vol. I. (Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports.) Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (15a.)

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SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, No. 8, at R2.

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Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 19. The Dards at Khalatse in Western Tibet, by Rev. A. H. Francke, at R1.

" " Supplement I. Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907.

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Climatological Atlas of India. By Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36s. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co, The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto Paper cover R2

Monthly Weather Review, September 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 18th MAY 1907.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part I. By the Director. R1.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 2 By the Director. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 002275 of the 4½ per cent. of 1879 for R1,100 originally standing in the name of Kamini Debi, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost (stolen or destroyed) with the succession certificate granted to me by the District Judge, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with abovementioned security.

Name of advertiser—শ্রী মতি বসন্তকুমারি দেবী,
Certificate holder to the estate
of Kamini Debi.

Residence—Care of BABU UPENDRA NATH
BANERJI, Mohestola, Hooghly.

Lost.

A Government Railway Debenture for R500 No. 000385, dated 20th November 1878, in the name of Md. Sahib Zaman Khan, of Raipur, District Faruckabad, lost from the custody of Md. Zaman Khan, of Raipur in the District of Faruckabad.

Any person giving any clue to the said note shall receive a reward of R25 from the undersigned.

MUBARAK ZAMAN KHAN,
Raipur, District Faruckabad.

The 30th April 1907.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name :—

No. 16296, dated 16th July 1906, for R68-2-10. Favoring G. W. G. Rayner.
„ 16926, „ 9th January 1907, for R68-2-10. „ „ „

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—G. W. RAYNER,
Address—Public Works Department, North Western Railway, Reti (Sind).

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name.

No. 97293-3½ % of 1842-43 for R17-0-11.
„ 162615-3½ „ „ 1865 „ „ 20-7-3.

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—SRIMATI HEMANGINI DASI,
Address—C/o Babu Guru Charan Dutt,
Devanandapore Post Office, Hooghly District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. M 015909, M 016803, M 016804, M 016805, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees Thousand each standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Madras, and by them endorsed to W. Gopalachariar Avergal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes, and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise dealing with, the abovementioned securities.

W. GOPALACHARIAR,
Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.

NOTICE.

Estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith, Major, Royal Scots (deceased).

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith (late a Major, Royal Scots Regiment) are hereby required to send in their claims to the President of Committee of Adjustment of his estate, Royal Scots, Bombay; all such claims to reach him not later than 5th June 1907.

Dated this 9th day of May 1907.

President, Committee of Adjustment,
Royal Scots, Bombay.

Estate Theodore Drysdale, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Theodore Drysdale of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, on 4th November 1906. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 15th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the

said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate, T. Drysdale, deceased.

CALCUTTA;

The 22nd May 1907.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1907.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1907 OF:

RICE	MAIZE	SALT
WHEAT AND FLOUR	GRAM AND PULSE	TOBACCO
BARLEY	LINSEED	TURMERIC
JAWAR	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED	GRASS AND STRAW
BAJRA	SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)	JAWAR STALKS
RAGI	GHI	SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KANGNI	SUGAR	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED 1907	RICE, UNHUSKED 1906	RICE, HUSKED 1907	RICE, HUSKED 1906	WHEAT 1907	WHEAT 1906	FLOUR (WHEAT) 1907	FLOUR (WHEAT) 1906	BARLEY 1907	BARLEY 1906	JAWAR 1907	JAWAR 1906
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	42·11	38·55		...	.	...	...	..	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	32 99	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon		...	25	26 67	28·57	25	..	...	..	...	...	...
Maubin	..	...	36·57	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	44 14	35·16	...	...		..	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	.	...	38·32	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	31 22	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	42·67	34·41	41·29	25 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	36·78	37·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	..		..	36·36	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	42 5	36·25	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	..	47·5	41·25	40	37·5	..	...	..	25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	..	...	47·5	46·87	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	50	42·5	46·87	40	...		...	..	..	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	25	48 75	43 75		.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	32 5	23 75	48·12 to 50	37 5	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	42·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	.	...	47 5	43 75	36·25	37·5	...	...	27·5	26·25	...	32·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	50	38·28	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	38·12	30·47	28·59	33·33		...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	..	...	41·25	30·62	33·75	33·12	...	...	25·62	23·12	22·5	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	..		43·59	36·87	35	31 87	...	...	26·41	20·94	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	50	38·12	40	33·28	..	...	...	30·78	...	..
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	22·24	22·92	44·43	40·68	30·57	34·95	39·68	39·68	20·36	27·71	22·24	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	23·54	22·86	41·04	40	30·78	31·35	36·35	36·35	20·78	24·22	19·74	...
Jhánsi	...	...	53·28	44·06	29·06	32·97	...	...	15·47	26·3	16·67	29·9
Western—												
Meerut	...	..	50	50	29·69	28·12	34·84	33 28	17·81	...	...	...
Agra	30·21	28·59	66 67	57·13	32·66	34·79	40	42·08	19·58	26·67	18·8	30·78
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	23·54	22·24	...	...	25·78	28·59	...	...	16·67	20·52	23·54	26·67
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·5	25	44·87	41·98	28·59	29 63	37·81	38·12	19·06	22·66	20	20·63
Northern—												
Fyzabad	26·25	28·12	43·54	46 25	30·88	33·28	...	...	21·72	24·87	21·72	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar Dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·22	19·05	28·33	28·07	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·65	37·43	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	47·06	46·72	45·71	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·84	28·57	54·24	50·79	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·7	28·7	35·36	58·18	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	46·88	38·1	66·67	57·14	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	45	60	51·25	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	62·5	50	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·25	36·56	...	...	50	45	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	40	62·5	51·25	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	30 to 35	52·5	45	48·12	51·25	Midnapur
...	42·5	...	...	25	37·5	30	37·5	55	47·5	52·5	53·75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	31·25	32·5	46·41	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	26·67	33·75	30·47	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	27·5	25	27·5	26·25	45	38·75	52·5	57·5	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	30	31·87	31·25	31·25	52·5	52·5	51·87	55	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	25	27·5	30·78	30·78	30·78	...	44·37	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
22·92	...	...	...	...	...	21·35	26·67	45·36	39·63	48·91	...	Benares
												Central—
20	...	...	...	...	...	21·61	27·6	34·79	30·78	44·43	50	Cawnpore
15·47	34·06	...	...	16·09	28·91	20·52	31·72	...	...	44·37	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·94	25·94	...	...	...	40	Meerut
19·58	33·33	...	...	20·78	29·63	20·78	30·78	51·61	47·03	57·13	57·13	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	25	23·54	26·67	...	...	...	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
20·94	31·41	...	...	22·66	26·62	23·38	25·78	...	30	42·08	47·03	Lucknow
												Northern—
24·23	...	...	...	24·22	...	25	25·62	...	...	...	45	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed 1907	Mustard and Rapeseed 1906	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*) 1907	Sesamum 1906	Ghi 1907	Ghi 1906	Sugar, Raw (*Gúr*) 1907	Sugar, Raw 1906	Salt 1907	Salt 1906	Tobacco Leaf 1907	Tobacco Leaf 1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·56	18·56	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·82	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	17·39	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	21·99	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·7	22·7	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	33·33	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	65	70	...	...	445	400	42·5	85	18·12	30	35	40
Dacca	...	...	...	...	450	420	60	66·87	22·5	26·25	60	87·5
Central—												
Pabna	60	52·5	...	...	580	520	43·12	51·25	28·75	30	80	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	58·75	...	...	430	3?5	55	50	27·5	27·5	72·5	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	57·5	52·5	...	...	...	...	60	70	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	55·62	52·5	...	...	...	...	60	62·5	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	52·5 and 57·5	50 and 65	...	...	420 to 440	390	45 to 50	52·5	11·25 and 18·75	21·87 and 23·12	70 and 85	65 and 90
Calcutta	50	53·75	55	47·5	440	390	50	62·5	18·75	25	80	80
Central—												
Burdwan	63·75 to 66·25	60·62	...	...	425	380	42·5	50	19·06	22·5	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	60·94	60·94	60	50·78	400	380·94	35	40·81	16·25	23·12	60·94	54·69
Bihár, south—												
Patna	60	50	56·87	61·25	390	340	35	40	22·5	26·25	20	18·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	50·47 and 53·75	42·5 and 58·12	...	...	422·24	380	34·69	48·75	22·08	24·06	80	72·5
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	373·75	320·62	36·25	44·37	24·22	27·5	160	80
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	48·12	56·87	50·57	52·4	426·72	396·04	34·95	48·12	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	50	45·73	...	...	400	355·52	38·07	47·08	...	...	70	65
Jhánsi	50·78	...	...	...	412·5	376·56	50	57·13	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	53·44	47·03	...	...	441·25	365·78	...	64·22	...	...	...	...
Agra	55·16	53·33	...	...	412·92	355·52	47·76	57·13	...	...	100	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	53·33	...	...	400	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	53·33	56·87	...	...	420	365	45	45	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	390	380	37·5	50	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1907	Turmeric 1906	Grass 1907	Grass 1906	Straw 1907	Straw 1906	Jawar stalks 1907	Jawar stalks 1906	Sheep, per score 1907	Sheep, per score 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	Tavoy
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Rangoon
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Mandalay
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	.	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	4·37	2·81	...	..	. .	...	..	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12·5	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	2·5	8·75	8·75	...	..	..	...	...	.	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	4·87	5	..	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	11·25	12·5	8·75	10	...	.	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	6·56	4·53	...	.	...	...	.	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	5	5·62	5·62	...	..	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	2·5	...	3·75	5	..	.	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
110	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	..	...	Meerut
115	125	...	...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Agra
												Submontane, west—
120 and 130	100 and 120	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	60 and 65	40 and 60	40 and 60	Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	6·25	7·5	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

5. Methods of Business and Commercial Correspondence.

No text-books are prescribed. The subject is to be studied in accordance with the syllabus. The following books are recommended for guidance:—

Patton. Commercial Correspondence and Office Routine.

Pitman. Commercial Correspondence.

A. S. Noel. Manual of Business Training (Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons).

Reference book—

Patton. Business Training.

6. Economics.

No text-books are prescribed. The subject is to be studied in accordance with the syllabus. The following books are recommended for guidance:—

P. C. Ghosh. Elementary Economics, Parts I and II (Longmans).

Penson. The Economic of Everyday Life, Parts I and II (Cambridge University Press).

P. N. Banerjee. Introduction to the Study of Indian Economics (latest edition).

7. Shorthand.

No text-books are prescribed or recommended. Training is to be undergone so as to satisfy the requirements stated in the regulations.

8. Commercial Arithmetic.

No text-books are prescribed. The subject is to be studied in accordance with the syllabus. The following books are recommended for guidance:—

Pickering. Commercial Arithmetic.

R. Gupta. Commercial Mathematics.

D. C. Satoria. Practical Commercial Arithmetic (Oxford).

9. Commercial History.

No text-books are prescribed. The subject is to be studied in accordance with the syllabus. The following books are recommended for guidance:—

R. C. Dutt. Economic History of British India (Chapters 5, 15-17).

K. T. Shaha. Trade, Tariffs and Transport.

Review of the Trade of India, Recent issues.

Cotton. Handbook of Commercial Information for India.

Reports of the Bengal Jute Enquiry Committee and Bengal Paddy Enquiry Committee (1938-39), Chapters on Marketing.

A. SAMAD, Secretary.

Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.

Ramna, Dacca, the 20th July 1943.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION 1945.

GROUP C.

1. English.

G. C. F. Mead and Rupert C. Clift. English Verse, Old and New. (Cambridge University Press.) The following selections, viz.:—

Matthew Arnold. The Forsaken Merman.

Francis Beaumont. On the Tombs in Westminster Abbey.

William Blake. The Tiger.

Robert Bridges. A Passer-by.

Rupert Brooke. The Soldier.

Robert Browning. Home-thoughts, from Abroad.

A. H. Clough. Say not the Struggle Naught availeth.

J. E. Flecker. The Old Ships.

W. E. Henley. Unconquerable.

John Keats. To Autumn.

John Keats. On first looking into Chapman's Homer.

Andrew Marvell. A Garden.

John Masefield. Cargoes.

John Milton. On His Blindness.

C. Patmore. The Toys.

Alexander Pope. The Dying Christian to his Soul.

P. B. Shelley. Ozymandias.

J. C. Squire. Sonnet.

R. L. Stevenson. The House Beautiful.

Tennyson. Song of the Lotus-Eaters.

William Wordsworth. Daffodils.

William Wordsworth. The Solitary Reaper.

William Wordsworth. The World.

L. Brander. This Modern World. (Oxford University Press.) The following selections, viz.:—

David Garnett. Learning to Fly.

Arnold Bennett. About Reading.

J. G. Crowther. About Bacteria.

J. B. Priestley. Mr. Strenberry's Tale.

Hugh Walpole. Mr. Oddy.

William Cobbett. Advice to Villagers.

Charles Lamb. Dream Children.

W. H. Hudson. The Rich and the Poor.

H. W. Fowler. King's English (Abridged) (Oxford University Press), (leaving out Chapters III and IV) and "Pocket Oxford Dictionary" are recommended for use by all students.

2. Vernacular.

(a) BENGALI.

Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay. Kapalkundala.

Intermediate Bengali Prose Selections. (Published by the Provincial Library, Dacca.) The following pieces:—

জাতীয় ভাব-ঐতিহাসিক প্রকৃতিভেদ ; পতঙ্গ ; গাভিকাব্য ; পালামৌ ; সৌন্দর্য্য-তত্ত্ব ; পোষ্ট-মাষ্টার ; শ্রীকান্ত ; "সবুজপত্রের" মুখপত্র ; শরৎচন্দ্র ; আমাদের ভাষাসমস্যা ।

Intermediate Bengali Poetical Selections. (Published by the Dacca Library.) The following pieces:—

বীরবাহুর মৃত্যুসংবাদে রাবণ ; দধীচির তনুত্যাগ ; নিশান্ত-সঙ্গীত ; চন্দ্রাপীড়ের জাগরণ ; অভিসার ; বর্ষশেষ ; শাজাহান ; অদ্ভুত রোদন ; অশোকতরু ; প্রার্থনা ; পল্লীশ্রী ; দরিদ্রতা ; মর্ম্মর-স্বপ্ন ; সরোবরে সন্ধ্যা ; আমরা ; চম্পা ; লোহার ব্যথা ; লুকোচুরি ; বঙ্গলক্ষ্মী ; দীপশিখা ; সিন্ধু ; কবর ।

Books recommended—

J. C. Ghosh. Adhunik Bangla Bhasar Byakaran.

Rajsekhar Basu. Chalantika.

Md. Shahidullah. Bangla Byakaran.

Prose Literature (showing standard).

J. Basu. Michael Madhusudaner Jiban Charit.

Kaliprasanna Ghosh. Prabhat Chinta.

Rabindranath Tagore. Bidyasagar.

Yakub Chaudhury. Sandhara.

Rabindranath Tagore. Adhunik Sahitya.

Mir Musharraf Husain. Bishad Sindhu.

Barkatullah. Parashya Prativa.

(b) URDU.

Jalaluddin Ahmed Jafri. Qand-i-Urdu (New edition). The following pages only:—

Prose.

Pages 36-54, 74-104, 120-148, 206-232.

Poetry.

Pages 233-238, 264-279, 290-313, 314-318, 362-372, 379-384.

(c) ASSAMESE.

Prose.

Harakanta Baruah. Assam Buranjee (edited by Professor Suryyakumar Bhuyan, published by the Assam Government).

Kamaleswar Chaliha. Biswarashik L. N. Bejborua.

Poetry.

Kabita-Kunja. Compiled by Lakhaswar Sarma.

Bhim Charit. Ram Saraswati. (Edited by Promoderam Bhattacharyya.)

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Range.

NOTIFICATION.

Dacca, the 22nd July 1943.

Rules for the Admission of Private Candidates to the Test Examination to be held for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University for 1944.

Students, who are residents of the Dacca and Mymensingh districts and who have not attended any school, recognised or unrecognised, for at least one year previous to the date of the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University at which they intend to appear, will be regarded as Private Candidates and will ordinarily be eligible for admission to the Test Examination which will be held on Monday, 13th December 1943.

Female students satisfying the above conditions are not required to undergo any Test Examination. They may apply to the Registrar, Calcutta University, for necessary instructions.

Ordinarily, students who had discontinued their studies while reading in a school, will have to wait till the usual time when, if they had continued their studies in the recognised schools, for completing the Matriculation course, to take up the Test Examination.

2. Teachers of recognised schools or madrasahs intending to appear at the Matriculation Examination of 1944 as Private Candidates are not required to appear at the Test Examination. They may apply to the Registrar, Calcutta University, through the Secretaries of their respective institutions for necessary instruction.

3. Private Candidates hailing from outside the territorial limits of the Calcutta University may also be admitted to the Test Examination of this Division on production, in original, of the orders of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University permitting them to appear at the Matriculation Examination.

4. Test Examination of Private Candidates will be held in each of the Government High English Schools situated at the district or subdivisional headquarter towns of this Division as shown below:—

(1) Dacca Collegiate School.
(2) Jamalpur Government High English School.
(3) Mymensingh Zilla School.

5. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—

(*a*) Major vernacular language, viz., Bengali - Two-half papers.

(*b*) English—Two papers.

(*c*) Geography—Half paper.

(*d*) History of India and History of England—Half paper.

(*e*) Mathematics—One paper.

(*f*) A Classical language (viz., Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian)—One paper.

6. Application for admission to the Test Examination should be written neatly and legibly in the attached form (Appendix A) containing the following particulars:—

(*i*) Full name of the candidate.

(*ii*) Full name of his father or guardian with address.

(*iii*) Home address of the candidate in full—

(*a*) Name of village.
(*b*) Post Office.
(*c*) Police-station.
(*d*) District.

(*iv*) Present address in full.

(*v*) Name of subject in terms of paragraph 5 (including the name of the major vernacular language).

(*vi*) Name of the Classical language in terms of paragraph 5 (*f*).

(*vii*) Name of the Government school where he desires to appear at the Test Examination (*vide* rule 4).

(*viii*) Name of the centre where he desires to appear at the Matriculation Examination of 1944.

7. The following documents must be submitted along with their applications for permission:—

(*i*) In case of candidates who appeared at the Matriculation previously—Admission Card, in original, granted by the Controller of Examinations or in case of its loss, a duplicate copy of it.

(*ii*) In case of candidates who appeared previously at the Test Examination conducted by this office —The Admit Card, in original, issued by this office.

(*iii*) In case of candidates who read in schools but discontinued their studies—The Transfer Certificate issued by the Head Master of the recognised school where the candidates last read.

(*iv*) In case of candidates who never read in any school -

(*a*) An affidavit sworn by the father of the candidate (or by the guardian in case the father is not alive) before a competent court to the effect that the candidate never read in any school in his life and that his age on the 1st March next will be year and months.

(*b*) A certificate from a responsible Government officer to the effect that—

"The candidate has prosecuted a regular course of study and has been subject to proper discipline and that he has not been attached to any school for at least one year or since the last Matriculation Examination held in March 1943".

The certificate should also state about the character and conduct of the boy. The gentleman furnishing such certificate should state his social and professional status.

8. Each candidate will have to pay Rs. 5 only along with his application for permission to appear at the Test Examination of Private Candidates. The fee should be remitted so as to reach this office *on or before the 15th November 1943, at the latest. No application nor fees for the examination will be accepted in this office after the above date.*

Where possible, candidates should deposit their fees in the local Government Treasury under the head "XXVI—Education (General)—Miscellaneous—Examination Charges" and submit to this office within the prescribed date a duplicate Treasury chalan along with their applications.

Fees once deposited will under no circumstances be refunded.

All applications received in this office in incomplete form or applications submitted without the remittance of examination fees will be rejected without any reference.

9. No Private Candidate will be admitted to the Test Examination unless he is duly identified beforehand to the satisfaction of the Head Master of the school where he is to appear at the Test Examination.

10. Students who do not belong to this Division should furnish a certificate from a respectable gentleman of the locality to the effect that they are residing in this Division for at least one year prior to the date of the Matriculation Examination. Gentlemen furnishing such certificates should state their social or professional status.

11. The results of the Test Examinations will be published on the Notice Board of this office as well as on those of the schools where the candidates will appear for the Test Examination.

12. The fees of the Final Examination must be deposited with the Head Master of the school where the candidates appear at the Test Examination with the cost of remittance to the University.

Intermediate and B.A. Examinations, 1944.

Bona fide teachers of recognised English schools and inspecting officers of the Education Department, who have been employed as such for at least three academical years (32 calendar months) preceding the dates of examinations, will be admitted

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	76·15	69·37	426·67	355·52	50	61·56	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	420	380	44·37	61·56	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	...	40·52	68·07	60·36	412·92	388·12	47·03	65·31	...	...	66·67	66·67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	55·16	50	72·71	...	492·29	400	57·13	64·01	...	...	100	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	59·27	44·43	70	60	...	...	44·43	53·75	...	...	85	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	57·13	44·43	61·56	57·13	376·46	355·47	50	66·67	.	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	55·16	...	74·37	61·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	440	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	52·5	45·94	...	...	415	377·5	43·12	60·62	...	...	...	65·62
Quetta	...	..	...	...	370 to 450	360 to 415	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·98	61·98	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·76	62·76	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·15	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	67·24	...	450	..	66·67	...	...	...	100
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	80·73	63·44	410·88	381·09	...	54·06	...	..	...	86·51
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	435	370	60	62·5	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	75·25	66·62	450	433·25	...	...	25·62	...	116·62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	47	44·37	59·25	50	395	360	...	...	23·5	28·25	88·87	80
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	45	410	340	...	...	22·5	27·5	100	200
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	64·25	58·25	419	419	...	...	20·5	22·75	142·87	142·75
Amráoti	...	56·25	...	56·25	440	400	...	...	26	25	120	142
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	77·6	85·3*	457·3	396·4	48	41·6	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	368·1	410·8	...	...	...	...	119·9	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	58	66·2	380·9	380·9	47·6	63·6	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	345·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	64·2	57·6	427·9	395	46·1	54·8	...	...	82·3	128·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95·1	131·1
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	75·4	72·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	69·29	70·58	420	398·12	38·23	52·6	...	...	205·68*	280·21*
Bangalore	...	...	56	72·84	445·68	420	51·41	49·27	...	...	205·68*	291·41*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric		Grass		Straw		Jawar stalks		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana— *Eastern*—
...	...	7·29	9·32	4·22	7·03	5	7·97	140	130	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern*—
...	...	8·28	8·28	5	5	...	...	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
145·47	133·07	10	12·5	4·37	6·46	...	...	150	170	100	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
145·47	133·33	7·97	13·33	6·67	7·19	7·97	16·07	80	75	120	110	Delhi
												Submontane—
106·67	115	...	...	5·73	8·02	...	...	130	110		.	Amritsar
												Northern—
100	114·27	10	13·33	5·73	6·67	6·67	10	80	80	70	70	Rāwalpindi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	6·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karāchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikārpur
...	...	...	...	6·25*	12·5*	...		100 to 200	60 to 180	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnātak*—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	123·33	...	6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
116·2	100	...	9·58	...	...	...	4·69	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western*—
120	...	12·5	...	...	...	14·62	...	50	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	100	5	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	50	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
100	82	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	40	25	Raipur
												Berar—
123·75	114·25	6·25	4·5	...	...	8·25	7	60	80	75	125	Akola
124	124	8	8	...	...	10	14	55	50	80	90	Amrāoti
												Madras— *South, central*—
89·6	80	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
96	89·1	...	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
69·1	64·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
78·1	65·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	85·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·5†	57·65†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·81	109·00	8·54	11·41	10·68	6·51	6·25	6·51	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·41	111·41	4·43	9·11	5·88	8·54	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta May 31, 1907

B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1907 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 6	13 4	...	...	14 —	14 4	15 2	15 6	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 7	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharrawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 —	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 5	10 8	...	...	8 4	9 5	9 —	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 2	13 5	13 4	21 9	21 1	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	10 10	10 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	7 6	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 6	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 14	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 —	10 —	...	17 8	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 —	12 —	30 —	20 —	...	...	7 8	7 6	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 10	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	10 4	13 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 9	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 —	11 4	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 12	8 14	...	...	7 2	7 11	8 12	9 4	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	13 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	9 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	7 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	13 8	13 9	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 7	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 6	17 3	17 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 8	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	...	...	...	13 13	12 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	14 3	14 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 —	29 6	29 —	9 —	9 4	16 2	16 3	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 14	...	...	5 5	5 5	16 —	17 6	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	12 13	Tippera
...	...	...	...	11 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	13 12	Dacca
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 5	...	...	6 4	6 12	16 —	16 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	10 8	12 —	...	...	10 8	...	16 8	18 —	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	15 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 8	6 6	17 12	16 13	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 8	9 —	9 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	6 5	5 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	7 —	7 —	Lushai Hill
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	16 —	18 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 4	Darrang
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	6 12	6 4	13 —	13 —	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 5	10 5	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 6	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 12	12 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 14	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	7 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	11 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	12 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 12½	13 12½	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	9 — to 10 —	9 8 to 10 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 11	11 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 9	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	9 12	10 —	13 8	14 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	11 —	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	11 12	12 13	12 13	17 6	...	...	9 3	9 11	12 13	12 13	...	...
Patna	11 8	12 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	...	...
Shahabad	11 4	11 —	16 4	15 8	...	...	9 4	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 6	15 2	15 4	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	11 —	15 6	15 6	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 6	...	...	...	...
Sáran	11 12	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 14	9 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	10 8	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	12 —	11 —	16 8	16 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	19 —	19 —	16 8	17 —
Benares	12 3	12 11	17 5½	17 14	6 —	6 —	8 1½	8 6	17 14	17 14½	17 5½	17 8½
Ghazipur	11 10	10 8	17 4	16 12	5 12	5 12	7 14	8 7	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 10
Jaunpur	10 8	11 —	17 8	17 —	5 4	5 8	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	16 8	17 —
Allahabad	11 —	11 4	17 —	18 —	5 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Bánda	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	19 —	19 —
Fatehpur	11 4	11 —	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	21 —	...	18 —
Hamirpur	11 8	11 8	18 6	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	25 4	25 4	20 —	23 —
Jalaun	14 4	14 12	18 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	23 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Cawnpore	12 8	12 —	19 —	20 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	20 —	22 —	19 8	21 —
Jhansi	13 6	13 8	25 12	26 —	5 —	5 4	7 4	7 12	23 —	25 9	26 —	24 —
Etáwah	12 8	10 8	17 4	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 8	21 8	21 —	20 4	20 —
Farukhabad	12 8	12 —	18 —	20 —	4 4	5 4	7 —	9 8	...	18 8	...	19 —
Mainpuri	13 —	13 —	19 8	22 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	10 —	19 —	...	...	...
Etah	14 —	14 4	19 —	20 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Meerut	12 8	14 —	22 8	24 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Agra	11 13	12 —	19 4	19 4	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 12	20 4	21 4	18 4	19 4
Muttra	12 8	13 8	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	20 4	22 —
Aligarh	14 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	17 —	17 —
Bulandshahr	15 —	14 —	23 —	22 —	5 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	18 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 —	11 —	16 4	16 4	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 8	15 —	15 —
Azamgarh	10 14	10 14	16 —	16 —	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	15 12	15 12	16 —	16 —
Gorakhpur	12 9	12 2	16 3	16 8	7 3	7 8	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 3	16 8
Basti	11 12	11 12	16 4	16 4	7 4	7 4	9 2	9 2	20 —	19 8	19 8	18 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadabat, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 10	19 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 8 to 19 —	18 8 to 19 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 — to 12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 12	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	7 10	7 10	12 4	12 4	14 8	14 8	6 14	6 14	17 12	17 12	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	15 14	16 —	...	...	7 4	7 2	16 —	17 12	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	18 —	20 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 —	...	...	12 12	8 —	13 2	19 11	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	7 4	6 12	14 —	14 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	12 12	12 —	14 —	13 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	5 4	5 4	12 —	18 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	7 13	7 14	22 5	22 8	Puri
...	...	...	...	12 7½*	12 7½*	...	...	12 7½	12 7½	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	16 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	16 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Mánbhum
22 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	13 —	13 —	Ránchi
14 10	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	11 13	8 7	9 —	18 —	18 13	Palámau
15 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	6 8	7 8	15 —	15 8	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 8	16 12	18 12	Monghyr
...	...	11 4	11 4	13 5	14 5	13 13	13 13	7 11	7 11	18 9	19 15	Gaya
...	...	12 8	12 8	14 —	15 —	14 —	15 8	8 8	9 —	17 —	17 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	17 8	19 —	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	6 8 to 7 —	6 8	16 —	14 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	12 14	13 4	13 4	13 14	7 9	7 9	17 11	17 14	Bhágalpur
14 4	14 4	...	...	14 4	13 8	15 6	15 6	6 9	6 9	17 9	17 9	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 —	16 4	16 4	Muzaffarpur
...	...	10 —	8 9	14 —	14 —	12 8	14 8	8 —	8 —	17 8	20 —	Sáran
11 —	12 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 12	12 12	6 12	6 12	16 —	15 —	Champáran
												United Provinces,
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	17 —	16 8	19 —	10 8	10 8	17 —	14 —	Mirzapur
...	...	12 7	14 1½	16 —	16 12	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 3½	13 8½	Benares
...	...	...	...	16 10	15 4	...	...	9 6	9 —	12 8	13 12	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	18 —	13 —	...	15 —	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 —	15 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 8	...	...	7 8	6 12	17 —	16 —	Jalaun
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	19 —	18 8	18 8	11 —	10 —	21 —	19 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 12	25 —	24 —	16 12	6 12	19 —	18 4	Jhansi
22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	17 4	16 —	21 8	22 —	10 8	8 8	18 8	18 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 12	...	...	10 8	7 8	19 8	18 —	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	7 —	17 —	16 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	19 —	17 4	18 8	19 —	11 —	10 8	21 8	20 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	18 12	18 12	7 4	6 4	20 4	20 4	Agra
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 8	19 5	Muttra
...	...	11 —	11 —	16 8	16 8	20 —	20 —	9 8	9 —	21 —	17 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	20 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	9 8	9 —	19 8	18 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	15 12	15 12	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	14 2	14 2	15 12	15 12	9 6	9 6	14 6	18 —	Azamgarh
[illegible]	...	14 —	14 6	16 9	16 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 6	14 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	15 —	15 —	9 —	8 12	14 —	14 —	Basti

* Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1907—continued [The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (Andropogon sorghum)		Bajra or cumbu (Penicillium typhoideum)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—continued												
(a) Agra—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	15 —	14 12	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Budaun	13 14	13 6	23 4	23 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	17 4	18 —
Pilibit	13 —	14 7	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	17 8	17 8	17 —	17 —
Bareli	13 6	12 2	19 8	21 —	5 4	5 4	8 12	9 —	17 8	17 8	16 8	17 8
Moradabad	13 8	13 4	22 12	23 10	5 —	5 —	7 14	7 14	19 4	19 4	...	...
Bijnor	12 8	12 8	26 —	26 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Musaffarnagar	14 5	15 6	22 —	23 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	8 4	17 10	19 13	16 8	17 10
Sahâranpur	13 15	15 1	19 5	21 8	3 11	3 11	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 3	16 2	16 2
Dehra-Dún	13 —	13 2	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	10 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 —	11 —
Almora	8 —	8 12	11 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 4	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	19 —	19 —	...	...
Sultanpur	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 8	13 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 —	13 —	18 —	15 —	18 —
Unao	12 8	13 —	18 8	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	20 —
Lucknow	13 12	13 8	21 8	21 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	19 —
Hardoi	15 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	11 8	18 8	19 —	...	...	4 12	6 12	18 8	19 —	16 8	16 8
Barabanki	12 8	13 —	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Gonda	12 12	12 12	17 4	17 4	...	...	7 4	8 4	14 12	15 4	14 4	14 4
Bahraich	14 —	13 8	20 8	21 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 —
Sitapur	13 8	13 —	18 —	19 —	3 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Kheri	13 8	14 —	21 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	17 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	14 —	14 4	20 —	18 —	5 6	5 8	7 —	7 —	22 4	22 8	...	...
Bánswara	13 —	13 —	15 8	16 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 15	10 15	17 15	17 3	7 —	7 —	7 13	7 13	21 2	21 1	14 1	14 1
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	11 10	12 4	21 9	22 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	11 8	12 —	19 11	19 11	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 3	20 5	20 5	19 —	19 —
Kishangarh	12 —	13 —	18 4	18 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	20 8	22 —	18 8	19 —
Bundi	17 5	17 5	32 6	32 8	5 12	5 8	9 4	9 8	34 11	34 11	25 —	23 2
Kotah	17 —	15 10	26 —	23 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	30 —	29 —	15 —	16 —
Jhalawar	15 3	14 8	22 1	18 8	6 10	6 10	9 11	9 12	23 5	23 13	15 —	15 —
Tonk	13 7	13 4	19 8	18 10	4 9	4 9	5 11	5 11	21 1	21 5	22 8	23 10
Jaipur	12 1	12 1	21 14	19 15	5 7	5 7	6 4	6 4	24 2	24 2	20 5	21 14
Karauli	13 2	12 8	23 2	23 4	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 12	22 8	25 —	20 10	22 12
Dholpur	12 8	12 10	21 2	22 8	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 8	21 8	22 8	22 6	24 1
Bharatpur	12 3	12 12	21 7	20 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	22 8	20 5	21 5	21 1
Alwar	13 —	13 7	20 10	20 1	6 —	6 8	8 1	8 8	24 8	24 8	25 —	24 6
Deoli	13 4	13 12	23 4	23 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	25 4	25 —	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	20 —
Shahpura	12 12	10 8	21 4	16 12	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	27 —	30 —	17 12	19 —
Western—												
Bikaner	11 8	11 8	18 —	19 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	6 —	...	...	14 —	15 —
Jaisalmer	12 2	10 10	...	...	5 3	5 7	7 6	7 10	14 15	15 7	12 4	12 4
Jodhpur	9 13 and 13 4	10 2 and 13 1	18 5	18 14	5 8	5 —	6 8	6 4	20 11	22 6	16 2 and 17 9	16 4 and 17 11
Bálmer	11 9	10 13	...	...	6 —	...	11 12	6 —	...	...	17 10	17 10
Erinpura	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Sirohi	9 12 and 10 12	9 12 and 10 12	16 —	16 8	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Anádra	10 — and 12 —	10 4 and 12 1	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
Abu	9 11 and 10 8	9 11 and 11 —	14 4	14 7	5 —	5 —	7 1	7 8	15 1	16 15	14 2	14 5
Central India—												
Indore	13 —	12 8	16 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	18 —	15 —	14 —
Nimach	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	22 8	22 8	15 —	15 —
Gwalior	13 —	13 4	20 —	20 —	5 4	5 6	6 —	6 4	25 —	25 —	24 8	25 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	13 12	13 12	21 8	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	17 12
Ferozpur	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 4	17 4	27 8	27 8	...	...	7 12	8 8	20 4	20 4	20 12	20 12
Gujranwála	16 8	17 8	27 8	30 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	22 —	22 —	21 —	24 —
Gujrat	17 —	18 8	25 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	24 —	23 8	24 [illegible]
Jhelam	20 —	21 —	24 8	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	27 —	30 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	13 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	16 —	16 8	17 12	15 8	21 —	20 —	11 14	9 14	19 —	18 4	Budaun
...	...	...	...	15 8	17 1	21 —	21 —	7 14	7 14	19 13	19 11	Pilibit
...	...	12 8	12 8	16 12	16 4	17 8	19 —	11 —	10 —	18 12	17 8	Bareli
...	...	11 2	11 2	17 12	16 2	...	...	13 —	10 12	19 —	19 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 4	...	...	7 —	6 —	17 —	18 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	18 11	17 1	18 11	18 11	6 9	6 9	20 14	19 4	Muzaffarnagar
17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8	16 10	16 2	18 2	18 4	6 7	5 14	16 2	16 2	Sahávanpur
16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	16 8	16 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 —	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
11 8	11 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 4	Almora
18 8	18 8	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	Sultanpur
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	19 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 8	19 —	20 —	21 —	10 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	...	14 8	14 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	11 —	11 —	16 —	15 —	Lucknow
20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	15 8	16 8	18 8	17 8	16 8	16 8	18 —	17 8	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	18 —	10 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 12	16 4	16 4	8 4	8 12	16 8	15 12	Gonda
...	...	11 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	15 8	15 8	8 8	8 —	17 —	14 8	Bahraich
19 —	20 —	14 —	18 —	17 —	18 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	9 —	20 —	16 —	Sitapur
16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	7 —	18 —	15 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	30 —	30 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	19 —	22 —	25 —	27 —	7 —	7 —	15 8	15 —	Bánswara
...	...	14 1	14 13	15 4	15 10	20 11	21 1	6 10	7 —	17 9	15 10	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	22 —	23 12	...	...	16 4	16 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	10 8	10 8	18 5	19 7	21 —	21 —	...	...	23 —	21 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 8	21 8	20 — to 22 —	...	...	24 8	23 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	34 11	34 11	...	...	18 —	18 —	Bundi
...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	34 —	32 —	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 9	32 —	32 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	17 2	17 13	22 8	22 8	...	...	20 10	20 13	Tonk
...	...	14 3	14 3	18 9 and 22 7	19 2 and 23 —	22 7	24 2	13 2	13 2	25 12	24 2	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	19 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 8	Karauli
...	...	14 —	14 —	21 5	21 8	...	...	14 4	11 6	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	12 —	12 8	20 11	19 8	19 12	19 8	6 —	6 4	21 12	17 8	Bharatpur
...	...	17 4	17 4	20 5	21 1	21 14	22 7	21 2	18 8	22 13	22 8	Alwar
...	...	...	...	19 8	20 —	23 —	27 12	8 —	9 —	21 4	21 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	25 —	24 12	...	...	20 —	17 12	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 8	17	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 8	20 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	16 7	16 13	18 8	18 7	8	6 9	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	15 12	14 —	...	...	...	...	23 4	24 —	Erinpura
...	...	20 —	20 —	12 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 8	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	21 —	20 12	Anádra
...	...	...	...	13 7	13 15	14 13	15 9	6 6 and 6 10	6 10 and 6 12	20 14	20 14	Abu
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	19 —	20 —	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	29 —	25 —	14 4	14 8	25 —	25 —	11 —	11 8	17 8	18 —	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 8	...	...	...	...	18 —	19 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	14 12	14 12	20 12	19 8	25 8	25 8	6 12	6 12	20 —	20 —	Lahore
...	...	13 4	13 4	18 8	20 8	24 —	26 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 8	22 —	24 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 8	27 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1907—*continued* [The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	12 14	13 14	22 8	22 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 8	22 8	22 8	21 8
Delhi	13 —	13 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	6 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Rohtak	15 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Karnál	14 8	15 —	23 —	28 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	15 —	16 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	15 —	16 2	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	24 —	29 —	19 8	19 8
Ludhiána	16 —	17 8	23 —	26 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	22 —	23 —	19 —	20 —
Jalandhar	15 —	16 —	20 —	21 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	16 4	17 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Gurdáspur	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	17 8	18 4	27 —	28 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	20 —	20 8	19 —	20 —
Siálkot	17 8	18 8	25 —	26 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	25 —	22 —	25 —
Hills—												
Simla	11 4	11 4	14 1	12 3	...	..	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 8	13 8	13 —
Kángra	18 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 12	16 12	26 8	26 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	24 8	24 8	24 —	24 —
Attock	19 —	18 12	27 8	27 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	21 8	21 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 8	19 8	26 —	26 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Jhang	15 8	16 8	24 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	28 —	29 —	21 —	21 —
Lyallpur	17 8	17 —	25 10	26 —	...	...	8 7	8 4	28 2	26 —	28 —	28 —
Multan	15 —	15 4	22 —	24 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	22 12	22 12	22 —	22 —
Montgomery	16 6	16 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Muzaffargarh	16 —	16 8	23 —	22 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	15 —	15 —	21 2	21 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	23 12	23 12	25 —	25 —
Peshâwar	17 —	18 —	27 —	31 —	5 9	5 9	8 2	8 2	19 —	19 —	20 —	19
Kohát	18 —	18 10	26 12	30 —	5 10	6 1	10 14	10 14	...	...	25 8	26 12
Bannu	20 10	21 2	32 8	32 —	13 12	12 8	15 —	13 2	33 12	32 8	23 2	27 8
Dera Ismael Khan	16 2	16 5	22 12	24 4	4 15	5 —	6 12	6 13	26 14	28 7	20 14	20 15
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 8	18 8	18 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	16 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	20 —	20 —
Shikárpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 6	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —
Quetta	12 8 to 13 —	13 — to 13 8	17 —	16 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 11	8 11	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 2	9 2	18 13	13 13	12 13	12 13
Ratnagiri	8 12	9 7	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 9	11 1	11 11	11 15	12 9
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 2	9 2	18 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	13 10	13 10	12 10	12 10
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	11 5	11 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	14 6	15 5	15 10	16 8
Belgaum	9 10	9 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 7	9 7	15 1	15 9	15 10	16 9
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 4	7 10	14 2	16 4	13 14	15 15
Sholapur	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 8	8 8	18 1	18 15	19 7	20 6
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	15 12	15 12	20 —	20 —
Poona	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	14 2	14 2	15 4	15 4
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	19 4	19 4	17 9	17 9
Násik	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	17 5	16 15
Dhulia	10 1	9 3	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 8	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	10 5	10 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	15 12	15 12	15 —	15 —
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	6 —	6 15	7 6	12 —	12 15	14 13	14 13
Broach	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	18 8	18 8
Kaira	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Baroda	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	18 8	18 8
Ahmadabad	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	15 —
Godhra	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 —	14 —
Disa	...	10 —	...	...	6 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	17 —	19 —	14 8	15 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	21 —	20 —	20 —	18 8
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 8	12 15	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	...	16 8	...	...
Hoshangabad	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 10	7 10	19 7	19 7	...	...
Betul	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Chhindwara	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	19 —	18 —	..	...
Nagpur	14 —	15 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 7	10 7	15 —	15 —	...	..
Wardha	12 8	11 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	18 —	15 —	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	16 —	16 —	8 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 8	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	21 —	20 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	21 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	Rohtak
...	...	...		20 4	20 4	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
23 —	23 —	15 —	15 —	19 —	20 —	20 8	20 8	8 8	8 8	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	15 —	15 8	20 —	20 8	21 —	23 8	8 —	8 —	25 8	25 8	Ludhiána
...	...	12 —	13 8	17 —	19 8	21 —	22 —	...	...	21 —	25 8	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	17 4	17 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	19 —	18 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	14 —	14 8	17 12	20 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	16 —	19 —	23 —	28 —	...	...	28 —	28 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	8 8	10 —	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	6 8	6 —	15 15	15 15	Simla
...	...	...	...	15 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	...	..	18 —	20 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	16 8	17 4	25 8	25 8	5 8	5 8	28 —	28 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 —	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Sháhpur
24 —	24 —	28 —	25 8	21 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	15 —	15 —	22 8	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	21 7	23 —	24 10	25 —	...	...	25 1	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	19 —	23 12	24 4	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	20 —	24 —	...	...	20 —	18 —	Montgomery
...	...	16 —	16 —	17 2	18 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	18 2	17 3	...	...	6 4	6 4	22 8	23 2	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	12 —	10 —	13 6	14 8	21 8	21 8	8 2	8 2	18 —	18 —	Hazára
...	...	19 —	19 —	16 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	Peshäwar
...	...	...	...	16 14	18 —	24 14	24 14	...	...	28 1	29 4	Kohát
...	...	...	...	21 4	20 10	33 2	31 9	11 4	11 4	27 8	26 4	Bannu
...	...	...	...	20 9	21 7	25 3	26 2	8 —	8 2	25 4	24 15	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	29 —	29 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	25 —	25 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	6 —	5 8	15 —	14 8	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	18 —	18 —	6 8	6 —	12 8	12 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 8	12 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 10	18 10	Karwar
...	11 12	...	...	11 11	12 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	22 12	23 7	Ratnagiri
...	...		...	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 8	25 8	Alibág
12 6	12 6	...		11 4	11 4	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 14	17 14	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 3	8 3	24 8	24 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 5	9 12	19 2	19 2	Dharwar
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 13	18 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	10 2	11 4	...	...	9 13	10 2	15 15	15 15	Satara
...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 15	9 15	16 8	15 12	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 13	18 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	.	...	9 3	9 3	24 2	24 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-K Deccan—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	20 10	22 —	Ahmadnagar
17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 14	7 14	20 10	20 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	11 7	12 5	...	...	8 4	8 4	18 10	18 10	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	9 11	10 10	...	...	7 14	8 5	27 12	27 12	Surat
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 10	26 10	Broach
18 —	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
17 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 8	25 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 8	24 8	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	30 —	30 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 10	13 12	...	...	8 2	8 —	16 —	16 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	..	12 2	10 5	16 —	16 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 11	14 4	14 4	Betul
...	...	...	...	15 8	12 10	...	...	8 11	10 8	14 3	12 13	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 9	8 9	14 —	14 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	8 5	8 5	13 13	13 13	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1907—*concluded* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniestum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	15 —	14 13	...	...	6	7 —	10	10 —	18 —	21 6	...	...
Saugor	16	15 6	...	...	5 13	6 —	7 2	7 2	24 —	24 —	.	...
Damoh	14 4	13 12	...	...	7 9	8 —	8 9	8 8	21 6	24 —		...
Jubbulpore	15 —	1[illegible] —		...	6 —	6	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	...	.
Mandla	14 13	14 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...		...
Seoni	15 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	7	11	12 —	18 —	17 8	...	...
Bálághát	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —		...	.	...
Chánda	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 —	8 15	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 11	10 11	...		...	...
Raipur	15 8	15 8	...	...	17 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	.	...
Drug	14 14	17 15	...	...	12 —	12 7	12 8	12 14	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	12 —	12 —	.	...	...	.	7 8	8 8	17 —	16 —	...	...
Akola	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6	8 3	8 3	18 5	18 5	...	...
Amráoti	14 7	14 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	10 13	18 9	18 9	.	...
Yeotmal	10 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories												
Secunderabad *	7 11	7 7	12 11	11 7	5 2	5 1	7 11	7 1	13 8	12 6	18 —	16 9
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	.	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	12 9	11 10½	11 10½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 12	13 6	12 11	12 5½
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —½	7 —½	17 14	17 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	17 2¾	17 2¾	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	15 5	14 8½	15 4½	15 10½
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10¾	18 10½	18 13½	...	.
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	.		...	...	8 15½	8 11	...	...	14 14	14 14
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10½	8 10½	14 4½	14 4½	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5½	9 5½	12 8	12 8		...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14½	10 7	14 2	14 2	14 —	16 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4½	11 —	13 —	14 —½	13 —	14 —
East coast, south—												
Madras	...		...	...	...	...	7 6	7 4	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	8 —½	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 1½	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10¾	8 10¾	...	...	11 10½	11 10½
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 4½	10 4½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10¾	8 10¾	13 15	15 5	15 1	15 1
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...		...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 5½	12 5½
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 9	12 9	10 15½	10 15½
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	16 12	16 12	...	...
Bangalore	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 14	6 14	8 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 14	6 14	7 —	7 —	6 12	6 12	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 9	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	.	...	10 —	10 —	11 9	11 9	20 —	20 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	12 7	12 7

* Including Bolaram

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	19 2	17 10	...	..	9 2	8 13	14 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 12	...	..	9 2	8 —	18 5	18 5	Sangor
...	...	...	...	14 12	16 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 -	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	..	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	..	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	8 3	8 3	13 —	13 —	Mandla
...	...	...	..	13 8	13 —	...		7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	Seoni
...	..	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	..	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	..	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	Biláspur
...	..	..	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	.	...	11 3	15 7	..	...	10 2	10 10	15 10	15 10	Drug
												Berar—
...	..	.	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	16 —	15 —	Buldána
...	.	...	.	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 9	18 7	18 7	Akola
...	..	..	...	14 10	13 12	...	...	10 10	11 2	15 5	17 8	Amráoti
...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
18 5	18 8	...	...	11 13	10 14	...	...	13 9	13 10	12 11	12 13	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	18 13	16 14	Malabar
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 3	S. Canara
												South, central—
13 5	13 5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	11 10	Coimbatore
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 10	13 —	Nilgiris
15 14½	15 9	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14 2½	14 2½	Salem
												Central—
16 8	17 7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —½	15 10½	Bellary
15 13½	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24 5½	24 5½	Anantapur
16 4½	15 14½	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 8	19 10½	Cuddapah
...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —½	13 —½	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 4	14 4	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	27 10	25 9	Ganjam
15 6½	15 10½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2½	22 2½	Vizagapatam
14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 -	24 —	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
14 6½	13 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Guntur
13 14	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6½	26 6½	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 9	12 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	27 2	26 3	Madras
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24 8	24 3	N. Arcot
12 9½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 14	23 2½	S. Arcot
12 9½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	26 —½	Tanjore
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 12	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
12 9½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	Tinnevelly
13 5	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 7½	22 4½	Madura
												Mysore—
17 8	17 6	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 1	16 1	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Kolar
18 4	18 4		...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	Hassan
22 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	16 —	16	Kadur
23 —	23 —	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 —	16 —	Shimoga
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
18 —	18 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 8	6 12	17 —	17 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON

Calcutta: May 31, 1907 *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

Calcutta, May 30, 1907.

Final General Memorandum on the Wheat crop of the season 1906-07.

The provinces to which this memorandum relates commonly contain 99·7 % of the reported area under wheat in India.

The net effect of the reports is disappointing. At the end of February when the previous reports were rendered, everything indicated a good yield over an area substantially increased, although rust was already reported from certain quarters. Dull weather has rendered this bane very serious over wide extents of country, and while the **total area** under wheat at 29,444,200 acres shows an advance of 3,148,400 acres or 12 per cent. on the figure for 1905-06, it is estimated that the **total outturn** will not exceed 8,508,040 tons which is short of the previous year's figure by 70,500 tons or 0·8 per cent. This outturn is, however, 10·9 per cent. greater than the average for the five years ending 1904-05.

The area under wheat in **British India** is 24,268,200 acres which exceeds that for the previous year by 1,792,600 acres or 7·9 per cent. but the outturn is computed at 7,459,500 tons which is less by 341,500 tons or 4·4 per cent. than in 1905-06.

The reports from the **Native States** appear to be more favourable and consistent for while the area increased by 1,355,800 acres or 35·5 per cent. to a total of 5,176,000 acres, the outturn is believed to have risen by 34·9 per cent. or 271,000 tons to 1,048,540 tons.

The following is a summary of the provincial reports. The **figures in brackets** following the name of each province indicate what percentage of the total area under wheat in India is ordinarily cultivated in that province; the ratio of irrigated to total wheat acreage in the province is also stated.

Panjab (*29·3*% ; ratio of irrigated to total wheat acreage = 51%).—The total area sown is reported to be 9,037,800 acres (4,399,600 irrigated) as compared with 8,572,100 acres (4,615,400 irrigated) last year—an increase of 5·4 per cent. The early promise of the crop was excellent ; but this has been marred by various calamities. Rain was excessive in a number of districts during March and April. This in conjunction with prolonged spells of cloudy weather has developed rust in Rohtak, Sialkot, Gujranwala and elsewhere. Local hailstorms have done damage in Gurgaon, Mianwali and Montgomery ; while Lahore and Gurgaon have also suffered from hot winds prevailing locally in the early days of April. The total outturn is estimated at 3,282,900 tons as against 3,510,300 tons last year—a decrease of 6·5 per cent. It is a question whether realisation will equal even this estimate having regard to the widespread and disastrous visitation of plague and its effect upon the labour supply. The grain in some districts is reported to be shrivelled and discoloured : but the districts furthest to the north describe the crop as excellent.

North-West Frontier Province (*3·5*% ; ratio of irrigated to total wheat acreage = 27·3 per cent.).—The total area is reported to be 1,146,400 acres as compared with 1,024,600 acres last year—an increase of 12 per cent. On the whole, the crop of the year is above the average both in area and in outturn, although hailstorms and locusts did some slight damage in several districts. The total outturn is estimated to be 305,200 tons compared with 279,700 tons last year—an increase of 9·6 per cent.

United Provinces (*27·9*%; ratio of irrigated to total wheat acreage = 50·9 per cent.) The total area sown amounts to 7,039,100 acres compared with 6,478,900 acres last year, this representing an increase of 8·6 per cent. The crop was exceedingly promising until February, but the rest of the season was very unfavourable. The months of February and March were unusually wet. Continued cloudy weather and rain favoured the spread of rust which has damaged the crop very seriously. Hailstorms were also frequent during February and March, but the loss from this cause was confined to a few localities. The total outturn is estimated at 2,164,500 tons as against 2,428,700 tons last year—a decrease of 11 per cent. The quality of grain is generally reported to be bad.

Bengal (*5*% ; ratio of irrigated to total wheat acreage 2·4 per cent.).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,402,600 acres compared with 1,248,300 acres last year—an increase of 12·3 per cent. The season on the whole has been an unfavourable one, the crop having suffered through cloudy weather, rain and hail in February and March. The total yield is estimated at 388,700 tons as against 396,600 tons last year—a decrease of 2 per cent.

Eastern Bengal (*0·7*%) reports 158,700 acres compared with 159,800 acres last year—a decrease of 0·7 per cent. The yield is estimated at 44,000 tons compared with 50,000 tons last year, which represents a decrease of 12 per cent.

Central Provinces and Berar (*11·4°/₀*; ratio of irrigated to total wheat acreage = 0·8 per cent.). The total area sown is reported to be 3,689,800 acres (3,272,300 in the Central Provinces and 417,500 in Berar) as compared with 3,443,800 acres (2,019,500 in the Central Provinces and 424,300 in Berar) for last year : this represents an increase of 7 per cent. The season on the whole has been a favourable one; cloudy weather accompanied by rain during February and towards the end of March caused rust in several districts, but the disease was severe only in parts of the northern districts. The total yield is estimated to be 904,700 tons (834,300 in the Central Provinces and 70,400 in Berar) as against 834,400 tons (773,700 in the Central Provinces and 60,700 in Berar) for last year—an increase of 8·4 per cent.

Bombay (*7·2°/₀*; ratio of irrigated to total wheat acreage = 11 8 per cent.).—The British districts report 1,211,000 acres compared with 963,000 acres—an increase of 25 8 per cent. The Native States (including Baroda) report 385 200 acres against 381,200 acres last year Of the total area sown, 278,000 acres, or 12 5 per cent were helped by irrigation. In Gujarat the crop fared well at first, but cloudy weather and rain in February induced rust in places. In the Deccan the crop suffered through want of moisture in the soil and deficient water-supply in the eastern tracts. In some other parts of the Deccan cloudy weather and rain induced rust. Adverse winds and insufficiency of dew have also been reported from places. In the Karnatak the December rain proved injurious to the crop and caused rust in several places The total yield is estimated to be 328,200 tons (205,800 in British districts and 122,400 in Native States) as compared with 275,100 tons (121,100 in British districts and 154,000 in Native States) for last year—an increase of 19 per cent. No importance should however be attached to this comparison, as the crop of last year failed over extensive tracts The total yield of the present crop falls short of the average of the previous five years by 15 per cent.

Sind (*1 9°/₀*, ratio of irrigated to total wheat acreage = 86 per cent.)—The total area is reported to be 623,500 acres (40,800 in Native States) compared with 628,100 acres (43,000 in Native States) last year—a decrease of 0 7 per cent The crop suffered in places from rain and hailstorm which diminished the outturn to 10 per cent below last year—176,600 tons against 196,300 tons of the previous year.

Hyderabad (*3 2°/₀*) reports 1,039,500 acres compared with 934,500 acres last year—an increase of 11 per cent. The crop is reported to be in good condition. The total yield is estimated at 58,000 tons as against 41,800 tons of last year—an increase of about 39 per cent., but last year's crop was almost a complete failure in the most important districts Compared with the average of the preceding five years the yield of the present crop falls short by 1 7 per cent

Rajputana (*3 3°/₀*) **and Central India** (*6 3°/₀*)—Rajputana reports 810,000 acres and 215,000 tons as compared with 604,000 acres and 145,000 tons last year, or an increase of 34 per cent in area and 48 per cent in yield Central India reports 2,895,900 acres and 639,800 tons as against 1,852,100 acres and 420,600 tons, that is an increase of 56 per cent. in area and 52 per cent. in yield.

Mysore (*0 02°/₀*) reports 4,600 acres and 440 tons compared with 2,400 acres and 140 tons last year.

Exports and Prices.—The exports of wheat from India to foreign countries by sea during the last five years have been —

	Tons.
1902-03	514,607
1903-04	1,295,566
1904-05	2,150,025
1905-06	937,523
1906-07	801,852

The following figures represent the quantities (in *sers*) sold for a rupee in the first-half of the months mentioned :—

	Punjab	United Provinces.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Bombay
March 1903	15 06	14 75	12 94	10 85
„ 1904	10 85	15·67	14·1	13 24
„ 1905	14 81	12 13	13 64	12 47
„ 1906	13·15	10 56	11·36	8 86
„ 1907	16 28	12 69	13·34	9·77
April 1907	16·54	12 53	14·13	9·86

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

B. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

D

Estimate of the Wheat crop of the season 1906-07.

Province.	Area (in acres).						
	Of current year's crop (1906-07)	Of previous year's crop (1905-06)	Average of preceding.		Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+), or is less than (−), area in		
					Column 3	Column 4	
1	2	3	4		5	6	
			Five years	Ten years		Five years.	Ten years.
Punjab	9,037,800	8,572,100	7,366,500	(b)6,815,800	+5.4	+22.7	+32.6
North-West Frontier	1,146,400	1,024,600	900,900	851,700	+11.9	+27.2	+34.5
United Provinces	7,039,100	6,478,900	7,131,400	6,400,390	+8.6	−1.3	+9.5
Bengal	1,402,600	1,248,300	1,274,700	1,282,800	+12.3	+10.0	+9.3
Eastern Bengal	158,700	159,800	193,000	198,000	−0.7	−17.7	−19.8
Central Provinces and Berar	3,689,800	3,443,800	2,877,900	2,594,400	+7.1	+28.0	+42.0
Bombay (a)	1,596,200	1,347,200	1,835,300	1,855,500	+18.5	−13.0	−14.0
Sind (a)	623,600	628,100	491,400	447,500	−0.7	+27.0	+39.3
Hyderabad	1,039,500	934,500	823,000	880,000	+11.2	+26.3	+18.1
Rajputana	810,000	604,000	845,000	976,000	+34.1	−4.1	−17.0
Central India	2,895,900	1,852,100	1,613,800	1,498,400	+56.3	+79.4	+93.2
Mysore	4,600	2,400	4,500	4,300	+91.7	+2.2	+7.0
Total	29,444,200	26,295,800	25,357,400	23,834,700	+12.0	+16.1	+23.5

Province	Yield (in tons)						
	Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3	Average of preceding		Percentage by which column 7 exceeds (+), or is less than (−), yield in		
					Column 8	Column 9	
1	7	8	9		10	11	
			Five years	Ten years.		Five years.	Ten years.
Punjab	3,282,900	3,510,300	2,618,900	(b)2,073,200	−6.5	+25.4	+58.4
North-West Frontier	305,200	279,700	247,300	225,600	+9.6	+23.4	+35.3
United Provinces	2,164,500	2,428,700	2,577,200	2,326,500	−10.9	−16.0	−7.0
Bengal	388,700	396,600	391,700	416,300	−2.0	−0.7	−6.6
Eastern Bengal	44,000	50,000	83,000	76,000	−12.0	−47.0	−42.1
Central Provinces and Berar	904,700	834,400	616,300	495,100	+8.4	+47.0	+83.0
Bombay (a)	328,200	275,100	386,000	411,800	+19.3	−15.0	−20.3
Sind (a)	176,600	196,200	127,300	114,200	−10.0	+39.0	+54.6
Hyderabad	58,000	41,800	59,000	46,000	+38.7	−1.7	+26.1
Rajputana	215,000	145,000	190,000	222,000	+48.3	+13.2	−3.1
Central India	639,800	420,600	376,200	301,900	+52.1	+70.1	+111.2
Mysore	440	140	410	390	+214.3	+7.7	+12.8
Total	8,508,040	8,578,540	7,673,310	6,708,990	−0.8	+10.9	+26.8

(a) Including Native States. (b) Defective.

REPORT OF THE TEXTILE FACTORIES LABOUR COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the conditions of Factory Labour in India by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for India under Resolution No. 9971-9993-13, Department of Commerce and Industry, "Factories," dated Calcutta, the 17th December 1906.

The Resolution reads as follows:—

"Acting on a suggestion made by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided to appoint a small Committee to enquire into the conditions of factory labour in textile factories in this country. The investigation will be directed, in the first instance, towards ascertaining the actual conditions prevailing in India, and the observations of the Committee in this respect will supplement the reports recently received from Local Governments on the subject.

"2. The enquiries to be made by the Committee will be directed more particularly towards the settlement of the questions set forth in paragraph 3 below; but they may also put forward recommendations for the amendment of the existing law or practice, if they are of opinion that the present hours of work of operatives are excessive, that the conditions of factory labour are otherwise injurious or oppressive, or that abuses exist in connection with the employment of children or young persons. The Government of India desire that it should be clearly understood that the enquiry now to be held is preliminary only. Should the investigations of the Committee establish the existence of abuses which require to be remedied, a representative Commission will be appointed to consider the whole subject comprehensively before any radical changes in the present factory law are made.

"3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the specific points referred to the Committee are as follows:—

(1) Whether the working hours of adult males should be limited, and whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours.

(2) Whether before children are allowed to work in factories certificates of age and fitness should be required.

(3) Whether the minimum age of children should be raised beyond nine.

(4) Whether, as the result of employment as adults of persons between the ages of twelve and fourteen, there has been physical deterioration requiring the creation by law of a special class of workers known as young persons.

(5) Whether a separate staff of Medical Factory Inspectors should be entertained.

"4. The Committee will consist of:—

Commander Sir H. P. FREER-SMITH, R.N., late Superintending Inspector for Dangerous Trades in England. *President.*

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. MACLAREN, M.B., I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Allahabad.
Dr. J. A. TURNER, M.B., D.P.H., Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
} *Members.*

The Committee will assemble at Bombay on the 21st December, and it is anticipated that their report will be submitted to the Government of India in the beginning of April."

Supplementary to this Resolution it was suggested by the President of the Committee to the Government of India that the enquiry should be extended so

as to include the fencing of dangerous machinery and in answer to that suggestion the following reply was received :—

"With reference to the Resolution issued by this Department, No. 9974-9993-13, dated 17th December 1906, on the subject of the Factory Labour Committee, I am desired to explain that, although the question of the fencing of dangerous machinery has not been expressly mentioned in the Resolution as one of the points requiring investigation it has been settled, in the telegraphic communication with the Secretary of State for India, that this matter will not be excluded from the scope of the Committee's enquiries."

General Remarks.

In the agreement entered into between the President and the Secretary of State for India it was stated that "he should proceed to India and report on the hours of work and conditions of labour in Indian Factories and such other matters connected therewith as the Government of India might direct;" his duties were not originally confined to Textile Factories, but it was subsequently decided that the scope of the enquiry should extend to Textile Factories only. The Indian Factories Act does not discriminate between Textile and non-Textile Factories, but a proposal made to the Government that the definition in the English Factory Act should serve as a guide was approved.

In a despatch addressed by Lord Cross to the Government of India, dated 15th May 1890, it was pointed out that in regard to any additional factory legislation in India, due regard must be had to the circumstances of the country which are in many respects different from those of any European nation. The difficulties appreciated then apply with equal force now, the constitution and habits of the Indian worker being entirely different to those of the European. On the other hand during the many years that have elapsed experience has been gained, the Indian workers are becoming more accustomed to mill life, and it is believed that, without imposing any restrictions that will be unduly felt, amendments might be introduced into the Factories Act which would secure uniformity in regard to administration in the various works throughout the country and add materially not only to the health and comfort of the workers, but also to others engaged and interested in textile trades in India.

It has been suggested in estimating the amount of work done by mill workers in India that comparison to be of any value should not be confined to the periods of employment worked by Europeans in their own country, but should extend as far as possible to other Eastern nations.

Unfortunately reliable statistics are difficult to obtain, but quotations from the few who have written on the subject will be referred to hereafter, and individual evidence given by mill managers with experience in China, and elsewhere will be quoted.

It was felt by the Committee that however efficient might be the administration or however well considered the laws relating to Factories, no real or permanent good would follow unless in many instances serious attention is paid to the homes and surroundings of the mill hands. Large numbers of workers from country districts are imported into manufacturing centres rendering the housing question extremely difficult for municipal and other authorities. It was thought that the homes of the workers should be visited and inspected, and this was rendered possible owing to the intimate local knowledge of, and the facilities placed at the disposal of the Committee by, one of the members.

Accompanied by Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, President of the Committee, (who submitted to Lord Curzon a memorial from the mill hands of Bombay, *see* proceedings of the Department of Commerce and Industry, "Factories," April 1906) and others, visits were made to "challs"* occupied by workers in the vicinity of mills in the Parel District, Bombay.

"The conditions can only be described as deplorable. After making allowance for the very limited space which will satisfy Indian workers and their families, the houses were distinctly overcrowded, dark, damp and ill ventilated. Admission of fresh air seemed a practical impossibility, for the dwellings were surrounded by narrow gullies for carrying off waste water and sullage. The offensive vapour from these gullies permeating the whole of the surrounding atmosphere.

The method of disposal of the excreta is the basket hand removal system so common to many parts of Bombay.

It is perfectly evident that these baskets are saturated with highly offensive excreta and this in conjunction with insanitary conditions mentioned must tend to lower the individual vitality of the worker. It was no astonishment for the Committee to see the mark fixed by the Health Department on a large proportion of the dwellings, showing that cases of cholera had occurred in them. Although not identical in all respects similar conditions were observed in other large manufacturing centres visited by the Committee. In many country districts where space, and land of less value is available, sanitary conditions are defective, but there is abundance of open area and fresh air to counteract in some measure any insanitary defects.

It must not be inferred that the sad conditions described are universally found. The Committee desire with much satisfaction to point out what has been done and what can be done by individual effort and the measures taken or contemplated by public bodies.

In Bombay we learn that the Bombay Improvement Trust and the mill owners are carrying out schemes for the improvement of congested areas and provision of better dwellings for the working classes throughout the city.

It is realized by the Committee that the health and happiness not only of the vast number of the workers of Bombay but also of their children is so largely dependent upon the early execution of real and practicable schemes that they express a sincere desire that as little delay as possible may occur in giving effect to proposals now in contemplation.

Referring to individual efforts in various parts of India, arrangements not only for housing the workers but for in every way adding to their comfort were explained to and witnessed by the Committee. In many of the places referred to model villages are found in which all that can be conceived to secure health and comfort has been provided by owners of works at their own cost, the workers only paying a nominal rental. Detail in the body of this report would occupy too much space.

Summary of work done by the Committee.

The Committee assembled at Bombay on the 21st of December 1906 when the President reported himself to the Secretary to Government and subsequently with the other members looked over numerous papers bearing on the work to be undertaken

From the 21st December 1906 to 20th January 1907 with the exception of 6 days spent in Ahmedabad, the members were actively engaged in visiting works in Bombay, in collecting information of a general character and in taking evidence. On 7th January a formal meeting was held when an interview took place with the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the members of the Mill Owners' Association. It was then suggested that evidence of representative witnesses should be taken at a later date and points for consideration were submitted to them by the Committee. In Ahmedabad a large proportion of the mills were visited, evidence taken from the local Magistrate, the Official Inspector, Owners, Managers and groups of mill hands.

On the 20th January the Committee left Bombay for Calcutta arriving on the 22nd. Until 3rd February the time of the members was employed in conferences with mill owners, visiting works and in taking official and representative evidence.

On the 3rd February they proceeded to Madras arriving on the 5th and remaining till the 10th. Here all the mills in the city were visited and as elsewhere, officials, mill owners, managers and operatives were examined.

Returning to Calcutta on the 12th February more mills were inspected, the evidence of Civil Surgeons and Medical Inspectors taken, also that of the representative members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Jute Mills Association.

Leaving Calcutta on the 16th the Committee arrived at Delhi on the 18th, remaining till the 21st, then to Agra where 3 days were spent, then to Cawnpore arriving on the 24th where they remained for 4 days. At Delhi, Agra and Cawnpore all mills were inspected and as in other places the evidence of operatives, mill owners, managers and workers taken. At Cawnpore the Committee had a special meeting with the Upper India Chamber of Commerce when formal evidence was taken.

The Committee then travelled to Nagpur arriving there on the 1st March. In Nagpur all the Cotton Mills and Ginning Mills were visited, the usual evidence was taken and in addition an exhaustive written statement, very carefully prepared, was handed in by Mr. Bezonji Dadabhoy, the experienced Manager of the Empress Mills.

On March the 3rd the Committee left Nagpur arriving in Bombay on the morning of March the 4th. Several days were spent in taking formal and detailed evidence from witnesses suggested by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association. The time of the Committee otherwise was devoted to collecting general information to drawing up report and to conferences, seeing witnesses and special enquiries at works.

It was clearly understood from the beginning that the evidence taken would not be published. Reports, however, of all evidence taken have been printed and forwarded to the Government of India.

A list of witnesses appears in Appendix E.

The works visited by the Committee are mentioned in Appendix D.

Administration

The question of efficient administration is one calling for serious consideration. Laws especially those relating to labour may if inefficiently administered do little good indeed, in many instances may do harm. Employers of labour are apt to consider that where there is State intervention they are relieved of their responsibility and that it is the duty of officials to see the law carried out.

In the first instance the Committee would say with the greatest confidence that no legislation with regard to the questions under consideration will fulfil the end in view if such legislation is of a permissive character.

Certain clauses in the Indian Factories Act on which depends the whole system of child labour in India are stated by the officials administering the Factory Laws to be of a permissive character.

The intention of Government can hardly be questioned; it was intended that children should not be employed in mills under the age of 9 years, that they should not work on full time, or otherwise as adults until the full age of 14 years was reached, and that efficient measures should have been taken by the management to fulfil these requirements.

The different methods and the different forms vary in the different parts of India. To this reference will be made hereafter. The following remarks which will illustrate the points for consideration relate to Bombay.

Rule 19 lays down that the occupier of every Factory should keep in form A a register of children; as a matter of fact this register is generally kept, but is used for a purpose other than was intended.

The certifying Surgeons in Bombay bracket together a large number of children place their initials against these groups, stating against each name simply whether the child is over 9 years or under 14 years.

By the rules and orders No. 21 issued by the Government of Bombay every occupier is required to keep a register in a bound book, each page to be numbered and to contain certain particulars. On this form there are

concise and elaborate details relating to the children, there are columns to be signed by the certifying Surgeons, there are detailed instructions in regard to the certificates and what is to be done with them. Excepting at Ahmedabad and one Factory in Bombay these instructions have not been observed and might for all practical purposes have never been issued.

The Committee have borne in mind that although their reference has been confined to Textile Factories, there are large numbers of other industries employing women and children. The report of the Collector of Bombay shows that in the year 1904 there were in the Bombay Presidency 75 separate industries using steam power and within the scope of the Act. The numbers are likely to increase and in considering any system which may be drawn up with a view to securing uniformity of administration and efficient inspection it has been necessary to look ahead.

In the opinion of the Committee the administration at present in force leaves much room for improvement. Laws that are good for a Cotton Mill, a Flour Mill, an Iron Foundry, Engineering or other works, if good for Bombay or Calcutta, are equally good and equally called for, for similar works all over India, but as a matter of fact the rules made by different Governments differ in important details.

Inspection.

The System of Inspection also differs. For instance in Bombay City—Bombay being the most important manufacturing centre in India—the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories is held by the Assistant Collector. We find in the report of the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1905 that the post of Chief Inspector was held by six separate gentlemen. Each of these also held the office of Assistant Collector and was subject to the control of the Collector of Bombay. There is a 1st Inspector of Factories appointed by the Local Government, an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, who has not passed any special, technical or other examination and whose time is largely taken up by other duties (excise, &c.).

There is a Joint Medical Inspector Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General, and there are 3 Presidency Surgeons ex-officio Certifying Factory Surgeons. In the Presidency, Inspections are carried out by the Collector and District Magistrate assisted by the Assistant or Deputy Collector and the Special Presidency Inspector, an Uncovenanted Civil Servant.

In Calcutta the Special Inspector of Factories reports to the Commissioner of Police and appears to be directly subordinate to him. In Madras both the Special and the Medical Inspectors report to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, while outside the Presidency town the work of inspection falls to various officials including Civil Servants, both European and Indian. In the Punjab the inspection is done by the Deputy Commissioner or by some one deputed by him. In the United Provinces inspections are carried on by Civil Surgeons, District Officers and by the Special Inspector of Factories from Calcutta. In the Central Provinces such work is done by Deputy Commissioners, Civil Surgeons and the Special Inspector of Factories of the Bombay Presidency.

Bearing in mind the ever growing importance of Factory legislation in India due to the rapid growth of industrial occupations and the absolute necessity for uniformity in Administration, the Committee would submit that the working of the Factories Act should be primarily under one official under the Department of Commerce and Industry, that for purposes of inspection, carefully considered districts should be placed in charge of competent inspectors recruited perhaps from the ranks of English Factory Inspectors with a thorough knowledge of the many and varied duties to be performed by an official exercising supervision over a large number of separate and distinct industries, or failing this, applicants for Factory Inspectorships, if entertained in India, should be required to pass a strict qualifying examination, and in order to obtain a general knowledge of their duties they should be sent to work for a given period under an experienced Inspector in some large industrial centre in Great Britain.

Whether a separate staff of Medical Inspectors should be appointed.

The point referred to the Committee as to whether a separate staff of Medical Inspectors should be appointed has been very carefully considered. On the desirability of making such appointments the members of the Committee are quite agreed.

They are of opinion that a number of Medical Officers should be assigned to separate areas, these to depend on the number of works and the facilities for reaching them and that their whole time should be devoted to the work of Factory Inspection.

They are of opinion that, subject to the Department of Commerce and Industry on all medical questions they should be the supreme authority. The Committee would not advise that the Special Factory Inspectors be relieved from duties relating to Sanitary matters but on these points should take their instructions from the Medical Inspectors and refer to them on all doubtful points.

Suggested duties for Medical Inspectors.

Some of the duties to be assigned to the Medical Inspectors may be enumerated as follows, attention to—

(1) Water-supply.

(2) Ventilation including the carrying off of dust and noxious fumes When mechanical appliances are required arrangements should be made in conjunction with the Special Inspectors.

(3) The purity of air and amount of Humidity

(4) Temperature.

(5) Cubic space.

(6) Cleanliness and Lime-washing.

(7) The Drainage of Floors

(8) Sanitary Accommodation.

(9) Investigation and reports on accidents in conjunction with Special Factory Inspectors.

(10) Diseases of occupation such as Anthrax, Lead - Arsenic and Phosphorus poisoning —Disease of Respiratory Organs, &c., and also

(11) To satisfy themselves that women and children are physically fit for the work they are called upon to perform.

In making the above recommendations the Committee have not forgotten that many of the duties now suggested are already performed by Civil Surgeons holding the office of Medical Inspectors. They are however satisfied that owing to the many and important duties that Civil Surgeons are called upon to perform they cannot devote the time required for the efficient Medical Inspection of Factories. In many cases the Civil Surgeon is necessarily the Medical attendant to the Mill and in all probability his wishes would be best consulted were he relieved from making official inspections in places where owners, managers and workers are under his medical care

The Committee wish to make it clear that in their opinion the work of Medical Inspection should be performed by specially appointed Medical Officers, who should devote their whole time to the work and that this work should be confined solely to them except the duties now performed by Certifying Factory Surgeons.

In submitting the above proposals the Committee remember that Executive officers are responsible for the administration of laws and should control the officials under the different Governments appointed to administer these laws. It might be desirable that the Medical Inspectors should be immediately subordinate to the Local Government, but exercising supreme control over all other Inspectors. The Medical Inspector for Bengal might also act as Technical Adviser to the Department of Commerce and Industry. If, however, the Medical Inspectors are called upon to perform these duties and advise generally on technical matters in Factories, it is suggested that prior to appointment they should be given opportunities for technical study in works in Great Britain and perhaps on the Continent.

The Committee however desire to point out that the Supreme Government (the Department of Commerce and Industry) should at all times be able to command the opinion of an expert, skilled in Factory law and Factory administration and that they should not have to depend on the advice of officials however capable in other matters but who from time to time are removable and have many and other responsible duties to perform

Certificates of Age and Physical Fitness.

I.—Age.—In the opinion of the Committee the present law relating to certificates of age calls for drastic and immediate reform. The intention of the Factory Act is to protect children from over-work, and further that children should not be classed and worked as adults before they have attained the prescribed age of 14 years laid down by law.

The procuring of these certificates is apparently, as the law stands, purely permissive. In some works they are procured, in others they are not. Some occupiers profess to obtain age certificates but they are asked for at uncertain times. It having frequently come to the notice of the Committee that in mills where hundreds of children are employed, and where nominally certificates of age were procured, that there had been no visit from the Certifying Surgeons for periods varying from several to eighteen months, nor had the children been sent to the Surgeon.

It was the evident intention of Government that these certificates should be procured and special forms were drawn up with detailed and full instructions as to how they should be filled in and what use should be made of them, but as has been before stated, in many parts of India, the forms have not been used and might as well never have been drawn up.

In the opinion of the Committee the law should require that no child under the age of 14 years "*shall*" be employed in a factory until he produces a certificate of age from the Certifying Factory Surgeon; a duplicate copy of the certificate to be retained by the employer and a register kept in the prescribed form which should contain all the particulars of the certificate

The original certificate to be the property of the child, carried by him when at work and produced when required by the Factory Inspector or other person authorized to require its production.

Should a child employed in a factory resign or be discharged, an endorsement to that effect by the Manager should be made on the original certificate, giving the date, a similar endorsement should be made in the duplicate and register

On applying for employment in the same or other factory, it will be sufficient proof if the child produces the original certificate, endorsed by the late employer. Failing this, a fresh examination of the child will be necessary and a fresh certificate given.

In support of the recommendations here made, and to meet objections likely to be raised to the effect that a personal certificate will become a marketable commodity and risks of personation increased, the Committee desire to lay particular emphasis on their personal experience in Ahmedabad. Here the form of certificate adopted is that laid down under rule and order 21 made by the Bombay Government on 22nd June 1892. A space, however, has been added for "personal marks." In going through the several factories in Ahmedabad there was absolutely no difficulty in identifying the children A duplicate of the certificate kept in the office was carried in a small tin receptacle and worn by the child when at work.

Walking through the mills the members of the Committee called large numbers of children who at once produced their certificates, and. by the personal marks stated, identification was easy. In some instances the marks stated on the certificates were not found on the worker. These workers were sent to the office, and subsequent investigation showed that certain children living in the same house had inadvertently taken the case belonging to another child.

It is strongly urged that the insertion of personal marks on the certificate should be a legal requirement and that the age should as far as possible be approximately stated, and it is thought that in addition to this a thumb-mark impression should be taken. The difficulties of identification by thumb-mark are not forgotten, and it is realized that in many instances a skilled expert would be required to identify the thumb-mark, should legal proceedings be contemplated, but such proceedings would be extremely rare, and it is thought that the moral effect of a thumb-mark would be great and a deterrent against trafficking in the certificate.

The cost and trouble of requiring such a mark would be practically nil.

A copy of the proposed form of certificate is given below:—

(Duplicate.)

FACTORY

I being a duly appointed Certifying Surgeon under the Indian Factories Acts 1881 and 1891 hereby declare that I have personally examined the person hereinbelow described and believe him/her to be of the approximate age of years and that he/she is not incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working daily the time allowed by law for (1) a child, or (2) an adult in any factory under the above Acts.

[illegible]

(Back of Certificate.)

(Duplicate.)

Date on which Certificate No. belonging to was received by the management of works.

[illegible]

(Original.)

FACTORY

I being a duly appointed Certifying Surgeon under the Indian Factories Acts, 1881 and 1891, hereby declare that I have personally examined the person hereinbelow described and believe him/her to be of the approximate age of years and that he/she is not incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity for working daily the time allowed by law for (1) a child or (2) an adult, in any factory under the above Acts.

[illegible]

(Back of Certificate.)

(Original.)

Date on which Certificate No. belonging to__________ was returned by the management of works.

[illegible]

Under section 3, paragraph (2) of the Government of India resolution of December 17th, 1906, a report is called for as to whether, before children are allowed to work in factories, certificates of age and physical fitness should be required The views of the Committee in regard to age certificates have been stated. An equally important question, namely, whether certificates of physical fitness for employment should be required has engaged their serious attention. It will, of course, be remembered that from the very earliest days of factory legislation affecting the United Kingdom, this certificate has been required, and presumably, if valueless, the united influence and intelligence of the manufacturers of Great Britain would have been sufficiently powerful to secure the repeal of a useless and unnecessary requirement. In England the exact age of candidates for employment can without difficulty be ascertained. In India this is impossible, a fact pointing to the necessity for physical condition being considered and stated in addition to a merely speculative statement in regard to age. The arguments adduced by many manufacturers, whose opinions are worthy of careful consideration, have not been forgotten.

It is urged by them that it would be contrary to their interest to employ weakly children, but personal supervision on the part of the management in regard to matters of detail of this kind is difficult, if not impossible. They must to some extent depend upon subordinates who will be tempted to engage the willing child even if physically unfit. It has also been urged that a child physically fit today may be utterly unfit after a limited period following examination. This argument applies to every walk in life, but a medical examination would at any rate discover constitutional or other defects rendering the child unfit for mill labour The direct reference appears to be confined to whether a certificate should be required for children *before* employment, but the Committee is empowered to put forward recommendations for the amendment of the existing law or practice. In their opinion serious abuses exist and have for long existed in regard to employment on full time of so called adults professing to be 14 years of age, but in reality one or two or even three years below that age. It is common to find children certified as being over 9 in one year employed within a period of say 12 months on full time. The proof other than the evidence of ones observation is difficult to obtain, conviction in Court almost impossible, for the offence, as stated would have to be for employment of a child below a certain age, evidence would have to be produced on both sides, and as has frequently been the case, there would be a direct conflict of opinion. Could an information be laid for employment without a certificate from the duly appointed Certifying Surgeons, who should be the authority, all this would cease. Difficult as it is to obtain direct evidence in regard to age, the Committee have been able through one of their members, and after much trouble in searching records relating to mill children, to establish that the age as stated for employment in the mill was incorrect in at least ten cases. This was rendered possible by the fact that in Bombay a system of birth registration has been in force for a number of years. But a large proportion of mill children are born out of Bombay.

Within the last few years this system of birth registration has been elaborated and rendered more perfect, so that in a few years it will be possible for every child born or vaccinated in Bombay to produce some documentary evidence of his age to the Certifying Surgeon, and there appears no reason why this documentary evidence should not be procurable in the future in other large centres of industry throughout the country.

Measures to prevent the abuses described appear to be certainly called for. The one most likely to be efficacious is probably a requirement that *before employment on full time* a medical certificate of age and fitness should be required. Difficulties will doubtless be suggested, but these are not insuperable. It will be said, when an occupier has failed to obtain this certificate, that the person employed represented himself or herself to be above 14 years of age. To meet such objections a *wide* limit will have to be allowed, and it is suggested that the names of all persons under 16 should be registered. Further reference in regard to this suggestion will be found under the heading of "Young Persons."

Minimum Age for Employment of Children.

By the Indian Factories Act of 1891 (XI of 1891) it was laid down that no child shall be employed in any factory if he is under the age of nine years and it is submitted for the consideration of the Committee by Government Resolution whether the minimum then fixed should now be raised beyond nine years.

This question has been considered from every point of view and due weight has been given to the evidence of competent witnesses. Were there educational facilities for school attendance throughout the country, the Committee would not have any hesitation in suggesting that the limit of age for employment of children should be raised, but as this is not the case, they have to consider whether any kindness would be done to the children by preventing them from working at the age of nine in well ordered factories. If so prevented, it is feared that many of these children would be employed in places not under the Factories Act where the conditions of labour are much worse, or they might be employed in much more exhausting work in general labour, or if unemployed, they would possibly be idling in the Bazaars instead of honestly earning a small sum towards the family expenses.

Education of children.

It has been noticed with great satisfaction in many mills throughout India that schools on the mill premises have been provided by employers. Witnesses having a wide knowledge of mill life in India, and the habits of the workers, have strongly urged that the law should require the provision of a competent elementary teacher and suitable accommodation for educational purposes on the mill premises. It was pointed out that the expense would be very little—about Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem—It is submitted that this proposal should receive careful consideration. Should such a system be adopted it would seem desirable at a later stage, that the minimum age for employment should be raised.

Systems of employment of children.

It may be well perhaps at this stage to refer to the systems, or in some cases to want of system, under which children are employed in Factories. Different methods are in force in different parts of the country. In some mills the children are divided into two sets one set working forenoon, the other in the afternoon. Sometimes the sets are changed weekly, but this practice is by no means universal. In other mills one set works from 6 A.M. to 9-30 A.M. and again from 1 P.M. to 3-30 P.M. and the 2nd set from 9-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and again from 3-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.; in the interval children are attending the mill school. With slight variations this latter system is found throughout India. In some mills no system of any kind is adopted, the children coming in the morning when the mill starts, and leaving in the evening when the mill stops; they remain on the premises during the day, the over lookers arrange when they shall work and when they shall not work, and profess to exercise supervision which will prevent any child from exceeding the seven hours of work allowed by law.

It is obvious that great irregularities must exist in such mills. In one very large mill in which nearly 100 children were employed, the European Manager assured the Committee that there was no such thing as half-time employment in any mill, nor did he know of a Factory Act restricting child labour in this way. Another European Manager at this mill disagreed and said that the work was carried on in shifts, but he admitted that when there was pressure, work would continue beyond the specified period, that there was a disregard for these shifts, and there was nothing to prevent children in the first shift from also working in the second. The first Manager wrote to the Committee afterwards and said that on further enquiry he found that the children did work in shifts.

It is stronghly urged that the law shall require that children shall only be employed on some recognized system, that precautions shall be taken to prevent children working in one shift from being employed in another, and probably this would be secured by adopting the recommendations made by the Bombay Government, General Department, which appeared in the *Government Gazette* dated December 6th, 1906 (Part I), page 1802. (See Appendix H.)

Employment of Women.

So far as the day employment of women is concerned, from personal observation in large numbers of works, and after consulting many authorities, the Committee are satisfied that amendments or alterations in the present law are uncalled for.

Women are chiefly employed as "reelers" and "winders," the rooms in which they work are speaking generally lofty, clean and well ventilated, the work is of suitable character, they are paid by piece-work, and in many instances by their wish do not work the full time allowed by law—In short the lot of the women employed by day in mills is far superior to that of women workers generally engaged in other classes of work in India.

Employment of women by night.

The employment of women by *night* however must be considered from a different point of view. By Section 6 of the Indian Factories Act, where a system of shifts approved by the Local Inspector is in force the employment of women at night is allowed. As a matter of fact however it is quite exceptional to find that in ordinary Textile Factories women are employed at night. The numerous witnesses examined by the Committee, in works and elsewhere, appear to be decidedly opposed to such labour and this view is supported by the Committee.

Where women are employed at night, one of two things will happen, either they will take with them to the works, young infants and children who should be in their homes, or the children will be left at home, generally speaking uncared for. The atmosphere of a mill, especially at night, where artificial lighting must be used is bad both for women and children. In the case of a woman such work will probably in the long run injure her own health and that of her future offspring. Her home will be neglected, and she will frequently be called upon to work on household duties in the day after working a whole night in the mill It is believed that, although temporary inconvenience might follow the prohibition of night work by women. chiefly in Ginning Mills, this would not be felt were reasonable time allowed for occupiers to make other arrangements.

There are, as has been stated, over 1,000 Ginning Mills in India; in a very large proportion of which the health of women is being injured by night work. This is a serious question calling for serious attention. It will of course be urged that work continues for only a few months of the year varying from 3 to 5 months, that the supply of cotton comes at irregular times, and that delay in the manipulation, may lead to serious loss, but against this, it must be remembered that a boy aged fourteen can work as an adult, and by gradually making arrangements for the work to be done at night by male adults, the inconvenience could be greatly lessened if not entirely removed.

The Committee understand that the consideration of the question of employment of women at night, has on the suggestion of the Berne Conference been submitted to the Government of India so this seems an opportune time for recording the views here expressed.

Presence of infants and young children in works.

Reference has here been made to the fact that women bring young children to the works with them. This practice is by no means confined to Ginning Mills, but is found in nearly all departments in which women are employed in Textile Factories throughout India. To absolutely prohibit this custom, might keep large numbers of women out of the works and thus prevent them from earning a livelihood. On the other hand, it appears that by suitable administrative regulations, infants and young children could be kept away from the running machinery, from rooms in which the inhalation of dust, and impure vapours, is likely to injure their health, and doubtless after consideration, suitable regulations could be drawn up.

Adult Male Labour.

Whether the working hours of adult males should be limited, and whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours, are questions which perhaps

should be separately considered. On no point relating to Factory Law has the public mind been more exercised than on the question whether restrictions should be placed on the hours of adult males by legislation. Authorities holding high official offices, employers of labour, and representatives of different schools of thought have in emphatic terms expressed their views. Under these circumstances much and careful consideration has been given before arriving at the conclusions now submitted. The Committee would prefer not to draw comparisons between mills in Lancashire, and mills in India, but unhappily such comparisons have been made, and will be made, when this report is under criticism.

Furthermore comparison is to some extent necessary, as in arriving at conclusions in regard to what can be fixed as a reasonable limit of endurance for male adults, one has to consider the conditions under which they work, the amount of physical strain suffered, and the relative production resulting from their labour.

Temperatures in English and Indian mills compared.

It has been frequently pointed out that the Indian workman is employed in rooms in which excessive temperatures prevail, that his hours of work are greatly in excess of those of men in mills in the United Kingdom, but against this it must be remembered that temperatures which are excessive to the European are borne with comfort by the Indian worker and also that when the tables of temperature and humidity to be found in Appendix A of this report are considered, it will be seen that in many of the best regulated mills, efficient means for cooling the air, are taken and that except for the hottest weeks of the year, the temperature is probably not of a kind that would cause ill health or serious discomfort to the Indian worker.

In English Mills, especially where fine counts are spun, excessive temperatures are certainly not unknown, and the discomfort to the workers must be far greater than that caused to his Indian colleague. The tables in Appendix A of this report will show that the English worker especially in winter is daily subject to great variations of temperature. In the spinning rooms where he spends the better portion of the day, excessive temperatures sometimes approaching 100 Fah. are found, the outside temperature in winter being often at or below freezing point, but at all times, very far below the temperature of the spinning rooms. In India inside and outside temperatures vary only to a very limited extent.

Comparisons relating to number of workers on each machine in England and India.

Comparisons must also be made between the numbers of workers employed on each class of machine. From various reliable sources tables relating to India have been procured. These will be found in Appendix B and also similar information relating to Cotton Mills in Lancashire supplied by His Majesty's Inspector Mr. Lewis, and to Jute Mills in Dundee by His Majesty's Inspector Mr. Buchan.

Habits of Indian Workers.

No legislation can alter the nature and ingrained habits of Indian workers. They have been in the habit of leaving their work at odd and uncertain periods throughout the nominal working hours. They go into the mill compounds which generally speaking are large and open for taking food, smoking, bathing, drinking water, and necessary purposes.

In some mills efforts have been made but with only limited success to stop, or at any rate curtail these practices. The men as a matter of fact, within reasonable limits, prefer to have these short periods of relaxation when they want them, instead of longer and fixed periods for meals with the requirement that all the work done by them, must be within a more restricted period.

Unlike the English the Indian mill hand takes frequent unauthorised holidays and in some districts it is the common custom for them to give up their mill work altogether for periods varying from 1 to 3 months when they return to their homes, frequently situated in country districts a long distance from the works.

It need hardly be pointed out, that alleged trade jealousies have been excluded from the minds of the members of the Committee. The conclusions they submit are based upon what they believe to be best alike for employers and employed. By many it has been urged that restrictions on adult male labour are in England unknown, but it must not be forgotten that by many, such restrictions are strongly advocated and the eight hours' movement has many powerful and influential supporters.

In India much of the work, notably in the weaving sheds, is performed by men, whereas in the United Kingdom, the work is done chiefly by women whose hours are restricted. The introduction of the electric light in Indian mills has led to excessive hours of running. The machinery in certain mills is in motion from about 5 A.M. to 9 P.M., in others the hours of running are less, but in busy times they would be increased. Amongst the thinking and moderate class of manufacturers these hours are recognized as a serious evil. Many meetings have been held, many resolutions arrived at, many voluntary efforts attempted to bring about an understanding, which would whilst securing for the operative reasonable hours, also secure for the employer protection from undue competition and its attendant discomforts and worries. These efforts have failed.

Opinions of adult male operatives.

To the best of their ability the Committee have ascertained the views of the adult male operatives themselves. They have, as will be seen from the minutes of proceedings, evidence taken and forwarded for reference to Government, endeavoured to ascertain the views of these men not only in their works but also in their homes and in situations away from their works where they had ample opportunities of freely expressing themselves.

Largely signed petitions have been received which may or may not be genuine, but measures were taken to settle this point with the aid of native experts, and the impression formed is that they are genuine. After careful thought, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the workers themselves would welcome a legal limitation on the hours of their work. It was fully explained to them that this might mean reduction of wages, but this generally speaking did not shake them in their desire for shorter hours.

Alleged effects of working by the electric light.

The majority of adult operatives object strongly to the electric light alleging, rightly or wrongly, that it affects their eye-sight, and gives them headache.

Many recognized authorities on mill labour in India are strongly opposed to any interference with adult male labour, but in the mills owned by these gentlemen the hours of work will be found to be less than those submitted by the Committee.

Suggested restrictions on hours of work of adult males.

The Committee feel satisfied that without legislative interference an understanding will never be arrived at, that excessive hours will be worked and that in exceptionally busy times serious abuses greater than exist at present will creep in. After making due allowance for the numbers of workers employed in Indian mills as compared with those in England after bearing in mind the habits of the people and the irregular periods for rest which they will insist upon the Committee are of opinion that trade will not be restricted by a requirement that the period of employment in Indian mills, except those working on the shift system should be fixed either between the hours of 5-30 A.M. and 6 P.M. or 6 A.M. and 6-30 P.M., that the engine should cease for half an hour between the hours of 12 noon and 2 P.M.; that in mills working by day on the shift system, the period of employment should as at present be between 5 A.M. and 8 P.M. provided that the actual period of employment for adult males shall never in any one day exceed 12 hours and that efficient means be taken to ensure that this restriction is duly observed.

It will doubtless be urged by some that the 72 hours now proposed per week in Indian mills is by far too generous when compared with the 55½ hours allowed in English mills but to those who have carefully studied the question and read this report it will be realized that there are sound reasons for the suggestions made.

Remarks on labour in Textile Factories in Eastern Countries.

Attempts have been made by the Committee to obtain reliable information in regard to the hours worked by Adult Males in Eastern Countries. On November 11th, 1906, the President addressed a letter to the Under Secretary of State for India asking if from the Japanese Embassy any printed public documents relating to State regulations of mills in Japan could be procured.

The following papers from the Board of Trade were sent —(See Appendix C).

(*A*) "Classification of work-people by age and sex, being a quotation from 'Japan in the beginning of the 20th century published by the Imperial Japanese Commission to the Lousianna Purchase Exhibition in 1904.'"

(*B*) "*Average daily wages.*—Extracted from the 'Financial and Economical Annual of Japan' issued by the Japanese Department of Finance."

(*C*) "Working hours in Japanese Factories" and in addition the Trade of Consular District of Kobe for the year 1905.

(*A*) shows broadly that the greater part of the Operatives in Textile Factories are females between the ages of 16 and 22 years, the number of those from 22 to 30 years coming next.

(*B*) Average daily wages are given showing that 40 per cent. of the Operatives are on time wages and 60 per cent on piece wages.

(*C*) states that in Cotton Mills, 12 hours are the standard for both day and night workers—they being made to take day and night work by turns every 2 days.

In "Filatures" the regulation hours are 13 to 14—Power Loom Factories 12.

Page 29 of the Consular Report for the District of Kobe says under the heading of 'Industries' "It is not improbable that in Japan sooner or later, like elsewhere, the labour question will have to be dealt with by legislation." It also says: "To the casual enquirer the most urgent reform would appear to be in the direction of shortening the working hours, but this doubtless is a matter which will adjust itself."

Under the heading of the Japanese Cotton Mills which appeared in the *Pioneer* of January 17th, 1907, Mr. W. A. Graham Clark gives much useful and instructive information in regard to the Labour question and the general condition of Japanese Mills. He states that during the last 6 months, 81 out of 85 mills ran both day and night averaging over 22 hours a day, but although probably implied it is not stated that the workers are employed in shifts.

He points out that the operatives have resorted to strikes and other means to secure higher wages and shorten hours of labour. He adds that the present long hours are very oppressive, especially to employees, most of whom are girls. While doubtless there is much to learn from Japan it can hardly be urged that the system of mill labour existing in that country could with advantage be copied in India.

An experienced Mill Manager, who had spent many years in Brazil and China, states that in the latter country Adult Males where he was engaged worked for 24 hours in 2 shifts, including a stoppage of 1 hour in each 12 hours' shift. His opinion was that this system did not pay, that he often found many of the operatives asleep at night, and some of the machines not running. He also stated that at one period of his career, he managed a large mill in Brazil in which there were 10,000 ring spindles and 1,226 looms, where the hours were 12 hours per day with half an hour's rest.

Physique of Operatives.

Passing to the second portion of reference 3 (1), *viz.*, whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours, the Committee examined Medical Inspectors at nearly every place visited. They almost all expressed the opinion that sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to make definite statements, but two were of opinion, as far as they could judge from casual observation, that no

"deterioration from long hours was seen," while one said that "all workers suffered in health," although he had no evidence to give, to support his statement. The Health Officer of Calcutta could furnish no statistics relating to the health of mill operatives.

Opportunities were taken to examine mill workers themselves as to the effect of mill labour on their health, but their replies were of a contradictory and unreliable character. In Bombay some labour statistics are available but only for the past 6 years, and from them it is gathered that the mean Death Rate from Phthisis per 1,000 of the population of mill hands is much the same as that of the general labourer (see Appendix G).

In 1884 a Medical Commission, appointed by Government to enquire into the health of mill operatives in the City of Bombay, concluded that the operatives in the said mills did not exhibit any material deterioration in health or condition. Their opinions were formed after closely examining and ascertaining the height and weight of 265 male mill operatives. The time at the disposal of the Committee has rendered it quite impossible for an enquiry of this kind. Since 1884 the number of mills has largely increased, many more operatives are employed and some have been employed for many years. Without facts to support their opinion, it is felt by the Committee that although they may draw inferences, they can hardly express definite opinions. It may be thought desirable to make further enquiry on properly laid down lines, and this enquiry should embrace the Textile Industry wherever situated in India.

"Particulars" of Work and Wages

The attention of the Committee was called in the early part of their inquiry to differences between employers and employed which had led to a strike in one mill. By the operatives—piece-workers—it was asserted that they did not receive the full amount of wages for the work done.

Section 116 of the English Factory Act lays down very precise regulations "for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect to his work."

In one or two mills visited, the methods laid down by this section were in force, but in all others the wages to be paid were calculated on a different basis, namely, by the weight of cloth produced, bearing in mind particulars relating to width of cloth, reed, number of picks, length, twist weft, amount of size, or in the case of Drawing, Slubbing, Intermediate and Roving Frame Tenters, per 1,000 lbs. or per hank. Prices varying according to the reed or count, Frame jobbers by the weight.

At the various mills visited and when taking evidence, it appeared that the methods adopted are satisfactory to the workers.

The requirements of section 116 of the English Factory Act are complicated, and it has been found necessary to appoint Special Inspectors known as Inspectors of Particulars to decide upon the very complex questions that arise. Unless hereafter the systems in force in India are questioned or lead to serious dispute, it does not appear to the Committee that special legislation on this point is called for in Indian Mills.

Remarks on proposals for the creation of a new class of workers to be known as Young Persons.

Section 3, paragraph (4), of this reference directs enquiry as to whether as the result of employment as adults of persons between the ages of 12 and 14 years of age, there has been physical deterioration requiring the creation by law of a Special Class of Workers known as "Young Persons".

The reference appears to assume that children at the age of 12 years *have* been employed as adults. On this point considerable attention has been paid by the Committee. In a large proportion of the Mills visited, groups of boys and girls were examined either in the compound or in the offices of the mills and also in their own homes. Schools were also visited, the management stating the age of the children as entered on the books of the school register.

By this means it was possible to draw some comparison in the physical condition and development of children alleged to be a certain age on the school books, and those alleged to be of similar age but employed in mills.

The children or young adults were examined in regard to their general physical appearance and it was ascertained whether they had been certified by the Certifying Surgeon for half or for full time. It was constantly noticed that children certified on certain dates as being over 9 years were within a period of about 12 months certified as being above 14 years. It is not suggested that the conclusions arrived at by the Surgeon were inaccurate, but it is suggested that the latitude and elasticity in this method of certifying children is very wide. It is thought that better results would be obtained were the approximate age stated, as is done in many parts of India.

Employment of children on full time before they have attained the age of fourteen years.

The impression formed on the minds of the Committee was that a large number of children are employed as adults long before they have attained the age of 14 years; many by being put to work without any certificate stating that they are above 14 years, others by misrepresentation or personation have obtained certificates. This is in many instances rendered possible by the fact that the children are sent to certain places away from the Mill for examination. It is said that an official from the mill accompanies them, but this is not always done and sometimes the so called official is the person who has often with difficulty to obtain juvenile labour. It was felt that opinions on this question would be of much greater value could they be supported by direct evidence. In Bombay for 6 years special attention has been given to the birth registration of various classes of labourers and thanks to the assistance rendered by the Officers of the Health Department, the names of over two hundred juvenile mill workers were taken and diligent search at considerable trouble was made in the records in ten cases only however could the definite age be established.

In the opinion of the Committee persons who have been illegally employed have worked beyond their strength and their growth and development has consequently been stunted.

Whether a special class of workers to be known as "young persons" should be created, has been considered from many points of view. Many and experienced witnesses have been examined, the practically unanimous opinion being that, recognizing the difficulty of classification in regard to the age of mill workers, the creation of such a class would cause serious, if not insuperable, administrative difficulties. By some however it has been urged that these administrative difficulties would cease were a class of young persons created whose hours of work should be restricted up to the age of 18 years. It has further been suggested that, if the work of persons under the age of 18 years was restricted by law, in practice, that of male adults would be automatically restricted, as when the young persons left the mill it would not pay to run the Machinery, and that thus the alleged overwork of male adults would be stopped.

It is however feared that in busy times, adults might be employed during the night and furthermore that adults who have worked a whole day would frequently work all night in another mill in which wages are paid daily thus securing money for immediate wants, and that these men would absent themselves from work during the succeeding day or days.

After much thought the conclusions arrived at by the Committee are that the creation of a separate class of young persons would create serious administrative difficulties without attaining the object suggested in the reference. They prefer to place restrictions—within reasonable limits—on adult male labour and to allow all adult males to work the full time allowed by law. It should perhaps be here explained that in making a suggestion that there should be a physical examination prior to employment on full time, that the Committee recommends that all persons under the age of 16 years should be registered. By this it is not in any way intended that the hours of work should be restricted or they should be classed as "young persons", the object in view being to secure that

all persons who are of the approximate age of 14 years should be examined and certified as physically fit. Recognizing the difficulty in regard to precisely stating age this limit has been suggested.

Sanitation.

Under this general heading many and important questions arise which will be dealt with in detail. On the general question of Sanitation in Indian Mills, it is satisfactory to report that on some points considerable attention has been given by Mill Owners and with very good results. It is perhaps not too much to say that certain mills seen by the Committee leave little if anything to be desired, some (it would perhaps be invidious to mention them by name) are not only a credit to India but compare very favourably indeed with the best mills to be found in any part of the world.

Unhappily these remarks are not of universal application. In many mills there is room for much improvement and it is believed that there will be no unwillingness on the part of owners and occupiers to carry out improvements if any suggestions of a practical kind are made.

Ventilation and Humidity.

Questions relating to Ventilation, Temperature and Humidity must be closely allied. For manufacturing purposes it is an absolute necessity that temperature and humidity should by artificial means be capable of regulation. If there is too much moisture in the atmosphere as is often the case in the monsoon or wet weather various processes could not be carried out without hot radiating pipes or other appliances for drying the air. At times Humidity is wanting in the atmosphere and it must be artifically supplied.

In the early days of Spinning and Weaving in Bombay, there is evidence to show that when Humidity was wanted all windows were closed, water thrown about on the floor and damp cloths hung up. In a short time owing to carbonic acid and organic impurities given off from the respiratory organs and bodies of the workers and other sources, the air became extremely impure and unhealthy.

Now, in many mills much better methods are found; humidity is supplied by various systems either in the shape of steam introduced by steam jets, cold water in the form of spray, or carried in air currents, by different devices.

In English and Continental Factories the method of humidifying by steam is in common use. It may in certain parts of India where there are cool winters be necessary, but in the opinion of the Committee the cold water system is generally preferable as it reduces the temperature in the rooms and not only moisture but fresh air can be conveyed and equally distributed in the same channels. By this means the temperature in many instances has been found to be much below the outside temperature, the air equally pure.

References to the "Haldane" Committee on Ventilation.

In the report of the Departmental Committee appointed to enquire into the Ventilation of Factories and Workhops, generally known as the "Haldane Committee", 1902, it is pointed out that the existence of a certain cubic air space per person affords no reliable guarantee of efficient Ventilation, that the most highly vitiated air met with by the Committee was in rooms with an air-space of about 10,000 cubic feet per person or 40 times the legal minimum. The report states, that it has long been recognized that the best objective criterion of the sufficiency of Ventilation in ordinary rooms is the proportion of carbonic dioxide in the air. The Haldane Committee recommended that a standard of Ventilation should be prescribed for all classes of Factories. The advantages of laying down such a standard are numerous. The manufacturer or mill-owner is not restricted to this method or to that, he may choose his own, provided always that the standard is maintained. To maintain a reasonable standard the air in the room must be frequently changed. It is possible to regulate temperature by passing incoming air, if warmth is

required through radiators, but in India the cases where this is wanted would be extremely rare. The limit originally proposed by Pettenkofer was 10 volumes of carbonic dioxide per 10,000 volumes of air or 6 volumes in excess of the proportion commonly found in the air of towns.

Legal standard of ventilation in English Humid Cotton Cloth Factories.

By an English Home Office order dated 2nd February 1898 it is laid down that in a Cotton Cloth Factory in which Humidity is produced by artificial means, the Ventilation shall be such that during working hours in no part shall the proportion of carbonic dioxide in the air be greater than 9 volumes of carbonic dioxide in any 10,000 volumes of air. It is now freely admitted by occupiers of Cotton Mills after various tests made officially and unofficially, that this standard can be easily maintained.

In India where there are not the same variations of temperature as in England and where cold draughts are not likely to be introduced into the mills, it is believed by the Committee that a standard could very easily be maintained and, if established, without in any way interfering with production, the health and comfort of the workers would be materially improved. It is by no means suggested that the standard laid down for English works should apply to Indian mills in which conditions are from climatic and other reasons entirely different. It is however suggested that an exhaustive series of air tests should be taken in all parts of India where factories exist, that when results are tabulated, a Sanitary expert in conjunction with mill experts should decide upon and report to Government as to a suitable standard.

When air analyses had to be conducted by the Pettenkofer or similar systems necessitating expensive instruments of a delicate nature and difficult to carry about the suggestion now made would have been of an impracticable character, but by adopting the systems in force throughout the United Kingdom difficulties are removed.

Methods of air analyses.

On the requisition of an Inspector small cases containing 6 or more small stoppered bottles are sent with minute instructions as to how the air to be analysed is to be collected allowing for the breathing of the operatives, or other causes likely to unnaturally vitiate the air at any given points. Samples of air when collected are returned to specially appointed chemists, who for a very small fee analyse the contents of the bottles with the Haldane apparatus. A description of this is given on page 118 of the report of the Ventilating Committee before referred to.

It is not proposed that this apparatus although portable should be taken to the mills. The instrument is a delicate one; vibration in carriages, or more so in railway carriages, rough handling or similar causes would soon put the instrument out of order. The vibration of machinery in the mills, and the alternations of temperature inside and outside causing expansion or contraction of the glass may lead to inaccurate results. By many persons it was asserted, that analyses made in the way now suggested were unreliable.

To set this question at rest, two of His Majesty's Inspectors (expert qualified chemists) Mr. Brothers and Mr. MacNair were directed to make exhaustive comparative investigations both in summer and winter in the mills in Dundee and in Belfast. The samples of air were analysed not only by the Haldane process but also by the Pettenkofer method.

Results of air actually analysed in the mills were also taken and compared with those which were sent to the chemist for analysis in the laboratory. The result of these tests was to establish without doubt, that for all practical purposes the Haldane method of analysing air for carbonic dioxide could be relied upon with the fullest confidence. It is within the knowledge of the President that Mr. Scudder, a very well-known chemist in Manchester, Assistant to Sir Henry Roscoe, also made experiments corroborating the opinion above expressed regarding the efficiency of the Haldane apparatus.

Hygrometers.

It should be required that Wet and Dry Bulb thermometers should be affixed in all mills in which artificial Humidity is used, that records showing the difference in the

readings taken say three times a day should be kept for twelve months, the returns being made monthly to an official deputed to receive them. These should also state the exact nature of work carried on, specifying the counts spun, whether weft or warp, or the class of work in the particular rooms. From these returns it would be very easy to draw up a table which if not enforced by law might nevertheless serve as a useful guide to persons in charge of mills and prevent excessive moisture, sometimes found to the detriment of health and to the discomfort of the worker.

Suggested standard of purity of water to be used for humidifying.

In the opinion of the Committee the Medical Inspectors should be required to pay particular attention to the source from which water used for the purpose of humidifying is drawn. The water should be from a public supply of drinking water, or as far as can be ascertained from other reliable source which would stand the test laid down in the English Home Office regulations dated 26th February 1906 for flax spinning and weaving, *viz.*, that any water which absorbs from acid solution of potassium permanganate in 4 hours at 60° F. more than 0.5 grain of oxygen per gallon of water shall be deemed to be liable to cause injury to the health of the persons employed.

Temperature.

In another part of this report, attention has been called to the Temperature in Indian Mills at all seasons. In many the state of things is satisfactory, in others excessive temperatures prevail, but if a standard of Ventilation is laid down, in order to maintain this standard, air in the rooms will be changed frequently and as outside air will at all times be introduced the difference between the interior and exterior temperature should not be very great. Again if air carrying cold moisture with it, is by Plenum Ventilation introduced into the mills as has been successfully done in works seen by the Committee (see tables relating to Empress Mills, Nagpur, Appendix A) the inside temperature should be considerably lower than that outside. In exceptional cases, it may be necessary to resort to mechanical ventilation or to the simple methods long in use in India, *viz.*, the use of *khus khus tatties* or similar devices. It is not thought necessary that any scale of temperature should be laid down, but a general requirement to the effect that a reasonable temperature—bearing in mind what is necessary for manufacturing requirements should be maintained.

Cleanliness and lime washing.

In many works visited, the rooms, walls and surroundings were found to be satisfactory, in others, there was ample room for improvement. A reference to the Resolutions and Orders made under section 18, Indian Factories Act, shows that requirements in different parts of India vary. In the Resolutions and Orders made by the Bombay Government regulations are laid down by rule 9 in regard to general cleanliness and by rule 7 to limewashing once in 14 months. In Madras rule 7 lays down that the Factory shall be kept in a cleanly and wholesome condition but no rule appears to be made requiring periodical limewashing. In the Punjab the rules do not contain any definite regulation regarding either cleanliness or limewashing. In Bengal rule 10 requires that the Factory shall be kept clean and free from effluvia, and rule 12 lays down that the limewashing shall be done once in two years. In the Central Provinces rule 18 requires that limewashing shall be done when ordered by the Inspector, while rule 20 lays down that the Factory is to be kept in a cleanly state. In the United Provinces rule 24 requires limewashing to be done every 14 months, rule 31 relates to the cleanliness and sanitation of the compound, and rule 25 that the floors are to be swept at least once in every week or oftener, to keep them in a cleanly state.

Individual industries are carried on under similar conditions wherever they may be situated, or if they differ in some minute detail, questions relating to Cleanliness and Limewashing will not be affected. It will be noticed that in different parts of India the period within which limewashing must be done varies. In some parts no requirement exists at all. The regulations when any have been made also vary. It would seem that in this respect all requirements should be assimilated and furthermore that there should be means of knowing

without admissions which could not be used in evidence whether the factories had been lime washed within the prescribed time. Under the English Factories Act an entry has to be made in the "general register" giving the date of lime-washing and all particulars. Failing such entry, the onus of proof that the law had been observed, rests with the occupier. It may be worthy of consideration whether in India a "general register" containing all legal particulars relating to Factories should not be used, thus avoiding confusion and loss of time which follows when search has to be made through files of loose certificates, loose registers, etc., but if such register is not kept then the declaration suggested above should be made, signed by the occupier, and produced to the Inspector when called for by him.

Dust.

In works visited by the Committee which, will be remembered, were textile factories, no very exceptional dusty processes were noticed. In Carding, Preparing and Spinning rooms a certain amount of dust fibre must be expected and at times this probably causes inconvenience. It would however be difficult to say that injury to health is caused. In cotton, unlike hemp, flax and jute, little dust of a silicious nature attaches itself to the fibre. In Woollen mills the greasy nature of the wool and the numerous processes of washing to which the wool is subject, practically do away with the dust. In jute mills in India material of the best kind is used, "ends," tow, and otherwise dirty materials being exported for use in the manufacture of rope and twine or for other purposes. The Carding of this tow is unquestionably a dusty process injurious to health, but it does not appear to be carried on in India. In the early process of jute manufacture the raw material has to be "batched" either by hand or machinery, frequently by both. Oil and water is sprinkled on the fibre to soften it, moisture naturally confining the dust. Heavily compressed bales are not opened in Indian mills as in those in Dundee, the opening of the bales must be more or less a dusty process, but Indian workers are not subject to this. In cotton mills a machine, or machines known as "Willows" are generally found. Waste material of a very dirty character passes through these machines. Much dust is generated and it is suggested that better means should be adopted for carrying this off by a system of local "exhaust". In a report by the President presented to both Houses of Parliament entitled "Illustration of methods of dust extraction in factories and workshops, 1906," will be found 56 plates with descriptions dealing generally with systems of ventilation and dust extraction. In the early manipulation of jute when the fibre is received into the godown, a process of rough "hackling" takes place. The workers doubtless inhale more dust than is desirable, but taking into consideration the methods under which the work has to be carried on "local exhaust" could only be fixed at an enormous cost, which present circumstances do not appear to call for. It is however suggested that much of this work and also of opening of bales might be done in sheds that are practically open, if not in the open air that by a system of screens and by placing the workers in suitable positions when there is any wind, the dust may be made to blow away from them. In some workshops visited, the opening was all done in the open air, the management stating that the workers would not work inside.

Should it hereafter be decided that further enquiry relating generally to the conditions of Labour in Indian Factories be made, it is thought that the dust question will call for much more serious attention in many non textile factories than in the works reported on by the Committee. It was noticed that when occupied in dusty processes the Indian workers almost invariably wore mufflers or in other words a piece of cloth tied in such a way as to cover the mouth and nostrils. In England all efforts have practically failed to induce workers to adopt this precaution.

Diseases of occupation.

So far as *Factory* life is concerned in India, special injury to health might probably be looked for in the following industries:—

Industries.	Diseases.
(1) Brass Foundries ...	... Brass-founders Ague. Dust. Lead-poisoning.
(2) Foundries and Engineering Shops ..	Inhalation of metallic dust in dry grinding processes.
(3) Distilleries and Breweries •	... Risk of inhaling dangerous fumes in refrigerating process.
(4) Flour Mills ...	.. Inhalation of silicious dust in the first handling of the grain prior to washing.
(5) Leather Works ...	... Dust in certain grinding processes.
(6) Aerated and Mineral Water Manufactures.	Risks of being cut by the bursting of bottles in bottling and wiring, sighting and other processes.
(7) Cement Works ...	... Inhalation of injurious dust.
(8) Coach-building ...	... Risks of Lead-poisoning when old paint is rubbed off.
(9) Cotton Ginning and Cleaning	... Injurious dust.
(10) Dye Works ...	... Risks of Lead-poisoning where yellow chromate of Lead is used or arsenical poisoning when Arseniate of Soda is used.
(11) Brick Works ...	... Risk of Lead-poisoning where Lead is used in the glaze. Dust, Carbonic oxide.
(12) Manufacture of Electric Accumulators.	Risk of Lead-poisoning.
(13) The Handling of Dry and Dry-sorted Hides.	Risks of Anthrax.
(14) Earthenware and Pottery Works ...	Inhalation of dust and risk of Lead-poisoning where lead is used.
(15) Lucifer Match Factories	... Phosphorous poisoning.
(16) Paper Mills ...	.. Dust during the first process in handling the materials used.

Anthrax.

The special danger in Textile Factories to which attention has been paid by the Committee is the risk of contracting Anthrax by workers in Woollen Mills. In England owing to the many deaths amongst the wool combers and sorters, chiefly in Bradford, very rigid regulations have been laid down for the handling of certain wools Scheduled as "Dangerous Wools". These are "Van Mohair," Persian Locks," "Persian" or so-called Persian (including Karadi and Bagdad) Alpaca, Pelitan "East Indian Cashmere," "Russian Camel Hair," Pekin "Camel Hair" and "All Mohair" other than "Van Mohair". A Home Office order proposes to schedule as "Dangerous" East India wools. The Committee visited numerous Wool sorting godowns in Bombay in addition to Woollen manufactories in different parts of India. In the sorting godowns they found women, young persons and quite young children at work—Babies were often found with their mothers. The occupiers of these godowns say that no cases of Anthrax have ever occurred. It is however possible that there may have been cases which have not been recognized owing to medical advice not having been sought. Samples of dust were collected from several of the godowns, one portion being analysed at the Bombay Municipal Laboratory, the other portion forwarded to the Home Office, London, with the suggestion that some light might be thrown on the general question, were the dust analysed by the Special Bacteriologist at present investigating all questions relating to Dangerous Wools in Bradford. The result of the analysis in Bombay did not disclose the presence of the Anthrax Bacillus or the Spore.

The results from Bradford have not yet been received.

In the very extensive wool works known as the Cawnpore Woollen Mills in which 1,700 people are employed, Anthrax up to the present is unknown. It came to the notice of the Committee that there had been an outbreak in the Bareilly Central Jail. The annual report of the Imperial Bacteriologist in India for 1905-06, page 19, states that a severe outbreak of Anthrax occurred amongst the persons working in wool in the Central Jail at Bareilly in December 1905. There were 13 cases and 7 deaths. The report gives very interesting details relating to the serum treatment. It is stated that all the cases treated benefited by the serum injections, and the only regret of the Medical

Superintendent was, that the serum treatment had not been utilized earlier, and suggestions are made that a certain quantity of Anthrax serum of high potency in sealed tubes should be placed in all jails in which foreign or home wool or goat hair is utilized in the manufacture of jail products. Enquiry made by the Committee has since elicited the fact that the wools manufactured at the time were Tibetan, and that during the years 1896 and 1905 inclusive there were nine cases with five deaths in Indian Jails.

Facilities for taking food.

In certain works visited, covered sheds were provided in which the workers could take their food, but generally it was noticed that the operatives prefer to select some corner of the compound where families or persons of the same caste or sect could eat together. Many workers take their meals in the work-rooms. Whether to provide separate accommodation or not depends a good deal on considerations of the habits of the people in different parts of the country, and the systems under which work is carried on. In the opinion of the Committee, whether to make special provision or not is best left to the discretion of individual employers.

Water-supply.

The rules framed by different Local Governments in regard to the supply of potable water and water for washing purposes vary only in unimportant detail. At certain works visited at Delhi it was stated that exception had been taken to the water supply by the Medical Inspector. By his order a well had been closed. In one mill at Delhi there had been last year a serious outbreak of cholera in which there were 6 deaths in 36 hours and 9 deaths in all. It is of course impossible to say that the water-supply had anything to do with this outbreak.

In works visited in other parts of India little, if any, exception could be taken to the arrangements for supplying water. In many special attention had been given to this question.

Latrine accommodation.

Under the regulations framed by different Local Governments it is laid down, except in those framed by the Central Provinces Administration, that there shall be separate and distinct latrine accommodation for Mills and Factories, that seats shall be provided in the proportion of 1 to every 50 workers. In the Central Provinces the rule requires that there shall be seats in the proportion of 1 to every 25 males. In the majority of the mills visited much attention had been paid to sanitary questions with very good results. In many installations on the septic tanks system were found, in others they were in course of construction. The water carriage system had in many works been very successfully adopted or where hand carriage was necessary suitable arrangements were made for removal. In other mills however things were not satisfactory: separate urinal accommodation was either not provided, or inadequate, and in some sufficient attention was not paid to cleanliness and frequency of removal.

In walking through the compounds the Committee noticed large numbers of persons awaiting admission to the latrines—a fact that indicates that the seating accommodation is insufficient. In the interest of the mill-owners, if for no other reason, it is thought that the rules in regard to the numbers of seats should be altered so as to provide more accommodation. By so doing much discomfort to the workers would be avoided and one of many excuses made for loitering removed.

Means of Escape in case of Fire.

In the Textile Mills visited the arrangements made for the escape of workers in case of fire were good. It is however suggested that the owner should see that doors are hung in such a way that they can be immediately opened from inside and be constructed so as to open outwards.

Fires in Cotton Presses.

At a very late stage in their proceedings, and when their report was nearly complete, it was for the first time brought to the notice of the Committee that grave dangers from fire exist in Cotton Presses, that very many women and some men have been burnt to death.

These presses are found in all parts of India; time does not allow the Committee to make personal enquiry. It is suggested that reports be called for

from the Chief Factory Inspectors in all Presidencies regarding the frequency of such fires, the number of casualties for a given period, what precautionary measures can be suggested, whether it is the custom to employ women in front of the openers, and if so, should such practice be prohibited by law.

A copy of a report on this subject from Mr. W. L. Hartley, then Presidency Inspector, Bombay, will be found in Appendix F but it is not thought desirable to publish the name of the firm referred to.

Machinery.

By instructions contained in a letter from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9991-13, dated the 17th December 1906, it was decided that the Committee should report upon the fencing of dangerous machinery, but as the reference is confined to Textile Factories the much larger consideration of machinery fencing in the manifold works scattered all over India is not included. While visiting Textile Factories,—(Machine shops, Foundries, Wood Cutting Shops, and Crushing Mills, Dye Work, &c.) pertaining to these factories were also seen.

These visits enabled the Committee to form some opinion in regard to the state of similar works outside Textile Mill premises. At the Home Office, London, and in all district offices in the United Kingdom, a book known as a "Guard Book" is kept. This contains a large collection of plans, drawings and descriptions of appliances for saving life or limb, or for health considerations. The book has been kept for years, and in it are found recommendations from recognized authorities. It was suggested that copies of this book should be applied for, and if these are supplied to the officials who administer the Indian Factories Act, they should be of great help. The copies have been applied for as suggested. In Indian Textile Factories, speaking generally, the attention paid to fencing reflects great credit on the management. Many Mill Agents and Managers have opportunities of seeing mills at Home, they visit works where machines are made, and study Trade Journals, the result being that many of the most up to date guards are found in Indian mills and these appear to be generally asked for when new machines are ordered.

A report by Mr. H. S. Richmond, one of His Majesty's Superintending Inspectors of Factories, presented to both Houses of Parliament, 1906, and published by Messrs. Darling & Son 31, Bacon Street, London, East, price 3/9, gives statistics relating to—

1. All machinery accidents in cotton mills,
2. Accidents in connection with mules,
3. Do. do. Looms,
4. Do. do. Carding Engines,
5. Do. do. Speed Frames,
6. Do. do. Scutchers,
7. Do. do. Ring and Throstle Frames,
8. Do. do. Drawing Frames,
9. Do. do. Winding Frames and reels,
10. Do. do. Combers and Doublers,
11. Do. do. Plaiting machines,
12. Cotton machinery accidents resulting fatally.

Illustrations of the latest and best guards are also given. The Committee would suggest that copies of this report should be supplied to Factory Inspectors who might as occasion offered show them to Agents, occupiers, and Managers of Mills.

In the body of a report such as this space does not allow detail in regard to the general question of machinery fencing, but the Committee would call attention to certain points apparently not yet fully appreciated.

In India as elsewhere there is nothing more difficult to bring home than the danger of unfenced revolving shafting: day by day in all countries press reports appear showing how workers are mangled and killed by being caught by shafting, but day by day officials are assured that there is no danger.

Line shafting at a reasonable height from the floor is from its position considered safe, but frequently platforms are placed just under line and other shafting, the result being that workers are practically invited to approach for

oiling, cleaning, feeling of bearings, putting on belts, etc., a recognized source of danger

Fencing, owing to the number of drums, is sometimes difficult, but often it would be wise to remove the platform, or if it remains, the shaft itself can often be cased in, at points of danger; sometimes a rail can be fixed which will afford protection without interference with work.

In ginning mills the condition of the line shaft or second motion, calls for careful attention. Many serious and fatal accidents have occurred in such mills; the clothing of men and women has been caught, the victims twisted round by the shaft, mangled and killed. The shaft referred to is in a cellar under the ginning machines. In some the cotton seeds fall in large quantities close to the shaft, in all, some seeds find their way to positions near it. Men and women approach the shaft to remove seeds, to clean, oil or feel bearings, put on belts, etc.

There are in India over a thousand ginning mills, some under the Factories Act, some not. In some visited by the Committee, there was no fencing, in some a rail was fixed, but for protection purposes it was of no more use than the outer wall of the factory. The workers go inside the rail.

In a few the shafting itself was cased in between the drums; this method in the opinion of the Committee, if properly carried out, is the right one. In machine shops it was exceptional to find fenced the bevel wheels of vertical drills, the change wheels of lathes, and on other machines dangerous in taking cogged wheels were often left unfenced.

Circular saws are generally unfenced, contrary to universal custom in the United Kingdom. Sides of saw benches are unfenced rendering workers who remove saw-dust, or stoop to pick up a fallen tool or piece of wood liable to serious injury.

In rope works the "flyers" of the horizontal pinners which revolve at a great speed are unfenced, but makers of these machines are now sending them out properly protected.

The water gauge glasses on boilers are fenced in some works, in some they are not. The glasses occasionally burst, and there is danger of the stokers being cut by fragments of broken glass. A worker in Bombay was recently struck in the eye.

In many rooms, but notably in blow rooms in cotton mills, it was noticed that projecting spindles or ends of shafts driving, the beaters of scutchers and similar machines were left unfenced, in some these were covered by a loose cap. This or other form of guard is necessary. Unfenced such spindles are a source of danger.

In weaving sheds shuttle guards were sometimes found, but this practice is not universal. To lay down an absolute law on this subject might sometimes lead to unnecessary trouble and expense. In Jute mills visited, the Committee received assurances, which they accept, that the shuttles do not fly; in some cotton mills where there are fast running looms it was acknowledged that the shuttles do fly, and in some, the workers had improvised guards by hanging up cloths (wing guards) between the looms.

The danger is greater when "under pick looms" are used.

The Inspectors in doubtful cases might require that a certain number of wooden or metal "wing guards" should be fixed in suitable positions; the indentations, if found, would show that the shuttles do fly.

Electricity for Driving Machinery.

Plant for generating electricity is commonly found in Indian mills; the current being utilised for lighting purposes. In one mill only visited by the Committee was it used for driving machinery. There is reason however to believe that electric power will ere long be extensively substituted for steam. In the

public press, schemes are discussed for the construction of gigantic generating plant capable of supplying sufficient force to drive all the mills in Bombay. Inquiry at the one mill referred to above elicited the fact that between May 1905 and November 1906 there had been three deaths from electric shock.

Looking ahead it is felt that measures of protection should be considered if eventually the Indian Factories Act, or the rules made under it, are to be amended. The Committee recommend that the report and suggested Special Rules drawn up in conjunction with the highest electrical experts by the Electrical Adviser to the Factory Department, Home Office, London, should be considered.

Suggested amendments to the Indian Factories Act.

A brief summary of the conclusions arrived at by the Committee may be useful for reference.

Firstly attention is called to the Indian Factories Act and it is suggested for consideration whether the clauses referred to could not with advantage be amended.

(Act No. XV of 1881 as modified up to December 1904.)

Section 1.—" It applies to the whole of British India." This being so, would not uniformity and efficiency be better secured if primarily the administration of Factory Laws were placed under the Department of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta, reserving for Local Governments all necessary powers within their own jurisdiction.

Should not all Rules and Orders relating to similar works carried on under similar conditions be the same in all parts of India. Unless for good cause shown to the central authority there is reason for alteration or modification.

Seeing that Native States compete with works under the Indian Factories Act, and that temptations exist for erecting mills in those States and so evade the Factory Laws, should means be considered whereby these Laws could be made to apply to States under British influence.

Section 2.—The risks to life and limb from unfenced machinery are identical in similar works, whether work continues for less than four months in the year or whether it continues for the whole year. These risks are identical in places employing over or under fifty hands. Should not all places as defined by the section come within the Act. (According to " Kerrawalla's Textile Year Book," there are in India, including Native States and the Nizam's Territory, 1,109 ginning factories. These contain dangerous machinery. Excessive hours are often worked by women and children, both by day and night.)

Section 5 B.—(Holidays.)—Women have been found at work in a Reeling and Winding room on a Sunday, this day having been declared by the firm to be one of the holidays to be legally observed in compliance with rules and orders of the Bombay Government.

In order to prove an offence, the Inspector would have to show (section 5-B Indian Factories Act—Sub-section (2) (*b*)) that these women had not, and would not have a whole day on one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday.

Proof as to whether a day had been given on one of the three preceding days could only be had by the evidence of the women, who would be most unwilling witnesses. The persons having been found at work would of course be told by the management to take a holiday on one of the three succeeding days.

No protection appears to be given against employment on legal holidays. It is suggested that the law should state that any person found at work on a legal holiday (except persons specially exempted) should be deemed to be employed contrary to law.

Section 16.—A reference to part IX, English Factory Act, 1901, will show that in every instance the "occupier" is held to be the person primarily responsible for offences under the Act. "Occupier" is an undefined term but by section 146 it is laid down that in laying an information "it shall be sufficient to state the ostensible occupier of the factory or workshop, or the title of the firm by which the occupier employing persons in the factory or workshop is usually known."

Section 129 of the English Factory Act, 1901, requires that a "General Register" shall be kept in which prescribed entries must be made. These include the name of the "occupier."

The "penalty" section of the Indian Factories Act imposes penalties on "any person" practically relieving the management from the duty of seeing that the law is observed in their works.

Section 17.—It is true, lays down that any occupier shall be held primarily responsible, but he may discharge himself by proof that the breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent.

Important cases have been lost by responsibility being transferred from one irresponsible person to another—a fact to which attention has been called by officials and by a Magistrate.

Section 141 of the English Factory Act requires that before an occupier can transfer his responsibility he must satisfy the Court

(*a*) that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act,

(*b*) that the said other person had committed the offence without his knowledge, consent or connivance, or

if at the time an offence is discovered by an Inspector it is made clear

(*a*) that the occupier had used all due diligence,

(*b*) by *what* person the offence was committed,

(*c*) that it was committed without his knowledge, consent or connivance and in contravention of his orders,

then the Inspector shall proceed against the actual offender.

It will be seen that before an occupier can throw off all responsibilities for the conduct of his own works, conditions are laid down.

If the occupier fails to convince the Inspector, then, should proceedings follow, he must convince the Court that he had done his duty and prove by what person the offence was committed.

Section 18.—See remarks under section 1.

Section 20.—See remarks under section 2.

Definite Suggestions made by the Committee.

1. That there may be as little delay as possible in giving effect to proposals in contemplation for improving the homes and home surroundings of Mill hands.

2. That arrangements be made to secure uniformity of administration of the Factory Act throughout India.

3. That the systems of Inspection, the strength and composition of the staff of Inspectors should be considered with a view to securing efficiency.

4. That Medical Inspectors whose whole time should be devoted to their duties under the Factories Act be appointed.

5. That certificates of age and physical fitness for employment be required prior to half-time employment, and prior to employment as an adult.

That these certificates be in the Form suggested in the body of the report and that they be the personal property of the persons to whom they apply.

6. That consideration be given to the suggestion made by many experienced witnesses that elementary teachers to be paid by the millowners should be appointed for instruction of half-time children in suitable places on the mill premises.

7. That clear and definite laws be made, requiring that half-time children shall be employed only in sets—

either on the morning and afternoon set system,

or

the double set system largely adopted in Indian Mills.

That efficient measures be taken to secure that the children work only in their proper sets, and that the prescribed hours of labour are not exceeded.

8. That night work of women be prohibited.

9. That by suitable administrative regulations young children should be prevented from accompanying their parents to rooms in which they incur risk from running machinery or the inhalation of dust or impure vapours.

10. That the period of employment in Indian Factories shall be either between the hours of 5-30 A.M. and 6 P.M., or 6 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.

That the engine shall cease running for half an hour between the hours of noon and 2 P.M.

Provided that in Factories working on the day shift system the period may be between 5 A.M. and 8 P.M., but the actual period of employment for male adults shall never exceed twelve hours in any one day. Where from the nature of the work day and night shifts are necessary the period of employment for adult males shall not exceed twelve hours in any twenty-four.

11. That the names of all persons under the age of 16 years be entered in the prescribed register, but that certificates of age and physical fitness be only required up to the age of fourteen years.

12. That samples of air collected under prescribed conditions be taken in works in all parts of India, with a view to hereafter decide upon a suitable standard of ventilation.

13. That wet and dry bulb thermometers be placed in all humid cotton cloth factories, readings taken at fixed times, and returns forwarded monthly; these returns to be eventually considered with a view to deciding the amount of moisture necessary for manufacturing processes, bearing in mind the health of the operatives.

14. That a standard of purity for water to be used for introducing moisture into the mills and factories be fixed.

15. That the dates of lime-washing be entered in a prescribed register.

16. That particular attention be paid to carrying off dust when generated in quantities likely to cause injury to health.

17. That when enquiries now going on are complete, should it be found that workers in woollen mills are liable to contract Anthrax, the special precautions framed under the English Factory Act be considered.

18. That the latrine accommodation be increased to one seat for every twenty-five persons and that separate urinal accommodation be provided in all mills.

19. That doors in the various rooms be hung in such a way that they can be immediately opened from inside and be constructed so as to open outwards.

(This is recommended as a safety measure in case of fire.)

20. That in certain respects—chiefly in ginning mills—more attention be paid to the fencing of dangerous mill gearing and machinery.

In conclusion the Committee desire to express their sincere thanks to those whose help and co-operation has so materially assisted them in their enquiries. From Government Officials, Millowners and Managers, Chambers of Commerce

Trades Associations and others, facilities and courtesies were freely offered. The Special Inspectors of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Madras accompanied the Committee to many of the works visited, and rendered valuable help in their respective districts.

An acknowledgment is due to the Press. Valuable information has been gained by the perusal of articles and notes relating to Factory labour; quotations from the *Pioneer* appear in the body of the report. It is well known that able and exhaustive articles on Mill Labour appeared in the *Times of India*. These much exercised the public mind, and the controversy that followed elicited opinions from many holding divergent views. How far the conclusions of the Committee agree with those of the writer of the *Times of India* articles must be judged by a perusal of this report, but it is thought that a public service was rendered when attention was directed to, and discussion invited on, a question of vital interest to employers and employed.

Instructive articles on ventilation and humidity in mills, which appeared in the Indian Textile Journal, were read with interest by the Committee.

(Signed) HAMILTON P. FREER-SMITH,
President.

(„) J. F. MACLAREN,
(„) J. A. TURNER,
} Members.

Bombay, the 5th April 1907.

APPENDIX A

THERMOMETER AND HYGROMETER READINGS AT CERTAIN MILLS

IN

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY CAWNPUR.

Middle Weaving Shed.

Date. Year 1906. Month and day.		Readings of Thermometers, in degree Fahrenheit. Between 7 and 8 a. m. Dry Bulb.	Between 7 and 8 a. m. Wet Bulb.	Between 10 and 11 a. m. Dry Bulb.	Between 10 and 11 a. m. Wet Bulb.	Between 3 and 4 p. m. Dry Bulb.	Between 3 and 4 p. m. Wet Bulb.	Remarks.
June ...	1	96	75	102	78	100	76	
	2	91	76	100	71	102	75	
	3			Sunday.				
	4	91	74	100	[illegible]	101	75	
	5	98	72	101	76	105	76	
	6	98	76	102	75	103	78	
	7	98	80	101	82	101	81	
	8	97	82	102	85	101	83	
	9	[illegible]	81	102	83	105	82	
	10			Sunday.				
	11	97	82	103	84	102	80	
	12	97	81	102	81	102	86	
	13	96	82	102	90	101	92	
	14	97	78	102	87	106	94	
	15	96	80	103	88	105	96	
	16	94	77	102	80	105	82	
	17			Sunday.				
	18	100	86	101	86	103	86	
	19	96	83	100	86	101	86	
	20	100	84	99	85	102	88	
	21	98	86	101	87	103	88	
	22	100	86	101	[illegible]	102	88	
	23	100	86	102	87	104	90	
	24			Sunday.				
	25	100	86	101	87	103	89	
	26	100	86	101	87	102	87	
	27	98	87	100	87	101	87	
	28	97	85	98	86	100	86	
	29	98	86	102	87	101	89	
	30	100	[illegible]	102	88	101	90	
July ...	1			Sunday.				
	2	99	86	101	89	101	90	
	3	100	87	102	88	103	90	
	4	101	88	102	89	101	90	
	5	100	88	102	90	101	90	
	6	100	87	102	88	103	90	
	7	100	88	101	91	104	90	
	8			Sunday.				
	9	99	87	102	90	103	92	
	10	100	91	103	91	101	92	
	11	100	91	101	91	102	92	
	12	99	83	101	81	102	85	
	13	100	91	101	84	102	85	
	14	99	83	101	81	102	85	
	15			Sunday.				
	16	99	87	101	89	102	91	
	17	99	81	101	88	101	92	
	18	101	83	103	86	103	88	
	19	102	86	103	86	103	81	
	20	100	85	102	86	101	88	
	21	100	83	103	89	101	88	
	22			Sunday.				
	23	96	85	100	87	101	89	
	24	98	86	100	86	102	86	
	25	99	87	101	89	102	90	
	26	100	90	101	91	Mill closed holiday		
	27	98	90	99	91	104	91	
	28	98	90	100	92	103	92	
	29			Sunday.				
	30	98	90	100	92	100	91	
	31	99	92	100	92	101	92	

Records from June 1906 to February 1907 except October which is mislaid.

Date.	Readings of Thermometers, *in degrees Fahrenheit.*						Remarks.
Year 1906.	Between 7 and 8 a. m.		Between 10 and 11 a. m.		Between 3 and 4 p. m.		
Month and day.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	
August ... 1	98	90	93	91	102	92	
2	100	89	101	89	104	90	
3	101	90	101	91	101	92	
4	100	90	101	90	103	91	
5			Sunday.				
6	99	90	100	90	102	91	
7	98	91	100	92	103	92	
8	99	90	101	91	102	92	
9	101	91	102	92	103	93	
10	99	90	102	92	103	93	
11	100	90	103	92	103	92	
12			Sunday.				
13	97	90	98	90	101	90	
14	97	89	99	90	100	90	
15	96	90	98	90	99	91	
16	99	90	100	90	102	90	
17	98	91	100	91	101	91	
18	99	90	100	90	100	90	
19			Sunday.				
20	97	90	98	89	99	90	
21	98	90	99	90	102	91	
22	98	89	99	90	100	92	
23	99	89	100	90	101	92	
24	99	89	101	91	102	92	
25	98	89	99	90	101	91	
26			Sunday				
27			Holiday.				
28	98	88	99	89	100	90	
29	98	87	99	88	101	90	
30			No Record.				
31			No Record.				
September ... 1	97	89	100	90	101	91	
2			Sunday.				
3	96	88	99	89	101	92	
4	98	89	100	90	102	91	
5	101	92	102	92	101	91	
6	100	90	102	92	102	92	
7	101	91	102	92	103	92	
8	100	91	102	92	103	94	
9			Sunday				
10	100	92	102	93	102	91	
11	101	92	102	93	102	93	
12	102	91	102	92	102	92	
13	100	89	101	90	103	91	
14	101	88	102	93	101	90	
15	100	89	101	90	102	88	
16			Sunday.				
17	98	86	101	89	101	90	
18	99	88	100	88	102	90	
19	97	90	98	91	100	90	
20	99	89	100	90	102	91	
21	99	89	101	92	103	92	
22	97	89	100	90	101	92	
23			Sunday.				
24	96	84	98	88	100	90	
25	97	88	99	89	101	91	
26			Holiday.				
27			Holiday.				
28	96	87	98	84	100	90	
29	98	88	100	90	102	91	
30	98	85	101	92	102	92	

Records for October 1906 mislaid.

Date.	Readings of Thermometers, in degrees Fahrenheit.						Remarks.
Year 1906	Between 7 and 8 a. m.		Between 10 and 11 a. m.		Between 3 and 4 p. m.		
Month and day	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	
November ... 1			Holiday				
2	79	76	86	81	88	82	90 per cent.
3	82	79	87	85	89	83	90 ,,
4			Sunday				
5	80	77	85	79	88	81	72 per cent
6	81	80	86	82	88	83	80 ,,
7	79	75	85	82	88	85	85 ,,
8	79	74	84	81	89	84	85 ,,
9	80	77	83	78	87	79	76 ,,
10	79	77	85	82	88	80	85 ,,
11			Sunday.				
12	76	73	83	78	88	83	76 per cent
13	78	75	84	79	88	81	76 ,,
14	75	70	83	78	88	84	76 ,,
15	76	73	80	78	87	83	90 ,,
16	80	78	85	82	87	81	85 ,,
17	81	81	83	78	88	84	76 ,,
18			Sunday.				
19	79	77	82	80	87	83	90 per cent.
20	78	76	82	78	87	81	80 ,,
21	78	75	82	79	87	83	85 ,,
22	78	74	82	79	85	81	85 ,,
23	78	74	82	78	81	78	80 ,,
24	77	73	81	77	84	78	80 ,,
25			Sunday.				
26	75	70	80	76	84	78	80 per cent.
27	76	73	81	75	83	75	72 ,,
28	71	70	80	72	83	73	63 ,,
29	74	68	80	72	84	74	63 ,,
30	74	69	81	75	84	75	72 ,,
December ... 1	75	70	79	75	81	78	80 per cent.
2			Sunday.				
3	73	70	78	71	85	80	80 per cent.
4	73	70	78	73	84	79	75 ,,
5	75	71	78	75	85	80	84 ,,
6	75	70	81	77	85	80	80
7	75	71	82	76	81	80	72 ,,
8	75	70	83	77	84	79	72 ,,
9			Sunday.				
10	70	67	75	71	81	78½	79 per cent
11	71	68	75	71	82	77	79 ,,
12	73	69	78	73	83	78	75 ,,
13	74	69½	80	75	83	78	75 ,,
14	74	70	81	75	83	78	75 ,,
15	74	70	78	73	80	75	75 ,,
16			Sunday.				
17	71	68	75	69	78	72	70 per cent.
18	72	68	77	70	82	74	67 ,,
19	72	67	76	72	81	78	79 ,,
20	72	70	76	72	83	80	79 ,,
21	74	71	78	75	82	78	84 ,,
22	74	70	77	73	80	75	79 ,,
23			Sunday.				
24	66	62	71	68	77	72	83 per cent.
25							
26	65	61	70	67	75	70	85 ,,
27	64	62	72	68	78	71	79 ,,
28	65	61	72	69	77	72	84 ,,
29	66	62	72	69	78	75	84 ,,
30	64	62	73	70	78	75	84 ,,
31	67	64	74	73	80	77	94 ,,

Date.	Readings of Thermometers, in degrees Farenheit.						Remarks.
Year 1907.	Between 7 and 8 a. m.		Between 10 and 11 a. m.		Between 3 and 4 p. m.		
Month and day.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	
January ... 1							
2	65	66	71	72	80	78	89 per cent.
3	69	66	75	71	80	77	79 „
4	69	67	74	71½	79	75	84 „
5	70	67½	76	73	79	75	84 „
6			Sunday				
7	69	67	77½	76	82	80	94 per cent.
8	72	70	76	73	81	78	81 „
9	75	73	77	74	81	78	84 „
10	72	69	76	73	77	74	84 „
11	71	69	74	72	77	73	89 „
12	68	65	72	69	75	72	81 „
13			Sunday				
14	67	64	75	71	75	71	89 per cent.
15	65	62	72	68½	78	75	79 „
16	67	65	71	69	78	71	88 „
17	67	64	72	70	78	[illegible]	88 „
18	68	66	72	[illegible]	78	75	84 „
19	67½	65½	73	70	78	75	84 „
20			Sunday				
21	67	63	71	71	80	76½	84 per cent.
22	67	65	72	68	80	77	79 „
23	70	67	75	72	82	75	84 „
24	73	69	77	71½	85	79½	75 „
25	71	70	80	76	85	81	80 „
26	75	72½	80	76	85	80	90 „
27			Sunday.				
28	70	64	78	72	83	78	71 per cent.
29	71	71	80	78	81	78½	90 „
30	75½	72	79½	75	81	80	80 „
31	74	70	77	73	83	79	79 „
							Moisture.
February .. 1	70	67	75	75	79	71	84 per cent.
2							
3			Sunday				
4	72	69	77	75½	81	78	89 per cent.
5	75	73	78	75	83	78	81 „
6	70	66	75	71	76	71½	79 „
7	73	70	77	71	79	76	81 „
8	68	66	73	69	76	71	79 „
9	69	67	73	70	76	79	84 „
10			Sunday.				
11	72	70	76	73	80	76	84 per cent.
12	74	70	73	70	76	70	74 „
13	69	61	71	68	78	75	83 „
14	70	67½	72	68	78	76	79 „
15	73	70	76	73	83	78	81 „
16	74	72	77	74	82	78	84 „
17			Sunday.				
18	73	70	74	70	77	74	79 per cent.
19	73	72	74	72	76	73	89 „
20	69	69	73	70	77	75	84 „
21	70	68	74	71	78	75	84 „
22	69	67	75	72	80	76	84 „
23	71	68	79	75	79	75	80 „
24			Sunday.				
25	70	65	75	69	80	72	71 per cent.
26	72	68					Note—Percentage of moisture taken off the 10, 11 a. m particulars.
27							
28							

W. VERNON,
Manager.

EMPRESS MILLS, NAGPUR

March 1906.

D = Dry.
W = Wet.
H = Humidity.

Date.	Nagpur observatory reading						New Spinning Mills — Card Room									Spinning Room								
	10 A. M.			4 P. M.			10 A. M.			12 NOON			4 P. M.			10 A. M.			12 NOON			4 P. M.		
	D	W.	H.	D	W.	H	D.	W.	H	D.	W	H	D	W	H.	D	W	H	D	W	H	D.	W.	H.
1	73 1	59·5	17	[illegible]	58 0	[illegible]	66	60	71	69	62	67	71	[illegible]	72	70	61	60	76	68	66	80	71	64
2	78 9	57·0	18	[illegible] 2	[illegible]	17	67	62	76	7	65	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	44	71	[illegible]	58	82	71	58	86	74	57
3	79 9	59·5	22	[illegible]	[illegible]7 1	[illegible]	67	[illegible]	76	70	[illegible]	77	71	[illegible]	78	71	61	58	80	69	57	81	72	56
4	88 9	6[illegible] 1	17	[illegible]	[illegible]7 1	16	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	70	60	5	75	65	60	81	70	58
5	78 9	67 8	51	[illegible]	[illegible]7 1	15	77	71	71	8[illegible]	7	7[illegible]				70	2	64	79	67	53		[illegible]	
6	88 1	63 1	18	[illegible]7 4	65 [illegible]	13						[illegible] Holiday												
7	87·9	6[illegible] 1	26	97 1	[illegible]	11	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	72	65	[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]5	78	[illegible]	53	88	71	52	90	75	50
8	81 0	58 0	15	[illegible]	[illegible]1	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	77	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	68	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	3	85	71	52	90	75	50
9	82·9	[illegible]0 0	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1	1[illegible]	71	[illegible]	7[illegible]	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	7[illegible]	71	80	[illegible]	17	83	70	52	86	72	51
10	[illegible]5 4	62 6	22	98 1	[illegible]	17	[illegible]2	[illegible]	7	7[illegible]	70	1			[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible]	51	84	[illegible]1	[illegible]	9[illegible]	75	5[illegible]
11	91 6	67 8	24	9[illegible]	[illegible]	1						Holi Holiday												
12	8[illegible]9	64 1	8	91[illegible]	[illegible]7 1	18	76	7[illegible]	4	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	80	7[illegible]	[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible]	17	86	76	63	.	..	
13	81 9	61 [illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]1	78	70	67	81	72	67	[illegible]0	68	[illegible]	86	7	61	88	73	19
14	81 9	62 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]7 1	17	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	70	[illegible]	8[illegible]	7		7[illegible]	[illegible]	51	88	71	[illegible]3	90	71	17
15	85 1	66 6	31	[illegible]	71 1	30	7[illegible]	68	7	[illegible]	7	7[illegible]	8[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	70	[illegible]	2				.		-
16	83 4	70 1	4[illegible]	8[illegible]	71 1	11	71	71		81	76	80	83	78	8[illegible]							.	..	
17	81 6	70 1	[illegible]	8[illegible]	71 1	[illegible]7	71	[illegible]9	7	81	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	70	..			87	71	[illegible]1	90	76	[illegible]
18	76 9	66 0	[illegible]5	87·9	[illegible]7 1	[illegible]						Sunday Holiday												
19	83·9	64 1	[illegible]8	90 8	[illegible]	16	70	[illegible]	81	6	70	[illegible]1	80	7[illegible]	[illegible]8	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	68	35	90	68	[illegible]
20	[illegible]3·9	62 6	2[illegible]	91 1	67 6	2[illegible]	71	68	71	80	71	[illegible]1	83	7	[illegible]	71	[illegible]4	6	82	70	5	9[illegible]	72	[illegible]
21	7[illegible]	6[illegible] 1	[illegible]6	71 [illegible]	68 1	[illegible]8	7[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	81	7	6[illegible]	8[illegible]	7	0	78		[illegible]	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	82	72	6[illegible]
22	75·9	[illegible]9 1	[illegible]9	83 1	[illegible] 1		77	73		83	7[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	82	73	[illegible]5	90	70	6
23	82 9	[illegible]7 6	11	93 4	[illegible]	[illegible]1	[illegible]	7	7[illegible]	88	7[illegible]	5	[illegible]	77	[illegible]1	7[illegible]	70	61	0	72	41	9[illegible]	71	[illegible]
24	87 [illegible]	[illegible]	36	[illegible]5 4	[illegible]	1	1	7[illegible]	[illegible]	87	77	64	[illegible]	7	[illegible]1	80	[illegible]	61	[illegible]2	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]8	74	2
25	8[illegible]	[illegible]9 1	6	97 [illegible]	71 1	--						Sunday Holiday												
26	90 [illegible]	70 1	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	2[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]1	7[illegible]	[illegible]3	7	[illegible]1	8[illegible]		[illegible]	8[illegible]	70		[illegible]1	71	11	97	78	[illegible]
27	84·1	70 6	37	9[illegible]	7[illegible]6	20	79	[illegible]4	7[illegible]	8[illegible]	8	81	88	[illegible]	81	[illegible]1	74	58	[illegible]2	78	54	[illegible]2	80	9
28	[illegible]8 1	71[illegible]	11	[illegible]	71 1	11		[illegible]5	83	8	7[illegible]	7[illegible]	8[illegible]	7[illegible]	7	8[illegible]	7	51	[illegible]2	78	54	94	78	[illegible]9
29	89·9	7[illegible] 1	38	[illegible]8 4	[illegible]3 6	27	2	71	6[illegible]	8[illegible]	78	0	8[illegible]	7[illegible]	7[illegible]	8	71	7	[illegible]2	78	51	93	79	6[illegible]
30	89 9	64 1	30	100 3	71 1	21	77	71	71	84	77	7[illegible]	87	79	7[illegible]	[illegible]	70	49	93	76	7	96	78	15
31	89·9	69 6	32	102 0	[illegible]8	11	8[illegible]	72	[illegible]	80	7[illegible]	71	8[illegible]	77	70	86	71	57	90	77	56	92	75	15

April.1906.

Date.	Observatory reading. 10 A.M. D.	W.	H.	4 P.M. D.	W.	H.	New Spinning Mills. Card Room 6-30 A.M. D	W	H.	12 NOON. D.	W	H.	5 P.M. D.	W.	H.	Spinning Room 6-30 A.M. D.	W	H	12 NOON. D.	W.	H.	5 P.M. D	W	H.
			°						°			°			°			%			%			%
1 ...	87·9	62·0	16	97·9	66·1	[illegible]	81	69	[illegible]	80	71	[illegible]	81	77	[illegible]	86	68	[illegible]	90	72	41	94	74	39
2 ...	87·9	64·1	21	98·9	66·6	10	71	70	82	[illegible]	72	[illegible]	83	76	7	82	[illegible]	12	86	72	51	88	74	52
3 ...	91·4	[illegible]	17	101·0	68·1	12	Holiday.																	
4	[illegible]	71·6	32	[illegible]	70·6	16	71	69	78	83	77	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	78	[illegible]	53	92	76	48	92	78	54
5 ..	[illegible]	66·8	15	104·0	69·1	12	76	72	82	82	71	69	86	77	70	84	70	19	[illegible]	76	53	90	76	53
6 .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	76	72	87	84	77	73	[illegible]	78	73	86	72	[illegible]	90	76	[illegible]	90	76	33
7 ..	99·1	[illegible]	11	107·3	[illegible]	10	81	66	14	81	76	[illegible]	87	78	67	[illegible]	71	17	90	76	53	92	76	48
8 ...	[illegible]	68·3	11	[illegible]	70·7	[illegible]	Sunday.																	
9	[illegible]	69·6	[illegible]	106	70·2	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	88	70	40	102	75	28	92	78	54
10 ...	[illegible]	69·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	71·1	12	79	[illegible]	7	84	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	70	88	74	52	90	76	53	92	79	50
11 ...	101·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	108·0	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	73	72	88	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	88	71	52	95	74	37	92	80	59
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106·5	71·1	12	82	71	69	85	77	70	[illegible]	76	[illegible]	88	71	52	90	76	53	91	78	56
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	107	70·6	11	75	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	83	76	73	81	71	[illegible]	88	76	58	90	78	59
14 ...	96·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	107·0	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	71	53	88	75	55	90	77	54
15 .	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunday.																	
16 ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	72·1	11	74	61	[illegible]	87	7	[illegible]	88	82	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	98	79	43	93	80	57
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	77	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	7		76	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	52	[illegible]	77	53	94	79	52
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	78	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	80	[illegible]	61	[illegible]	74	17	91	76	50
19 .	101·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	107	71·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	[illegible]	81	72	56	[illegible]	72	34	92	78	54
20 ..	103·2	71·1	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	71	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	86	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	57	94	75	41	94	80	54
21	[illegible]	71·1	17	[illegible]	73·1	11	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	76	10	94	79	52
22 .	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	Sunday.																	
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76·1	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	93	78	51
24 ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	75	[illegible]	77	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	76	63	[illegible]	76	53	93	77	19
25 .	102·0	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66	87	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	63	97	77	10	93	80	37
26 ...	102·5	[illegible]	10	101·0	[illegible]	10	Holiday.																	
27	102·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71·1	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	70	[illegible]	76	[illegible]	92	[illegible]	56	[illegible]	80	54
28	102·0	69·1	13	108·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	89	71	41	80	7	[illegible]	90	76	[illegible]	90	[illegible]	65	95	80	52
29 ...	101·0	71·1	[illegible]	110·0	73·1	13	80	71	[illegible]	84	74	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	74	9	96	79	47
30 ..	105·0	71·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	80	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	77		7	70	0	[illegible]	53	95	78	17	[illegible]	80	52

May 1906.

Date.	Observatory reading.						New Spinning Mills.																	
							Card Room.									Spinning Room.								
	10 A. M.			4 P. M.			6-30 A. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M.			6-30 A. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M.		
	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.
									%									%			%			%
1 ...	104·0	70·1	13	111·0	74·1	13	81	70	81	87	75	57	86	80	77	90	74	47	97	76	38	95	81	55
2 ...	104·8	71·9	16	110·6	72·6	10	83	77	76	87	78	67	87	80	74	92	78	54	96	78	45	95	80	52
3 ...	108·5	68·1	10	109·5	74·6	15	88	77	61	81	76	80	85	79	77	90	78	59	92	78	54	94	80	54
4 ...	103·5	70·6	15	111·0	72·1	10	85	75	63	85	85	63	86	76	63	91	84	66	94	77	46	98	79	49
5 ...	103·5	70·6	15	112·0	72·6	10	79	73	75	84	75	66	84	77	73	90	76	53	94	79	52	94	80	54
6 ...	107·0	69·6	10	113·5	71·1	6									Sunday.									
7 ...	107·0	70·1	10	114·5	73·6	9	83	76	73	86	78	70	88	81	74	90	76	53	94	78	49	96	80	50
8 ...	104·5	73·1	18	105·5	72·6	16	81	76	81	89	76	55	86	79	73	91	76	50	91	78	56	98	80	46
9 ...	102·0	77·1	29	102·0	71·1	23	83	78	80	89	81	71	89	79	64	94	80	54	98	82	51	98	80	46
10 ...	99·9	71·1	25	94·6	75·1	37	79	75	83	86	78	70	85	78	73	92	78	54	96	80	50	98	80	46
11 ...	97·9	75·1	31	111·0	75·1	14	77	77	95	87	80	74	86	80	77	90	78	59	96	80	50	98	79	43
12 ...	102·5	73·1	20	112·0	70·6	7	76	76	63	87	78	67	86	79	73	90	76	53	98	79	43	97	78	43
13 ...	105·5	71·1	13	112·0	72·1	9									Sunday.									
14 ...	105·5	73·6	18	111·5	71·6	9	81	77	84	95	71	37	88	82	77	92	82	65	105	75	21	99	78	39
15 ...	105·0	71·1	14	111·0	74·1	13	81	78	88	89	78	61	88	80	71	91	74	66	99	78	39	99	78	39
16 ...	103·0	71·1	16	108·0	71·1	11	78	78	96	89	76	55	87	80	71	92	78	54	100	78	37	98	78	41
17 ...	101·0	74·6	24	109·5	73·1	13	78	77	96	89	81	71	85	81	84	92	74	43	98	78	41	98	78	41
18 ...	103·5	74·1	21	108·0	74·1	16	83	78	80	87	81	77	87	82	81	92	76	48	96	78	45	98	78	41
19 ...	102·5	75·6	21	109·0	77·3	20	79	79	96	87	82	81	89	83	78	94	78	40	98	80	46	100	80	42
20 ...	108·0	74·8	21	111·0	76·6	17									Sunday.									
21 ...	64·5	70·6	14	110·0	73·1	12	77	71	74	95	76	42	90	80	65	91	76	44	102	82	42	100	82	47
22 ...	104·0	69·6	13	110·5	72·1	10	77	71	83	88	75	55	89	77	58	92	72	37	94	76	44	98	78	41
23 ...	107·0	74·6	24	110·0	77·1	19	85	75	63	90	81	68	88	82	77	91	78	49	96	80	50	98	80	46
24 ...	104·0	77·1	26	108·2	74·1	16	86	78	70	89	80	68	91	79	59	96	78	45	99	80	44	98	80	46
25 ...	101·0	79·1	35	82·4	74·1	65	78	66	53	89	81	71	86	77	67	92	78	54	97	82	53	94	80	54
26 ...	77·4	76·6	95	85·9	76·1	61	83	77	76	87	80	71	86	79	73	92	78	54	97	81	50	96	80	50
27 ...	99·9	76·1	30	109·5	77·6	20									Sunday.									
28 ...	102·0	76·1	27	111·0	74·1	13	83	76	73	93	76	46	89	79	71	92	82	65	100	79	39	98	80	46
29 ...	103·0	73·6	21	109·0	74·6	16	84	77	73	87	77	64	88	78	64	94	80	54	96	79	47	98	80	46
30 ...	102·0	73·6	22	107·7	76·6	21	83	73	62	85	75	63	86	79	73	90	76	53	94	78	49	94	78	40
31 ...	95·9	76·6	31	105·5	73·1	17	83	77	76	85	79	77	85	76	68	92	78	54	96	80	50	97	78	43

June 1906.

Date.	Observatory readings 10 A. M. D.	W.	H.	4 P. M. D.	W.	H.	New Spinning Mills. Card Room. 6.30 A. M. D.	W.	H.	12 NOON. D.	W.	H.	5 P. M. D.	W.	H.	Spinning Room. 6.30 A. M. D.	W.	H.	12 NOON. D.	W.	H.	5 P. M. D.	W.	H.
			°			°						°			°			°						%
1 .	98·9	76·1	31	105·5	73·1	17	83	78	80	8[illegible]	80	77	85	75	73	92	78	54	96	82	55	95	79	40
2	92·9	74·1	36	98·4	73·6	27	81	75	76	8[illegible]	78	75	86	79	73	[illegible]	78	59	93	80	57	96	80	50
3	102·5	74·1	22	102·5	71·[illegible]	22	Sunday																	
4 ..	98·9	74·1	27	107·0	76·1	20	83	76	7[illegible]	83	77	1[illegible]	87	79	70	9[illegible]	80	59	101	91	42	98	78	41
5 ..	105·0	78·1	26	102·0	78·1	1	82	77	80	89	80	68	85	[illegible]	77	92	80	59	98	81	48	95	80	52
6 ..	96·6	75·8	35	98·9	76·6	3	86	79	73	89	[illegible]	68	85	79	77	92	80	59	94	80	51	95	80	53
7 ...	98·4	78·1	37	98·[illegible]	76·1	31	82	77	80	[illegible]	71	62	87	79	70	92	78	54	96	82	55	96	79	47
8 ...	92·4	77·1	4[illegible]	101·0	75·1	22	81	77	81	89	78	61	90	78	51	90	80	65	97	81	50	96	83	58
9 ...	97·9	74·8	30	106·0	75·6	21	81	77	81	9[illegible]	80	59	89	81	71	93	78	59	98	82	51	97	81	58
10 ..	83·6	7[illegible]·6	68	95	75·1	4	Sunday.																	
11	95·4	76·3	8[illegible]	[illegible]9·9	76·6	2[illegible]	81	75	7[illegible]	91	80	62	91	80	62	90	80	65	98	82	51	96	84	61
12 ..	86·9	75·1	7[illegible]	97·4	77·1	37	82	78	[illegible]1	87	80	71	89	8[illegible]	74	90	82	71	94	81	66	94	84	66
13 .	93·8	74·0	56	95·0	76·1	[illegible]	83	76	83	89	83	78	90	84	78	90	82	71	97	86	64	96	86	67
14	91·9	78·1	51	94·9	77·1	12	84	80	81	[illegible]	82	71	91	81	65	90	84	79	96	88	73	96	89	76
15	87·1	77·6	62	101·0	79·[illegible]	37	83	71	81	89	81	71	9[illegible]	8[illegible]	72	86	80	77	96	82	55	97	84	38
16 ...	86·9	78·1	65	90·9	77·1	51	80	76	83	89	81	71	91	81	65	9[illegible]	80	65	96	82	56	98	83	5[illegible]
17 ...	91·9	78·6	16	106·0	75·6	21	Sunday																	
18 ..	95·9	77·1	40	84·1	77·1	79	85	78	73	93	90	57	9[illegible]	82	71	90	82	84	100	86	57	96	86	67
19 ...	89·9	7[illegible]·1	[illegible]	77·1	75·6	91	86	80	77	87	8[illegible]	84	86	61	8[illegible]	9[illegible]	82	81	91	86	72	94	86	75
20 ..	73·9	73·6	98	76·9	75·1	91	81	76	80	84	79	80	87	79	70	8[illegible]	80	71	87	82	81	92	84	72
21 ..	80·1	76·1	80	80·1	76·6	83	86	80	67	90	8[illegible]	71	91	8[illegible]	71	90	84	78	93	86	75	94	86	72
22 ..	79·9	75·1	78	88·9	78·1	5[illegible]	86	81	81	9[illegible]	83	6[illegible]	93	83	66	9[illegible]	84	78	94	87	75	98	88	67
23 ..	97·1	78·1	61	92·4	78·6	52	8[illegible]	81	71	[illegible]1	84	75	92	83	69	92	81	72	95	87	72	98	88	67
24 ..	80·9	77·1	85	78·1	76·6	91	Sunday																	
25	73·9	73·1	96	72·9	71·6	93	87	80	71	85	76	66	90	80	65	90	86	85	85	82	88	92	86	74
26 ...	82·9	76·1	71	82·9	75·6	6[illegible]	87	80	71	87	80	71	88	80	71	98	82	77	91	83	71	92	80	78
27 ...	82·9	77·1	75	85·9	78·1	66	88	80	71	88	81	71	90	82	71	92	76	48	92	86	78	92	86	75
28 ...	83·9	77·1	72	82·1	75·8	71	83	90	88	87	82	81	89	80	68	86	82	84	93	86	75	92	86	76
29	82·9	77·1	75	82·7	71·8	86	87	79	70	88	83	71	86	79	73	94	86	72	92	85	75	90	84	78
30 ...	80·9	75·6	77	83·1	77·1	73	88	78	64	88	80	71	86	79	73	88	80	71	87	82	81	8[illegible]	82	74

July 1906.

Date.	Observatory reading.						New Spinning Mills. Card Room.												Spinning Room.					
	10 A. M.			4 P. M.			6 30 A. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M.			6·30 P. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M		
	D	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.
			%												%						%			%
...	81·4	75·6	75	77·4	74·6	86							Holiday.											
2 ...	83·9	77·1	72	85·4	78·1	79	87	79	70	78	80	71	88	79	67	90	82	71	92	83	69	92	84	72
3 ...	79 9	75·6	80	87·9	79 1	52	78	76	91	84	78	77	89	81	71	86	80	77	90	82	71	96	86	67
4 ...	83·9	78·1	75	91·4	80·1	59	88	84	52	90	83	75	93	84	69	92	84	72	95	86	69	96	86	67
5 ...	78 4	76·6	91	88 9	80·1	66	87	82	81	88	83	81	91	84	75	92	84	72	90	83	75	96	87	70
6 ...	85 9	78·1	68	92·9	79·1	52	84	79	80	90	82	71	94	83	63	90	80	65	94	85	69	98	87	64
7 ...	82·4	77 1	77	88 1	78·6	64	84	79	80	89	84	81	91	83	71	90	86	75	95	88	76	96	90	79
8 ..	79·4	77·6	91	85·7	79·1	72							Sunday.											
9 ...	78·2	75·2	86	85 8	78 1	68	86	80	77	91	85	78	91	84	75	90	86	85	91	88	89	96	90	79
0 ...	82·9	77·1	78	85 9	78·8	70	78	76	91	90	83	75	92	84	72	90	84	78	93	88	82	94	79	52
1 ...	82·9	78 1	79	88·4	80·1	68	83	78	80	94	87	75	93	85	72	90	86	85	92	88	85	96	90	79
2 ...	84 9	78 1	74	84 5	78·1	74	85	80	80	90	84	78	92	84	72	92	86	78	81	89	80	94	90	54
3 ..	84 4	79·1	77	80·4	78·1	89	86	82	81	91	82	68	93	83	66	90	84	78	88	85	88	98	90	73
4 ...	83·9	78·1	75	78·4	77 1	93	88	86	92	89	83	78	88	81	74	90	86	85	92	88	85	95	89	79
5 ...	81·4	76·1	77	85·9	79·1	72							Sunday.											
6 ...	84·9	78·1	72	87·4	79 1	67	87	81	77	88	81	74	91	83	71	90	86	85	94	90	86	97	83	56
7 ...	80·9	77 1	83	87·4	79·1	67	84	80	84	89	83	78	92	84	72	88	81	74	94	90	86	96	92	86
8 ...	84 9	79·1	76	88·9	81·6	69	90	83	75	92	86	78	93	86	75	94	80	54	95	82	58	96	93	53
9 ...	86 4	81·6	89	78·9	77·1	91	90	83	75	91	84	75	88	82	77	94	88	79	93	90	89	90	87	88
0 ...	84·6	79·8	79	86·1	80·1	76	88	81	74	90	84	78	93	86	75	92	82	65	94	90	86	95	90	82
1 ...	79·9	76·6	85	79·9	77·6	89	86	80	77	86	81	81	86	81	81	90	80	65	92	80	59	92	82	59
2 ..	76·4	75 1	93	77·4	75·8	91							Sunday.											
3 ...	77·9	74 6	84	78·9	75·6	85	84	78	80	88	80	71	88	81	74	96	86	67	91	80	62	92	80	59
4 ...	78 4	74·6	82	85·4	76·1	63	88	80	71	89	81	71	89	82	74	88	78	71	92	80	59	93	80	5
5 ...	80·6	75·3	76	83·9	77·1	72	89	80	68	91	83	71	92	84	72	92	80	59	94	80	54	94	82	60
6 ...	81·9	76·6	77	86·9	78·6	67							Holiday.											
7 ...	80·9	75·1	74	82 2	75·9	73	80	73	96	87	80	74	88	80	71	84	79	80	91	80	62	93	80	57
8 ...	79·8	74 1	74	81·0	76·1	75	88	79	67	87	81	77	90	83	75	92	80	59	90	79	62	92	80	60
9 ...	81·4	73·4	74	77·9	75·6	89	86	79	73	88	81	74	89	82	74	88	78	71	92	80	59	92	80	59
0 ...	81·9	76·6	77	88·8	81·1	69	86	82	84	90	82	71	92	83	69	92	89	89	91	82	60	97	82	53
1 ...	81 9	77·3	79	80·9	78·6	89	91	86	82	91	84	75	91	83	71	94	82	60	96	84	61	92	82	50

August 1906.

Date.	Observatory readings.						New Spinning Mills.																	
							Card Room.									Spinning Room.								
	10 A. M.			4 P. M.			6.30 A. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M.			6.30 A. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M.		
	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.
1	[illegible]	77·6	81	87·3	77·3	62	[illegible]	81	68	89	83	[illegible]	91	82	68	91	80	62	92	82	65	91	80	64
2	81·4	77·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	81	77	90	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	82	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	59	93	73	57	96	79	47
3	82·4	71·6	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	61	91	82	68	95	83	66	[illegible]	75	59	94	73	52	94	80	64
4	[illegible]	76·6	72	80·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84	78	91	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	83	58	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	52	98	80	46
5	85·9	[illegible]	65	87·9	[illegible]	[illegible]										Sunday								
6	86·9	77·6	75	77·1	[illegible]	82	[illegible]	82	[illegible]	89	81	71	93	82	63	92	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	65	98	80	46
7	81·9	77·1	68	85·9	77·1	[illegible]	86	80	71	89	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	90	81	65	94	80	51	94	80	54
8	[illegible]	76·6	66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	81	81	71	[illegible]	81	63	90	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	98	[illegible]	49
9	85·4	76·1	[illegible]	88·4	[illegible]	9	87	82	81	89	81	71	[illegible]	82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	98	80	46
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	79	[illegible]	[illegible]		83	81	[illegible]	86	80	77	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	92	83	59	91	82	60
11	81·4	[illegible]	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	89	82	71	[illegible]	81	75	92	80	65	[illegible]	82	60	94	82	60
12	[illegible]	77·8	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										Sunday								
13	[illegible]	77·6	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	86	90	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	82	[illegible]	90	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	83	60	98	80	46
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	75	91·4	76·1	[illegible]	80	79	96	[illegible]	73	67	94	82	60	90	80	65	86	80	50	[illegible]	82	51
15	[illegible]	76·3	82	88·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84	90	83	65	91	83	[illegible]	90	80	65	96	80	[illegible]	96	82	55
16	[illegible]	77·3	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	[illegible]	80	80	91	82	[illegible]	92	83	[illegible]	90	80	[illegible]	86	81	[illegible]	96	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	80	[illegible]	83	73	90	82	71	90	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	96	82	55
18	[illegible]	77·3	73	86·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	83	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	82	71	90	83	65	92	80	60	91	81	57
19	81·9	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	78·1	83	[illegible]	82	81	88	81	71	..	..	..	90	80	[illegible]	90	80	65	..	...	
20	82·9	77·1	75	[illegible]	78·1	65										Holiday								
21	81·1	79·1	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	80	86	88	82	77	88	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	82	63	93	82	63
22	83·4	77·3	[illegible]	90·4	78·6	57	86	81	81	88	82	77	[illegible]	83	71	90	80	[illegible]	92	81	[illegible]	96	82	65
23	82·9	78·6	81	[illegible]	79·1	76	84	81	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	81	[illegible]	90	80	[illegible]	92	82	65	94	83	63
24	83·9	78·1	75	85·1	78·6	71	88	85	88	89	81	81	[illegible]	83	78	92	82	65	94	82	60	90	84	78
25	82·9	78·1	79	82·1	79·1	85	88	83	81	[illegible]	81	81	[illegible]	83	78	90	80	65	[illegible]	83	63	91	81	65
26	78·9	77·1	91	79·9	77·1	87										Sunday								
27	82·1	78·1	81	76·9	76·1	95	83	[illegible]	84	87	82	81	85	79	77	86	75	70	92	82	65	[illegible]	81	68
28	77·1	74·1	83	75·9	[illegible]	93	83	78	80	81	78	77	88	82	77	[illegible]	78	70	84	73	73	90	84	78
29	72·9	72·1	95	75·9	72·8	93	83	77	77	87	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	83	75	85	78	73	87	78	67	88	78	64
30	[illegible]	71·6	93	75·6	72·3	84	80	[illegible]	91	82	79	88	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	85	[illegible]	66	86	77	66	88	78	64
31	72·9	70·1	[illegible]	71·8	73·6	93	77	75	91	[illegible]	80	77	87	80	[illegible]	82	72	62	86	76	63	88	78	64

September 1906.

Date.	Observatory reading.						New Spinning Mills.																	
							Card Room.									Spinning Room.								
	10 A. M.			4 P. M.			6-30 A. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M.			6-30 A. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M.		
	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.
												%						%			%			%
1 ...	80·9	75·3	71	81·9	77·1	79	93	85	72	87	83	84	89	81	71	90	80	65	92	82	65	94	82	60
2 ...	81·4	75·1	73	86·4	77·6	65										Sunday.								
3 ..	83·9	78·1	75	84·1	79·1	77	80	79	96	85	82	88	88	83	81	88	80	71	91	86	72	94	84	66
4 ...	80·9	77·6	85	85·9	78·6	70	85	80	80	87	83	84	89	81	71	90	80	65	92	82	65	94	82	60
5 ...	82·4	77·1	77	88·4	79·1	64	85	80	80	87	82	81	89	83	78	90	80	65	91	82	72	91	82	60
6 ...	81·4	78·1	85	80·9	75·1	87	88	82	77	89	84	81	90	85	81	90	80	65	92	82	65	92	82	65
7 ...	80·4	76·6	85	79·4	76·6	86	88	82	77	83	83	81	89	82	74	90	80	65	92	81	62	92	80	59
8 ...	81·1	76·1	78	83·1	76·6	73										Holiday.								
9 ...	81·4	74·1	69	83·9	76·1	68	83	78	80	85	79	77	88	78	64	88	78	61	90	78	59	93	79	54
10 ...	80·9	71·6	73	80·9	74·1	91	81	78	88	83	77	76	85	78	73	88	78	64	90	77	56	90	78	59
11 ...	79·4	74·6	78	82·4	76·1	73	81	79	92	82	79	88	89	80	71	88	78	64	90	78	59	93	80	57
12 ..	81·1	76·1	78	84·9	76·6	66	86	80	77	89	82	71	90	81	63	90	80	65	92	81	62	94	80	54
13 ...	79·4	74·1	76	83·9	75·6	66	83	80	88	83	80	88	89	82	74	90	78	59	91	78	56	93	80	57
14 ...	79·9	74·1	74	86·1	76·3	61	83	81	92	85	[illegible]	84	91	82	68	89	78	61	84	79	80	87	81	77
15 ...	78·9	75·6	85	84·9	77·1	68	88	77	61	87	81	77	91	80	62	90	80	65	92	80	59	95	82	58
16 ...	81·9	76·1	61	86·9	77·1	62	85	76	66	88	80	71	91	81	65	86	80	77	91	80	54	97	82	53
17 ...	85·4	76·1	63	89·9	76·3	50	83	76	73	87	78	67	91	79	59	...	...	...	93	79	54	94	81	57
18 ...	85·9	76·1	61	86·9	76·1	58										Amawashya Holiday.								
19 ...	86·4	75·1	57	89·9	75·3	47	83	77	76	87	79	70	90	80	65	88	80	71	92	80	59	92	80	59
20 ..	86·9	76·1	58	90·9	73·9	42	83	77	73	88	77	61	91	78	56	88	78	64	95	84	63	99	86	59
21 ...	86·4	77·1	63	88·9	74·8	48	85	76	65	88	77	61	91	78	56	80	75	79	96	79	76	96	79	76
22 ...	87·4	75·6	56	90·9	74·1	42	82	75	72	88	75	55	90	78	59	96	88	73	95	78	47	98	79	43
23 ...	86·4	73·1	50	89·9	72·1	38										Sunday.								
24 ...	85·9	75·1	58	88·9	74·1	47	79	71	79	80	76	83	88	75	64	...	...	...	92	78	54	91	80	62
25 ...	85·4	73·6	53	87·4	73·1	47	75	73	91	86	77	67	88	77	61	78	76	91	91	79	59	90	79	62
26 ...	74·4	73·1	93	76·1	74·1	58	86	77	67	83	78	80	83	78	80	88	78	64	87	79	70	90	80	65
27 ..	77·4	75·1	89	79·1	76·3	85										Dasera Holiday.								
28 ...	77·9	74·1	82	82·1	76·1	75	85	80	80	90	80	65	87	79	70	86	80	77	92	81	62	92	82	65
29 ...	82·4	76·1	73	85·9	77·1	65	83	77	76	86	80	77	90	80	65	86	78	70	94	80	62	97	82	53
30 ...	84·4	76·1	66	89·9	71·1	53	88	80	71	86	81	81	88	80	71	90	80	65	91	81	65	95	82	58

October 1906.

Date.	Observatory readings. 10 A.M. D.	W.	H.	4 P.M. D.	W.	H.	New Spinning Mill. Card Room. 6.30 A.M. D.	W.	H.	12 NOON D.	W.	H.	5 P.M. D.	W.	H.	Spinning Room. 6.30 A.M. D.	W.	H.	12 NOON D.	W.	H.	5 P.M. D.	W.	H.
	°		°																		°			%
1	85·9	75·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	79	87	[illegible]	61	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	98	80	46
2	85·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	91·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	79	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	89	79	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	62	94	81	67
3	84·9	[illegible]	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81		71	86	[illegible]	73	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	51	92	[illegible]	59
4	[illegible]	71·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]																		
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	94	80	54
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79	[illegible]	91	92	60
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]	75	70	84	73	77
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		78	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78	[illegible]	92	80	59
9	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77		[illegible]	7	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92	80	59
10	[illegible]	71·1	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	77	70	[illegible]	7		81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	92	[illegible]	59
11				[illegible]		[illegible]				[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92	[illegible]	59
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			7	[illegible]	7		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	80	62	92	79	56
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	90	78	59
14	84·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	76	58
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	58
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90	78	59
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Diwali Holiday.																	
18	83·[illegible]	70·1	7	[illegible]																				
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		81	[illegible]	76	80	72	71
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	63
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	30		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	19	86	75	60
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	71	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	57	86	74	57
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84	7	19	[illegible]	7	80	[illegible]	71	71	77	71	74
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	90·1	[illegible]	[illegible]																		
25	82·9	[illegible]	41	89·1	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	71		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	88	72	48
26	83·1	67·6	[illegible]	88·1	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	66	[illegible]	81	70	58	83	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	72	40	98	72	44
27	81·9	66·1	[illegible]	81·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	77	81	[illegible]	5	81	72	[illegible]	80	[illegible]	1	83	72	59	82	72	62
28	79·[illegible]	64·1	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sunday.																	
29	80·[illegible]	68·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	83	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	54	56	74	57
30	80·1	70·6	59	82·9	[illegible]	60	77	70	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	77	70	82	[illegible]	62	[illegible]	76	55	91	77	58
31	81·4	73·1	65	83·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	87	84	77	71	86	80	77	[illegible]	70	63	90	78	69	90	78	59

February 1907.

Date.	Observatory Reading 10 A.M. D.	W.	H.	4 P.M. D.	W.	H.	New Spinning Mills. Card Room. 6.30 A.M. D.	W.	H.	12 NOON. D.	W.	H.	5 P.M. D.	W.	H.	Spinning Room. 6.30 A.M. D.	W.	H.	12 NOON. D.	W.	H.	5 P.M. D.	W.	H.
			%			%			%			%			%			%			%			%
1 ..	69·0	51·0	28	82·0	58·0	1	72	78	12	71	[illegible]	50	76	64	52	75	60	40	80	64	41	82	66	42
2	70·0	56·0	53	[illegible]	60·1	[illegible]	72	62	57	71	64	[illegible]	78	69	63	75	62	47	81	66	41	82	70	55
3 ..	77·0	67·1	57	85·0	64·1	5								Sunday										
4	78·0	66·1	50	84·[illegible]	66·1	22	76	[illegible]	51	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	72	68	70	66	59	81	72	56	85	72	53
5 ..	73·0	[illegible]	39	[illegible]	65·1		[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	84	71	61	81	61	51	86	72	51	87	74	54
6 ..	69·4	60·6	85	79·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	88	81	[illegible]	81	78	70	67	81	71	63	87	73	51
7 ..	72·6	61·5	46	80·[illegible]	61·1	36	76	70	71	79	64	50	[illegible]	68	[illegible]	76	68	60	82	68	48	87	70	42
8 ...	72·6	62·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60	7[illegible]	[illegible]	63	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	52	[illegible]	70	52
9 .	73·4	61·0	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	68	80	81	72	56
10 ...	75·0	66·6	62	[illegible]	70·1	11	78	[illegible]	7		[illegible]	[illegible]	86	76	[illegible]	67	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	71	60	88	75	55
11 ...	71·9	67·6	78	85·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	80	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	88	77	61	[illegible]	75	[illegible]
12	71·4	65·1	70	83·9	[illegible]	[illegible]								Holiday										
13 ..	71·4	61·6	11	84·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	76	68	66	80	66	17	80	[illegible]	51	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72	76	88	71	55
14 .	77·9	61·6	19	81·5	65·6	23	76	66		78	68	60	71	68		78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	49	84	73	59
15 ...	78·0	63·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		76	66	[illegible]	80	71	[illegible]	82	73	75	80	68	[illegible]	87	71	54	84	76	60
16	79·0	66·6	[illegible]	88·8	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	66	80	70	61	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	88	71	67
17 .	75·0	69·1	72	69·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]								Sunday										
18 ...	70·9	65·6	73	81·8	69·6	52	78	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66	78	72	75	82	71	69	88	77	61
19 ...	65·4	63·1	[illegible]	76·0	68·[illegible]	67	78	71	[illegible]	81	70	[illegible]	83	71	60	73	[illegible]	56	82	7[illegible]	65	85	75	63
20	71·4	63·6	62	81·0	[illegible]	40	76	70	74	80	72	68	81	70	[illegible]	76	73	71	82	72	62	88	74	52
21 .	70·9	60·5	51	82·5	62·6	27	72	62	57	72	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	68	41	[illegible]	66	66	82	[illegible]	52	88	72	46
22 ..	70·9	57·6	10	[illegible]	61·[illegible]	25	74	61	[illegible]	76	[illegible]	55	78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62	82	68	[illegible]	83	73	62
23 ..	75·0	60·5	39	88·9	[illegible]	21	71	64	[illegible]	77	67	[illegible]	7[illegible]	66	62	82	[illegible]	52						
24 ..	75·0	62·6	16	91·1	67·1	[illegible]								Sunday										
25 ...	82·0	65·6	38	92·6	63·1	19	75	66	62	80	71	61	81	72	[illegible]	77	67	59	88	73	49	87	74	54
26 ...	81·0	66·1	12	89·9	65·6	22	74	69	78	80	70	61	82	72	62	[illegible]	71	61	86	72	16	81	74	63
27 ..	81·0	64·6	37	90·1	67·8	27	74	67	70	79	71	68	78	68	60	81	73	59						
28 ..	79·0	62·6	35	90·6	65·1	19								Holiday										

January 1907.

Date.	Observatory Reading.						New Spinning Mills. Card Room.									Spinning Room.								
	10 A. M.			4 P. M.			6-30 A. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M.			6-30 A. M.			12 NOON.			5 P. M.		
	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.	D.	W.	H.
	°	°	%	°	°	%	°	°	%	°	°	%	°	°	%	°	°	%	°	°	%	°	°	%
1	71·4	60·1	49	81·0	62·1	21	Holiday.																	
2 ..	69·4	57·0	42	82·0	60·1	25	61	57	65	72	61	65	75	56	62	67	57	53	79	64	43	81	63	35
3 ..	69·6	56·0	36	82·1	59·5	18	70	60	55	72	63	61	75	65	58	74	62	50	79	62	37	82	63	33
4	69·6	56·5	39	81·0	60·2	23	71	61	56	72	66	78	74	65	62	74	62	50	80	64	41	82	65	39
5	69·4	57·5	44	81·0	61·0	26	70	61	72	73	67	73	75	[illegible]	58	72	62	57	81	67	48	83	66	40
6 ..	68·9	55·0	47	82·0	2·8	2	Sunday.																	
7 ...	69·9	59·5	39	81·7	62·6	28	71	63	61	75	67	73	71	65	62	70	63	58	80	68	51	82	68	48
8 ..	72·6	62·1	52	82·0	61·6	38	75	65	[illegible]	76	70	74	[illegible]	60	60	76	62	45	83	71	55	84	70	49
9 .	65·9	62·6	68	7[illegible]·3	66·6	71	7[illegible]	72	71	8[illegible]	76	73	82	76	76	82	70	55	83	71	66	87	76	60
10	65·9	6[illegible]·1	57	79·0	6[illegible]·6	51	77	70	71	81	71	7[illegible]	81	73	68	78	70	67	84	75	66	83	72	59
11 .	70·1	63·6	6[illegible]	7[illegible]	64·[illegible]	41	77	6[illegible]	[illegible]2	7[illegible]	70	71	77	70	71	76	66	59	82	71	58	82	70	55
12 ..	71·1	61·6	54	77·5	62·8	34	72	61	6[illegible]	7[illegible]	67	63	75	68	70	74	64	58	82	69	52	82	68	48
13 ...	70·1	60·1	51	80·2	62·[illegible]	3[illegible]	68	61	81	71	67	70	75	66	62	72	64	6[illegible]	80	68	51	83	67	43
14 ...	68·6	57·6	47	76·8	60·1	1[illegible]	Holiday.																	
15 ...	66·9	55·5	4[illegible]	79·[illegible]	60·5	27	6[illegible]	61	63	71	65	72	71	66	66	72	60	49	80	66	29	81	64	35
16 ...	67·9	58·0	51	81·0	64·6	37	65	63	90	73	67	73	75	68	70	72	60	49	80	66	29	82	67	45
17 .	69·9	58·0	44	80·1	62·6	32	73	61	61	71	67	70	75	68	70	74	62	50	80	68	51	80	67	51
18 ..	68·4	5[illegible]·0	37	79·0	61·0	30	7[illegible]	7[illegible]	77	73	65	65	71	6[illegible]	62	71	60	82	79	65	47	82	60	42
19 ..	67·9	54·5	35	81·0	61·5	27	6[illegible]	59	5[illegible]	72	64	60	7[illegible]	6[illegible]	78	72	60	4[illegible]	80	64	41	82	64	36
20 ..	71·9	57·0	34	84·7	62·0	21	Sunday.																	
21 ..	70·9	57·5	3[illegible]	86·6	62·6	20	70	61	60	72	66	73	77	66	6[illegible]	70	60	[illegible]	80	66	29	84	66	35
22 ...	73·9	58·0	36	88·[illegible]	61·1	1[illegible]	69	66	86	75	69	74	78	67	56	76	61	41	83	68	46	86	68	30
23 ..	72·[illegible]	58·2	25	91·0	62·4	11	69	65	81	7[illegible]	67	73	76	65	66	76	64	52	84	70	49	86	70	45
24	72·7	5[illegible]·0	3[illegible]	90·1	63·1	15	73	62	53	7[illegible]	69	74	79	66	50	76	63	45	75	66	62	82	70	55
25 ..	75·1	[illegible]8·5	39	[illegible]·6	65·2	21	Mohammedan Holiday.																	
26 ..	77·0	63·[illegible]	41	8[illegible]·9	65·2	20	73	6[illegible]	78	77	70	71	7[illegible]	72	71	78	68	60	84	72	56	87	76	60
27 ...	80·0	61·[illegible]	41	91·6	66·1	21	78	70	67	8[illegible]	73	65	81	72	68	78	70	67	87	72	19	88	72	46
28 ...	79·0	60·0	27	91·1	62·6	[illegible]3	71	6[illegible]	72	66	68	66	79	6[illegible]	60	80	61	41	85	70	45	87	69	46
29	75·5	6[illegible]·0	3[illegible]	90·6	64·6	19	72	64	65	75	68	70	76	70	74	78	61	16	84	69	16	86	70	46
30 ...	78·0	62·6	38	88·[illegible]	64·1	19	78	67	56	79	72	71	81	72	65	80	66	47	86	72	51	88	72	46
31 ...	77·0	60·0	31	85·5	61·5	22	77	6[illegible]	52	77	68	63	78	70	67	80	66	47	85	68	41	84	68	44

THE AHMEDABAD GINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co. LD., AHMEDABAD.

Hygrometer Readings.

Date		Time.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Percentage of Humidity.	Grains per cubic foot of Air.	Remarks.
1st December 1905	...	8 A. M.	76	68	63	6·1	
		11 A. M.	82	71	54	6·3	
		2-30 P. M.	87	74	49	6·6	
2nd do.	...	8 A. M.	79	68	53	5·6	
		11 A. M.	83	78	76	8 2	
		2 P. M.	88	79	61	8·6	
		4-30 P. M.	91	75	42	6·5	
3rd do.	...	8 A. M.	79	69	56	6·[illegible]	
		11 A. M.	81	70	58	6·0	
		2 P. M.	85	72	45	6 2	
		4-30 P. M.	87	73	46	6·3	
4th do.	...	8 A. M.	79	68	53	5·6	
		4-30 P. M.	90	71	42	6·2	
5th do.	...	8 A. M.	79	68	53	5·6	
		2 P. M.	88	74	46	6·5	
		4 P. M.	90	75	44	6·6	
6th do.	...	9 A. M.	78	67	53	5·5	
		2 P. M.	86	71	52	6·8	
		4-30 P. M.	90	75	44	6·6	
7th do.	...	8 A. M.	78	68	56	5·8	
		2 P. M.	84	70	45	5·6	
		4-30 P. M.	88	73	43	6·1	
8th do.	...	4-30 P. M.	88	73	43	6·1	
9th do.	...	8 A. M.	73	64	...	...	
		2 P. M.	84	70	...	...	
11th do.	...	8 A. M.	74	65	58	5·3	
		2 P. M.	84	70	45	5·6	
		4-30 P. M.	86	72	46	6·1	
12th do.	...	8 A. M.	81	74	68	7·6	
		2 P. M.	83	70	48	5·8	
		4-30 P. M.	85	74	55	7·0	
13th do.	...	8 A. M.	81	75	72	8·1	
		2 P. M.	81	74	57	7·1	
14th do.	...	8 A. M.	75	66	58	5·5	
		2 P. M.	85	77	64	8·3	
15th do.	...	8 A. M.	77	69	63	6·3	
		3 P. M.	89	74	43	6·4	
18th do.	...	8 A. M.	77	68	59	5·9	
19th do.	...	8 A. M.	80	71	59	6·6	
		2 P. M.	94	88	74	12·3	
23rd do.	...	8 A. M.	75	66	58	5·5	
28th do.	...	9 A. M.	80	74	71	7·8	
		2 P. M.	87	78	61	8·3	
29th do.	...	8 A. M.	81	75	72	8·1	
30th do.	...	8 A. M.	76	71	75	7·2	

Date.		Time.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Percentage of Humidity.	Grains per cubic foot of Air	Remarks.
4th January 1906	..	8 A. M.	71	65	69	5·7	
9th do.	...	3 P. M.	84	68	41	5·0	
10th do.	...	9-30 A. M.	85	76	61	7·8	
		2 P. M.	80	72	63	7·0	
11th do		11 A. M.	75	65	...	...	
12th do	.	7-30 A. M.	72	60	[illegible]	4·1	
		2 P. M.	82	70	51	5·9	
13th do.	..	7 A. M.	75	63	49	4·6	
		2 P. M.	82	69	48	5·6	
15th do.	...	7 A. M.	77	66	53	5·5	
		2 P. M.	82	69	48	5·6	
16th do		7 A. M.	77	66	53	5·5	
		2 P. M.	82	70	51	[illegible]	
17th do	..	7 A. M.	77	66	53	5·5	
18th do.		7 A. M.	78	67	53	5·5	
		2 P. M.	[illegible]	72	49	6·2	
19th do	..	2 P. M.	85	71	55	7·0	
20th do.	..	7 A. M.	81	69	50	5·7	
		1 P. M.	86	70	40	5·1	
22nd do.	...	2 P. M.	80	69	53	[illegible]	
24th do.	..	2 P. M.	82	72	57	6·4	
25th do	...	11 A. M.	78	67	53	5·5	
		2 P. M.	82	69	48	5·6	
26th do.	...	1 P. M.	85	71	43	5·7	
27th do.	...	11 A. M.	76	67	57	5·7	
29th do.	..	[illegible]-30 P. M.	76	61	40	3·9	
		1-30 P. M.	81	[illegible]	50	5·7	
30th do.	..	8 A. M.	71	58	37	3·4	
		2-30 P. M.	80	68	50	5·5	
6th February 1906	...	[illegible] A. M.	78	68	56	5·8	
		2 P. M.	81	71	48	6·0	
7th do.	..	2 P. M.	83	71	...	...	
9th do.	...	2 P. M.	85	77	61	8·3	
10th do.	...	8 A. M.	76	68	63	6·1	
		2 P. M.	81	71	56	6·4	
12th do.	...	12 A. M.	79	70	59	6·4	
		2 P. M.	81	71	56	6·4	
13th do.	..	2 P. M.	83	72	51	6·7	
15th do.	...	12 A. M.	82	75	68	7·9	
		2 P. M.	83	76	68	8·2	

Date.		Time.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Percentage of Humidity.	Grains per cubic foot of Air.	Remarks.
16th February 1906	...	2 P.M.	77	68	59	5·9	
17th do.	...	11 A.M.	76	70	71	6·8	
24th do.	...	4 P.M.	84	68	41	5·0	
2nd March 1906	.	9 A.M.	78	61	37	3·8	
		4 P.M.	96	75	33	5·9	
3rd do.	...	9 A.M.	84	68	41	5·0	
		2 P.M.	94	71	35	5·7	
		4 P.M.	100	78	32	6·4	
4th do.	...	7 A.M.	82	68	45	5·2	
		2 P.M.	92	72	31	5·3	
5th do.	...	2 P.M.	95	77	39	6·7	
		5 P.M.	100	83	43	8·4	
7th do.	...	2 P.M.	92	70	30	4·8	
8th do.	...	7-30 A.M.	82	67	12	1·9	
		2 P.M.	93	73	34	5·5	
9th do.	..	7 A.M.	81	70	5[illegible]	6·0	
10th do.	...	7 A.M.	82	72	57	6·7	
12th do.	...	7-30 A.M.	78	70	63	6·5	
13th do.	.	7 A.M.	80	69	53	5·8	
14th do.	...	7 A.M.	80	69	53	5·8	
15th do.	...	7 A.M.	84	72	51	6·3	
		2 P.M.	97	77	35	6·1	
		5 P.M.	99	77	32	6·2	
16th do.	...	7 A.M.	89	71	37	5·4	
		2 P.M.	101	81	37	7·5	
17th do.	...	7 A.M.	87	71	49	6·6	
		3 P.M.	98	78	36	6·7	
19th do.	...	7 A.M.	80	70	56	6·2	
		2 P.M.	95	78	41	7·1	
20th do.	..	7 A.M.	85	76	61	7·8	
		2 P.M.	91	79	53	8·1	
21st do.	...	7 A.M.	83	75	61	7·7	
22nd do.	.	7 A.M.	85	76	61	7·8	
		2 P.M.	97	81	44	4·8	
24th do.	..	2 P.M.	95	81	57	9·8	
27th do.	...	2 P.M.	92	78	17	7·5	
		6 P.M.	97	77	35	6·4	
28th do.	...	2 P.M.	92	77	45	7·1	
		4 P.M.	99	81	40	7·7	
29th do.	...	3-30 P.M.	101	82	39	7·9	
30th do.	...	9-30 A.M.	89	75	46	6·7	
		4-30 P.M.	98	80	40	7·4	

Date.		Time.	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb.	Percentage of Humidity	Grains per cubic foot of Air.	Remarks.
2nd April 1906	..	1-30 P. M.	97	77	35	6·4	
5th do.	..	7-30 P. M	91	80	48	8·0	
7th do.	..	4 P. M.	101	80	35	7·1	
9th do.	..	7 A. M.	85	75	58	7·4	
		1 P. M.	100	77	30	6·1	
10th do.	..	7 A. M.	85	71	55	7·0	
		1 P. M.	98	77	34	6·3	
12th do.	..	2 P. M.	99	78	34	6·6	
21st do.	..	4 P. M.	107	85	35	8·4	
25th do.	..	1 P. M.	101	84	38	8·4	
28th June 1906	...	7 A. M.	93	88	78	12·6	
29th do.	..	7 A. M.	91	89	78	13·0	
		1 P. M.	101	93	68	13·8	

Records of Temperature and Humidity in certain Spinning Mills in Lancashire.

Information collected by Sir H. Freer-Smith, Mr. Williams and Mr. Ernst in the Autumn of 1903.

Locality of Mill	Counts	Temperatures. Indoor. Dry.	Wet.	Humidity.	Outdoor. Dry.	Wet.	Humidity.
Bury	24	90	71	30 per cent	56	51	75 per cent.
Preston	30	83	67	39 ,,	58	53	71 ,,
,, ...	32	96	73	30 ,,	61	55	64 ,,
,, . ..	33	85	69	40	61	55	64 ,,
Colne ...	26, 32 40	83	66	38 ,,		Not	stated
,, ...	24—44	85	66	36 ,,		Not	stated.
Bury .. .	34	79	68	53 ,,	56	51	75 per cent.
,, ...	34	80	61	29 ,,	56	51	75 ,,
,, ...	17 to 40	88	70	36 ,,	56	55	93 ,,
,, ...	24	91	78	50 ,,	56	55	93 ,,
,,	34	80	68	50 ,,	56	55	93 ,,
,, ...	34	82	70	50 ,,	56	55	93 ,,
Bolton	36—40	86	70	40 ,,	60	55	64 ,,
Colne	24—44	85	67	35		Not	stated.
Preston	40	82	61	35 ,,	62	55	61 ,,
,, ...	40	82	66	40 ,,	58	53	71 ,,
Colne	46	79	65	43 ,,		Not	stated.
,,	46	80	67	47 ,,		Not	stated.
Bolton	50	85	71	45 ,,	66	59	61 ,,
,, ...	56	92	77	42 ,,	63	57	67 ,,
,, ...	56—64	85	75	47 ,,	63	57	67 ,,
,, ..	56	97	78	37 ,,	63	57	67 ,,
,, ...	56—64	91	71	40 ,,	63	57	67 ,,
Ancoats	60	90	75	41 ,,	68	65	63 ,,
Bolton . ..	60	97	77	26	65	57	60 ,,
,, ...	64	92	73	36 ,,	63	57	67 ,,
,,	60—70	86	71	43 ,,	63	57	67 ,,
,, ..	68	91	74	40 ,,	63	57	67 ,,
,, ..	70—100	89	77	52 ,,	65	58	61 ,,
,, ...	70—80	72	63	57 ,,	52	50	86 ,,
,, ..	80	91	75	37 ,,	65	57	60 ,,
Preston	86	92	76	42 ,,	62	55	64 ,,
Bolton	90—98	87	78	46 ,,	63	57	67 ,,
,, ...	84—120	87	72	49 ,,	52	50	86 ,,
,, . .	84—120	82	67	42 ,,	52	50	86 ,,
,, ...	100	90	77	50	61	60	77 ,,
,, . ..	100	88	73	43 ,,	64	60	77 ,,
,, ..	108	84	70	44 ,,	61	60	77 ,,
Manchester	100—160	81	71	48 ,,	61	56	71 ,,
,, ...	100—160	83	71	51 ,,	61	56	71 ,,
Bolton ..	124	86	78	46 ,,	64	60	77 ,,
Manchester .	135	81	71	56	61	57	63 ,,
Bolton	152—160	87	71	49 ,,	66	59	61 ,,
,, . ..	152—160	84	72	51 ,,	66	59	64 ,,
Manchester .	165—280	91	74	42 ,,	61	56	71 ,,
,, .. .	195—276	90	75	44 ,,	61	56	71 ,,
Ancoats	210	91	76	41 ,,	65	58	65 ,,

HUMID COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES—BLACKBURN C. C. F. DISTRICT.

Temperatures read at various times between January 1st and October 31st 1906.

55° to 59° F (inclusive) were read in 2 sheds.
60° to 64° F (inclusive) ,, ,, 19 ,,
65° to 69° F (inclusive) ,, ,, 77 ,,
70° to 74° F (inclusive) ,, ,, 62 ,,
75° to 79° F (inclusive) ,, ,, 65 ,,
80° to 84° F (inclusive) ,, ,, 25 ,,
85° to 89° F (inclusive) ,, 6 ,,
90° to 94° F (inclusive) ,, ,, 1 ,,

THE DAVID MILLS Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

Mill No. 2.

Time.		Ring Room. No Ventilator or Humidifier.	Mule Room. Hart's Ventilator and Humidifier working	Outside Temperature in the shade.	Month and date.
10 A.M.	...	99°	95°	87°	25th April 1906.
4 P.M.	...	100°	97°	84°	
10 A.M.	..	100°	96°	83°	26th do.
4 P.M.	.	101°	97°	85°	
10 A.M.	.	100°	95°	87°	27th do.
4 P.M.	...	101°	96°	87°	
10 A.M.	...	101°	97°	87°	28th do.
4 P.M.	...	100°	98°	85°	
10 A.M.	..	100°	96°	85°	29th do.
4 P.M.	..	101°	97°	86°	
10 A.M.	..	96°	92°	85°	30th do.
4 P.M.	...	100°	96°	84°	
10 A.M.	...	100°	95°	84°	1st May 1906.
4 P.M.	...	95°	93°	85°	
10 A.M.	...	95°	94°	86°	3rd do.
4 P.M.	.	98°	96°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	100°	96°	86°	4th do.
4 P.M.	...	100°	96°	85°	
10 A.M.	..	95°	91°	89°	5th do.
4 P.M.	..	92°	92°	88°	
10 A.M.	..	91°	89°	90°	7th do.
4 P.M.	...	92°	90	88°	
10 A.M.	...	96°	91°	87°	8th do.
4 P.M.	...	94°	92°	90°	
10 A.M.	...	95°	91°	87°	9th do.
4 P.M.	..	95°	93°	88°	
10 A.M.	..	96°	94°	88°	10th do.
4 P.M.	...	97°	95°	87°	
10 A.M.	...	97°	95°	88°	11th do.
4 P.M.	...	98°	97°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	93°	93°	89°	12th do.
4 P.M.	..	94°	94°	88°	
10 A.M.	..	91°	91°	87°	14th do.
4 P.M.	..	93°	93°	88°	
10 A.M.	...	95°	93°	87°	15th do.
4 P.M.	...	96°	95°	88°	
10 A.M.	..	95°	94°	88°	16th do.
4 P.M.	...	94°	95°	90°	
10 A.M.	...	96°	96°	87°	17th do.
4 P.M.	...	97°	97°	87°	

Time.	Ring Room. No Ventilator or Humidifier	Mule Room. Hart's Ventilator and Humidifier working.	Outside Temperature in the shade.	Month and date.
10 A.M.	95°	95	88°	18th May 1906.
4 P.M.	96°	97	88°	
10 A.M.	97°	96	86°	19th do
4 P.M.	96	97°	85	
10 A.M.	98	97	87	21st do.
4 P.M.	98	97	88	
10 A.M.	99	95	87	22nd do
4 P.M.	98	9[illegible]	87	
10 A.M.	97	98	88	23rd do
4 P.M.	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	88	
10 A.M.	96	97°	87	24th do.
4 P.M.	97	97°	89°	
10 A.M.	95	96	87	25th do.
4 P.M.	96	96	89	
10 A.M.	91	96	90	26th do.
4 P.M.	95	97	89	
10 A.M.	92	93	89	28th do.
4 P.M.	94	94°	91	
10 A.M.	94	93	89	29th do.
4 P.M.	94	95°	90	
10 A.M.	94	93	91	30th do
4 P.M.	95	95	92	
10 A.M.	94	94	90	31st do.
4 P.M.	95	95	91	
10 A.M.	93	94	80	1st June 1906.
4 P.M.	95°	94	90	
10 A.M.	95	94	91	2nd do.
4 P.M.	96	95	90°	
10 A.M.	96	95°	89	4th do.
4 P.M.	95	94°	89	
10 A.M.	100	98°	88	6th do.
4 P.M.	100°	99°	88°	
10 A.M.	100	99°	87°	7th do.
4 P.M.	101	99°	88°	
10 A.M.	99	98°	87°	8th do.
4 P.M.	96	97°	90°	
10 A.M.	100°	97°	86°	9th do.
4 P.M.	95	97	92°	
10 A.M.	97°	95°	88	11th do
4 P.M.	96°	95°	88	
10 A.M.	100	98°	85°	12th do.
4 P.M.	96°	95°	86°	
10 A.M.	99°	98°	90°	13th do.
4 P.M.	97°	97°	89	

Time.		Ring Room. No Ventilator or Humidifier.	Mule Room. Hass's Ventilator and Humidifier working	Outside Temperature in the shade.	Month and date.
10 A. M.	.	101°	98°	87	14th June 1906.
4 P. M.	...	95°	95°	83°	
10 A. M.	...	94°	96°	88°	15th do.
4 P. M.	...	95°	95°	87°	
10 A. M.	...	94°	96°	89°	16th do
4 P. M.	...	97°	96°	91°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	96°	86	18th do.
4 P. M.	..	100	97°	8[illegible]°	
10 A. M.	..	98°	9[illegible]°	8[illegible]°	19th do
4 P. M.	..	98	97	87	
10 A. M.	...	96°	93	87	20th do.
4 P. M.	..	95°	91°	90	
10 A. M.		100°	97	85	21st do
4 P. M.		96°	93°	85	
10 A. M.	.	96	95°	89	22nd do
4 P. M.	...	93	93	91	
10 A. M.		98°	93°	88	23rd do.
4 P. M.		95	93	89	
10 A. M.	..	96	93	[illegible]0	25th do.
4 P. M.		95°	93	91	
10 A. M.	..	97	92°	9[illegible]	26th do.
4 P. M.	..	95	9[illegible]	[illegible]	
10 A. M.	..	97°	93	89°	27th do
4 P. M.	..	95	93	[illegible]3	
10 A. M.	..	96	[illegible]1	88	28th do.
4 P. M.		93°	[illegible]3	90	
10 A. M.	..	97°	94	89°	30th do.
4 P. M.		97°	93°	98°	
10 A. M.		97°	91°	85°	1st July 1906.
4 P. M.	..	96°	92	89	
10 A. M.	...	96°	94°	85	3rd do.
4 P. M.	..	98°	94°	90°	
10 A. M.	..	99°	93°	87	4th do.
4 P. M.	..	95	94°	88°	
10 A. M.	.	99°	95°	8[illegible]°	5th do
4 P. M.	...	98°	91°	81	
10 A. M.	..	98°	95°	87	6th do
4 P. M.	.	95°	96°	86	
10 A. M.	..	96°	94	87°	7th do
4 P. M.	...	95°	93°	90	
10 A. M.	..	98°	92°	85°	9th do
4 P. M.	..	97°	94	87	
10 A. M.	..	97°	95°	87°	[illegible]0th do
4 P. M.	..	96°	93°	90°	

Time.		Ring Room, No Ventilator or Humidifier.	Mule Room, Hart's Ventilator and Humidifier working.	Outside Temperature in the shade.	Month and Date
10 A. M.	...	95°	96°	87°	11th July 1906.
4 P. M.	...	96°	95°	89°	
10 A. M.	...	95°	96°	87°	12th do.
4 P. M.	...	95°	95°	89°	
10 A. M.	...	96°	95°	88°	13th do.
4 P. M.	...	98°	95°	88°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	97°	84°	14th do.
4 P. M.	...	99°	97°	83°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	95°	83°	16th do.
4 P. M.	...	97°	95°	82°	
10 A. M.	...	102°	98°	81°	17th do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	98°	82°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	94°	83°	20th do.
4 P. M.	..	98°	93°	81°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	94°	83°	21st do.
4 P. M.	...	97°	92°	84°	
10 A. M.	..	98°	92°	81°	23rd do.
4 P. M.	..	95°	93°	81°	
10 A. M.	..	98°	91°	81°	24th do.
4 P. M.	..	97°	93°	84°	
10 A. M.	.	99°	93°	82°	25th do.
4 P. M.	..	95°	94°	85°	
10 A. M.	..	96°	92°	85°	27th do.
4 P. M.	...	95°	92°	85°	
10 A. M.	..	95°	92°	83°	28th do.
4 P. M.	..	94°	92°	86°	
10 A. M.	...	96°	94°	86°	29th do.
4 P. M.	...	95°	95°	88°	
10 A. M.	..	98°	95°	86°	30th do
4 P. M.	..	96°	95°	88°	
10 A. M.	..	99°	95°	86°	31st do.
4 P. M.	...	98°	96°	87°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	96°	86°	1st August 1906.
4 P. M.	..	97°	95°	87°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	93°	87°	2nd do.
4 P. M.	...	98°	93°	87°	
10 A. M.	..	100°	98°	85°	7th do.
4 P. M.	..	97°	95°	86°	
10 A. M.	..	97°	93°	86°	8th do.
4 P. M.	...	95°	94°	86°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	94°	87°	9th do.
4 P. M.	...	98°	94°	86°	
10 A. M.	..	99°	96°	86°	10th do.
4 P. M.	..	97°	95°	87°	

Time.		Ring Room. No Ventilator or Humidifier.	Mule Room. Hart's Ventilator and Humidifier Working.	Outside Temperature in the Shade.	Month and Date.
10 A. M.	...	98°	91°	84	11th August 1906.
4 P. M.	...	97°	95°	87	
10 A. M.	...	97	91°	86°	13th do.
4 P. M.	...	96°	95°	86°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	95°	87°	14th do.
4 P. M.	...	97°	96°	88°	
10 A. M.	...	99	96°	86°	15th do.
4 P. M.	...	98°	98°	87°	
10 A. M.	...	101°	97°	86°	16th do.
4 P. M.	...	102°	98°	87°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	98°	86	17th do.
4 P. M.	...	102°	99	86°	
10 A. M.	...	101°	98°	81	18th do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	98	86°	
10 A. M.	...	102°	97	82°	20th do.
4 P. M.	...	100°	98°	85°	
10 A. M.	...	102°	99	84°	21st do.
4 P. M.	...	102°	91°	84°	
10 A. M.	...	101°	98°	82°	22nd do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	99°	84	
10 A. M.	...	98°	95°	85°	24th do.
4 P. M.	...	99°	95°	87°	
10 A. M.	...	100	97°	82°	25th do.
4 P. M.	...	99	98°	81	
10 A. M.	...	100	95°	80°	26th do.
4 P. M.	...	100°	91°	80°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	94	83°	27th do.
4 P. M.	...	99°	91	84°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	94°	81°	28th do.
4 P. M.	...	98°	95°	83°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	94°	85°	29th do.
4 P. M.	...	100°	95°	86°	
10 A. M.	...	97	95°	85	31st do.
4 P. M.	...	95°	95°	86	
10 A. M.	...	97°	93°	86°	1st September 1906
4 P. M.	...	98°	93°	86°	
10 A. M.	...	95°	91°	85°	3rd do.
4 P. M.	...	96°	94°	85°	
10 A. M.	...	96°	96°	85°	4th do.
4 P. M.	...	96°	95°	85°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	96°	85°	5th do.
4 P. M.	...	98°	96°	85°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	95°	85°	6th do.
4 P. M.	...	94°	93°	84°	

Time.	Ring Room. No Ventilator or Humidifier.	Mule Room. Hart's Ventilator and Humidifier Working.	Outside Temperature in the Shade.	Month and Date.
10 A. M. ...	95°	91°	83°	7th September 1906.
4 P. M. ...	97°	96°	82°	
10 A. M. ..	97°	95°	85°	8th do.
4 P. M. .	96°	95°	86°	
10 A. M. ..	96	93°	85°	10th do.
4 P. M. ..	95°	95°	86°	
10 A. M. ..	96	91°	85	11th do.
4 P. M. .	95°	91°	84°	
10 A. M. ...	96	94°	85°	12th do.
4 P. M. ...	97°	95°	84°	
10 A. M. ..	98°	93°	84°	13th do.
4 P. M. ..	95	91	85	
10 A. M. ...	97	93	85	14th do.
4 P. M. ...	95	94	86°	
10 A. M.	97°	95°	86°	15th do.
4 P. M. ..	95	95°	86°	
10 A. M. ...	96	96	85°	16th do
4 P. M. ..	96	95°	86	
10 A. M. ...	99°	97°	85°	17th do.
4 P. M. ..	96°	95°	86°	
10 A. M. ..	98°	93°	86°	19th do.
4 P. M. ...	96	94°	86°	
10 A. M. ...	99°	97°	87	20th do.
4 P. M. .	101°	98°	87°	
10 A. M. ...	100	98	82°	21st do.
4 P. M. ...	96°	95°	84°	
10 A. M. ..	101	97	83°	22nd do.
4 P. M. ..	101°	97°	84°	
10 A. M. ..	99	95	83	24th do.
4 P. M. ..	99	97°	84°	
10 A. M. ...	101°	98°	81°	25th do.
4 P. M. ..	100°	98°	84°	
10 A. M.	98°	96°	85°	26th do.
4 P. M. ..	99	96°	85°	
10 A. M. ...	99°	95°	86°	28th do.
4 P. M. ...	98°	96°	85°	
10 A. M. ...	98°	96°	85°	29th do.
4 P. M. ...	98°	96°	85°	
10 A. M. ...	98°	96°	86°	30th do.
4 P. M. ...	98°	95°	86°	
10 A. M. ...	98°	95°	86°	1st October 1906.
4 P. M. ...	98°	95°	86°	
10 A. M. ...	99°	96°	85°	2nd do.
4 P. M. ..	98°	96°	86°	

Time.		Ring Room. No Ventilator or Humidifier.	Mule Room. Hart's Ventilator and Humidifier working.	Outside Temperature in the shade.	Month and Date.
10 A.M.	...	98°	95°	86°	3rd October 1906.
4 P.M.	...	98°	95°	86°	
10 A.M.	..	99°	96°	86°	4th do.
4 P.M.	...	98°	95°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	98°	95°	87°	5th do.
4 P.M.	...	98°	95°	87°	
10 A.M.	...	99°	96°	87°	6th do.
4 P.M.	...	98°	95°	87°	
10 A.M.	...	100°	96°	85°	8th do.
4 P.M.	...	98°	95°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	101°	96°	86°	9th do.
4 P.M.	...	100°	96°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	99°	98°	87°	10th do.
4 P.M.	...	98°	96°	87°	
10 A.M.	...	100°	98°	87°	11th do.
4 P.M.	...	102°	99°	87°	
10 A.M.	...	98°	97°	86°	12th do.
4 P.M.	...	99°	96°	87°	
10 A.M.	...	102°	97°	87°	13th do.
4 P.M.	...	103°	98°	88°	
10 A.M.	...	99°	96°	87°	14th do.
4 P.M.	...	100°	97°	87°	
10 A.M.	...	98°	96°	87°	15th do.
4 P.M.	...	102°	98°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	95°	95°	87°	16th do.
4 P.M.	...	102°	98°	88°	
10 A.M.	...	96°	93°	87°	20th do.
4 P.M.	...	100°	97°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	95°	94°	86°	21st do.
4 P.M.	...	101°	99°	87	
10 A.M.	...	97°	96°	85	22nd do.
4 P.M.	...	103°	100°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	93°	94°	85	23rd do.
4 P.M.	..	101°	98°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	101°	96°	84°	24th do.
4 P.M.	...	105°	100°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	100°	97°	85°	25th do.
4 P.M.	...	104°	101°	87°	
10 A.M.	...	98°	97°	84°	26th do.
4 P.M.	...	102°	100°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	100°	97°	84°	27th do.
4 P.M.	...	104°	100°	86°	
10 A.M.	...	97°	95°	85°	20th do.
4 P.M.	...	102°	98°	86°	

Time	Ring Room. No Ventilator or Humidifier.	Mule Room. Hart's Ventilator and Humidifier working	Out side Temperature in the shade.	Month and Date
10 A.M. ..	99	95°	81	30th October 1906
4 P.M. ..	102°	99°	85°	
10 A.M. ..	99	96	81°	31st do.
4 P.M. .	102°	98°	86°	
10 A.M. ..	101	98	85°	1st November 1906.
4 P.M.	102°	99	85°	
10 A.M. ...	101	98	85	2nd do.
4 P.M. ..	102°	100	86	
10 A.M. ...	100°	97	85	3rd do.
4 P.M. ...	102°	99	86	
10 A.M. ...	99	97	86	5th do.
4 P.M. ..	101	99	85	
10 A.M. ..	100	97	86	6th do.
4 P.M. ...	101	100	85	
10 A.M. ..	100	97	85°	7th do.
4 P.M. ..	103	99	86°	
10 A.M. ..	99	95	85	8th do.
4 P.M. ..	102	100°	86	
10 A.M. ..	98	96°	85	9th do.
4 P.M. ..	99	98	86°	
10 A.M.	99	96	84°	10th do.
4 P.M. .	102	99	85	
10 A.M. ..	97	95	83	12th do.
4 P.M.	101	98	85	
10 A.M. ..	98	96	83	13th do.
4 P.M. ..	103	100	85	
10 A.M. ...	101	97	85	14th do.
4 P.M.	105	100	86	
10 A.M. ...	100	96	85	15th do.
4 P.M. ...	104	100	85	
10 A.M. ...	99	97	84	16th do.
4 P.M. ...	105°	100	85	
10 A.M. ...	101°	97	84	17th do.
4 P.M. ...	102°	100°	86	
10 A.M. ...	103	96°	83°	19th do.
4 P.M. ...	102°	98°	85	
10 A.M. ..	98	96°	84	20th do.
4 P.M. .	103	98	84°	
10 A.M. ...	99°	97°	84°	21st do.
4 P.M. ...	103	99	85	
10 A.M. ...	100	96	85°	22nd do.
4 P.M. ...	101°	98°	86°	
10 A.M. ..	102°	97°	84°	23rd do.
4 P.M. ...	104	100°	86°	

Time.		Ring Room. No Ventilator or Humidifier.	Mule Room. Hart's Ventilator and Humidifier working.	Outside Temperature in the shade.	Month and Date.
10 A. M.	...	102°	98°	85°	24th November 1906.
4 P. M.	...	100°	99°	86°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	96°	85°	26th do.
4 P. M.	...	104°	100°	86°	
10 A. M.	...	101°	97°	82°	27th do.
4 P. M.	...	105°	101°	83°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	96°	84°	28th do.
4 P. M.	...	105°	100°	85	
10 A. M.	...	100°	96°	80°	29th do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	99°	82°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	94°	79°	30th do.
4 P. M.	...	105°	99°	82°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	95°	79°	1st December 1906.
4 P. M.	...	97°	93°	80°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	95°	78°	3rd do.
4 P. M.	...	100°	98°	81°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	96°	80°	4th do.
4 P. M.	...	100°	97°	82°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	94°	78°	5th do.
4 P. M.	...	99°	96°	81°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	93°	83°	10th do.
4 P. M.	...	102°	97°	84°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	93°	82°	11th do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	96°	83°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	93°	78°	12th do.
4 P. M.	...	101°	96°	81°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	91°	79°	13th do.
4 P. M.	...	101°	97°	80°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	95°	79°	14th do.
4 P. M.	...	102°	99°	81°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	94°	78°	15th do.
4 P. M.	...	102°	97°	81°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	94°	78°	17th do.
4 P. M.	...	102°	97°	78°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	95°	78°	18th do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	98°	78°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	96°	76°	19th do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	98°	78°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	96°	76°	20th do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	99°	79°	
10 A. M.	...	101°	97°	78°	21st do.
4 P. M.	...	104°	100°	80°	
10 A. M.	...	101°	97°	80°	22nd do
4 P. M.	...	104°	99°	80°	

Time.		Ring Room. No Ventilator or Humiditier.	Mule Room. Hart's Ventilator and Humiditier working.	Outside Temperature in the shade.	Month and Date.
10 A. M.	...	98°	95°	79°	24th December 1906.
4 P. M.	..	101°	97°	80°	
10 A. M.	...	100°	95°	79°	25th do.
4 P. M.	...	102°	98°	81°	
10 A. M.	..	100°	95°	80°	26th do.
4 P. M.	..	105°	98°	81°	
10 A. M.	..	100°	94°	78°	27th do.
4 P. M.	...	105°	98°	81°	
10 A. M.	.	101°	94°	78°	28th do.
4 P. M.	...	105°	98°	81°	
10 A. M.	...	101°	95°	79°	29th do.
4 P. M.	...	100°	98°	81°	
10 A. M.	..	101°	96°	80°	30th do.
4 P. M.	...	97°	98°	82°	
10 A. M.	....	102°	97°	80°	31st do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	100°	81°	
10 A. M.	..	102°	97°	82°	1st January 1907.
4 P. M.	..	103°	99°	84°	
10 A. M.	...	98°	95°	79°	4th do.
4 P. M.	...	101°	97°	81°	
10 A. M.	...	99°	94°	79°	5th do.
4 P. M.	...	103°	98°	82°	
10 A. M.	...	101°	95°	81°	6th do.
4 P. M.	....	103°	97°	82°	
10 A. M.	..	100°	95°	79°	7th do.
4 P. M.	....	101°	96°	81°	
10 A. M.	...	102°	96°	77°	8th do.
4 P. M.	...	102°	97°	78°	

APPENDIX B

PARTICULARS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED ON DIFFERENT MACHINES IN MILLS

IN

INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mills, Tardeo.

Bombay, 7th January 1907.

Average daily number of operatives employed ...	3,495 male adults.
	610 female adults.
	*118 male children.
	37 female children.

* Half timers working in shifts as required by the Factory Act.

Mixing Room and Blow Room Departments.

Mixing feeder.—One male on each machine.

One male on each exhaust opener.

Two males on each lap machine when cotton is fed by hand.

One male on each Scutcher lap machine.

One male on each finisher lap machine.

One male on each Willow machine.

Besides these hands, there are in this Department Lap Weighers, Dust Carriers, Dropping Carriers, Seed Cleaners, Sweepers, Spare Hands, Thread Extractors, Mixing Breakers, Cotton Carriers (in all 51 hands).

Carding Engines.

One pair of Grinders to strip from 14 to 18 Cards.

One Card Tenter to mind 8 cards.

One Lap Carrier to supply Laps on 18 Carding Frames.

Ten persons to carry Fly, Waste, Sweeping, &c.

Three Drawing Tenters on each of the Drawings with 3 Heads each of 5 to 8 deliveries.

One Slubbing Tenter on a Frame of 80 Spindles.

One Intermediate Frame Tenter on a Frame of 124 Spindles.

One Roving Frame Tenter on a Frame of 160 Spindles.

24 Sweepers, Waste Carriers, &c., to carry sweepings, &c. of the above frames.

131 Doffer Boys to Doff full bobbins of slubbing Intermediate and Roving Frames.

30 Persons as Roller Coverers, Fitters, Carpenters, Mochies, &c.

Ring Frames.

Two Side Boys to mind a frame of from 284 to 318 Spindles.

110 Followers to look after 218 Ring Frames.

170 Doffer Boys half timers.

160 Doffer Boys full timers to doff bobbins of 218 Frames.

167 Bobbin Carriers, Waste Carriers, Creelers, Oilers, and extra hands such as Rollers, Coverers, Fitters, Carpenters, Jobbers, Yarn Weighers, Mochies, Bundingvala, Cotton Pickers, &c., &c.

Reeling Department.

A pair of Reelers on each Reel, giving on an average 80 lbs. of yarn of 20's standard or 120 lbs. of yarn of 10's standard per day.

Yarn Bundling Department.

This Department consists of 30 persons, bundling on an average 1,100 bundles, each of 10 lbs., per day.

Baling Department.

20 men baling on an average 10,500 lbs. of yarn and 19,000 lbs. of cloth per day.

Weaving Department.

A pair of Winders wind up 80 lbs. of yarn of 20's standard.

One Drum and Pirn Winder winds up 25 lbs. of coloured yarn of 20's standard.

One Warper and one Creeler on each Warping Machine.

One Sizer and one Back Sizer on every Sizing Machine.

One Beam Drawer with a Reacher draws in about 8,000 ends per day.

45 Extra Hands to carry Beams, Weft Bobbins, Rubbish Waste, Finished Cloth, &c., to their respective destination.

One man attends two Looms at a time up to 68" in width. Jacquard Looms and Looms over 68" in width have one man on each of them.

This List does not include Headmen, Clerks, Jobbers, and other odd hands engaged in the Mill.

GANGES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Seebpore, 24th January 1907.

Particulars giving Number of Workers engaged at the different machines from Batching to Cloth Finishing.

Name of Machine.	Workers employed. Women.	Men.	Remarks.
Jute Softener Feed end	...	2	Daily worker.
Do. Delivery do.	2	...	Do.
Breaker card Feed do.	2	...	Do.
Do. Delivery do.	1	...	Do.
Finisher card Feed do.	1	...	Do.
Do. Delivery do.	1	...	Do.
First Drawing Frame Feed end	1	...	Do.
Do. do. Delivery do.	1	...	Do.
Second do. Feed do.	1	...	Do.
Do. do. Delivery do.	1	...	Do
Roving Frame for Sacking Weft Feed end ...	2	...	Do.
Do. do. Delivery do. ...	...	1	Do.
Do. for Warps and Hessian Wefts Feed end ...	1	...	Do.
Do. do. Delivery end ..	...	1	Do.

Name of Machine.	Workers employed.	Remarks.
Doffing Roving Bobbins Sacking Weft.	One man doffs 6 Bobbins of 8 Roving Frames.	Daily worker
Do. Bobbins Warps ...	One man doffs 6 Bobbins of 10 Roving Frames.	Do.
Spinning Frame Sacking Weft ...	One man tends 35 Spindles ...	Do.
Do. Sacking Warp and Hessian Wefts.	Do. 60 do. ...	Do.
Spinning Frame Hessian Warps ...	Do. 99 do. ...	Do.
Doffing Spinning Bobbins Sacking Weft quality.	One man doffs 6 Bobbins of 12 Spinning Frames.	Do.
Doffing Spinning Bobbins Warp and Hessian Weft quality.	One boy or girl doffs 6 Bobbins of 13 Spinning Frames.	Do.
Cop Winding Machine Hessian Wefts.	One man tends 16 Spindles ...	Piece-work.
Do. do. Sacking Weft .	Do. 10 do. ...	Do.
Warp Winding Machine Bobbins ...	One woman tends 9 do. ...	Do.
Do. Spools ...	One man tends 10 do. ...	Do.
Dry Beaming Machines ...	Five men at each machine ...	Daily worker.
Dressing Machines	Do. do.	Do.
Loom	One man at each	Piece-work.
Calender Machine	Five men at each machine ...	Daily worker.

In addition to foregoing, to cope with workers absenting themselves from work, which they often do, and to relieve workers for their half hour's rest, a number of spare workers equal to 12 per cent. of the total are employed.

THE GOUREPORE COMPANY, LIMITED, GOUREPORE, 24-PARGANAS.

List of Hands employed in various Departments in No. 2 Mill.

			Hands.	
1.		Selecters	54	
2.		Root Cutters	125	
3.	12	Softeners	132	
4.	24	Breakers	94	
5.	35	Finishers	205	
6.	28	1st Drawings	81	
7.	28	2nd Drawings	160	
8.	29	Rovings of 64 Spindles	192	
9.	85½	Pairs of Spinning Frames 80 Spindles aside.	289	Spinners.
			580	Shifters.
			180	Coolies, Sirdars and Oilers.
10.	13	Pairs of Roll-Winders	110	Winders.
			50	Bobbin boys, Coolies and Sirdars.
11.	14	Pairs of Cop-Winders	110	Winders.
			60	Bobbin boys, Coolies and Sirdars.
12.	16	Dressing Machine	120	
13.		Looms	840	
			100	Sirdars, Coolies, Oilers and Sweepers.
14.	2	Mangle	10	
15.	11	Calenders	50	
16.	9	Lapping Machines	32	
17.	10	Croppers	16	
18.	5	Hydraulic packing presses ...	40	
19.	4	Sets of pumps	9	

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Cawnpore, 5th March 1907.

Flat Cards. 6 hands per 10 cards.
Roller „ 3¼ „ „ „ „
Drawing Frames of 3 heads each —2·4 hands.
Shuttling Frames of 84 spindles — 2 „
Intermediate Frames of 114 spindles 2 „
Roving Frames of 141 spindles — 2·2 „
Mules 5·77 hand per 1,000 spindles.
Rings 17·28 „ „ „ „
40 bank reels—1·06 hands per reel.
Looms—285 1 hand each.
„ 966 1 hand to two looms.

JOHNS' MILLS—AGRA.

Machine.	Description of Machine.	Number of Workmen.	Daily earnings, each	Remarks.
Cotton Opener ...	Double brighton ...	(1) Four	Four annas.	
Scutcher	Single Scutcher ...	(1) One to each ...	Five annas.	
Cards	Roller and clearers 40'	(9) Nine to each 20 cards.	See remark (a) ...	(a) Grinders get 4½ annas, Strippers 4 annas, Sweepers, can carriers and Lap carriers 3½ annas per day.
Drawing	3 Heads of 6 Deliveries.	(1) One to each Head.	Seven and a half annas.	
Slubbing	84 Spindles... ...	(1) One	Nine annas.	
Intermediate ...	100 „	(1) One	Eight and a half annas.	
Rovers	128 „	(1) One	Six annas.	
Mules	636 = 1,272 Spindles.	(8) Eight	See remarks (b) ...	(b) Menders get 1 rupee, 1st Class Piecers, 6 annas, 2nd Class Piecers, 4½ annas.
Reeling	40 Hanks	(1) One	Five and a half annas.	The absent list is about 17 per cent. daily. The Mills employ :— Agra S. & W. ... 585; Johns S. W. ... 638; Coronation S. W. ... 486; Total ... 1,709

Particulars giving Number of Workers in Jute Mills engaged at the different Machines from Batching to Cloth Finishing, in Dundee.

Name of Machine.	Workers employed.	Remarks.
Jute Softner Feed end	3 women and 1 man but sometimes 4 men.	
Do. Delivery end	3 men who take off and other 3 men carry away.	
Breaker Card Feed end	2 women.	
Do. Delivery end ...	1 woman or 1 man.	
Finisher Card Feed end	1 woman for 2 machines.	
Do. Delivery	1 woman for 2 machines.	
First Drawing Frame Feed end ...	1 woman.	
Do. do. Delivery end .	1 woman.	
Second do. Feed end ...	1 woman.	
Do. do. Delivery end .	1 woman.	
Roving Frame for Sacking Weft Feed end.	1 woman.	
Roving Frame for Sacking Weft Delivery end.	1 woman, sometimes 1 woman attends to 2 machines.	
Roving Frame for Warfs and Hessian Wefts Feed end.	1 woman.	
Roving Frame for Warfs and Hessian Wefts delivery.	1 woman, sometimes 1 woman attends to 2 machines.	
Doffing Roving Bobbins Sacking Weft.	4 women and 4 boys to 7 machines.	
Doffing Roving Bobbins Warps ...	4 women and 4 boys to 7 machines.	
Spinning Frame Sacking Weft ...	1 spinner per frame of 60 spindles.	
Spinning Frame Sacking Warp and Hessian Wefts.	1 spinner per frame of 60 spindles.	
Spinning Frame Hessian Warps ...	1 spinner per frame of 60 spindles.	
Doffing Spinning Bobbins Sacking Weft quality.	20 workers for 15 frames of 60 spindles.	
Doffing Spinning Bobbins Warp and Hessian Weft quality.	20 workers for 24 frames of 60 spindles.	
Cop Winding Machine Hessian Wefts.	6 women, 3 on each side.	
Cop Winding Machine Sacking Weft.	6 women, 3 on each side.	
Warp Winding Machine Bobbins ...	6 women, 3 on each side.	
Warp Winding Machine Spools ...	6 women, 3 on each side.	
Dry Beaming Machines	1 man and 1 boy.	
Dressing Machines	1 man and 1 boy.	
Loom	1 woman attends to two looms except in the cases of sacking and Hessians over 60" wide when she attends to 1 loom only.	
Calender Machine	4 men attend to 2 calendering machines.	

Cotton Spinning—Lancashire.

It is calculated that at a modern Lancashire Mill, 2½ to 3 persons are employed to every 1,000 self-acting Mule Spindles.

At such a Mill of 80,000 Spindles, the weekly output of Yarn, 50s counts American Cotton, would be 35,000 lbs. to. 40,000 lbs.

This quantity would about supply a Weaving Shed of 1,000 looms, it being calculated that one loom works up about 35 lbs. Yarn per week for ordinary classes of cloth.

The machines and classes and numbers of workers employed, and the wages paid in such a Mill and Shed would average as follows:—

"D" denotes Day wage and "P" Piece wage.

Cotton and Mixing Room—				
2 Bale-breaking machines ...	2 men at 20 per week D, with the occasional assistance of the Wasteman.			
Blowing Room—				
2 Exhaust cotton opening Machines and 4 finishing Scutch Machines.	2 Men at 32 per week		...	D.
	1 Male y. p. 13 „		...	D.
Card Room—				
90 Flat Carding Engines ..	6 Men, Strippers and grinders at	28 to 32	per week ...	D.
	1 Man Carder	35 to 38	„ ...	D.
	1 Females y. p. and woman tenters	10/6	„ ...	P.
10 Drawing Frames	10 Women „	20	„ ...	P.
10 Slubbing „ ...	5 „ „	20	„ ...	P.
	5 Female y. p. back „	8/6 to 10	„ ...	P.
24 Intermediate „ ...	12 Women „	21	„ ...	P.
	6 Female y. p. back „	8/6 to 10	„ ...	P.
46 Roving or "Jack" frames .	23 Women „	21	„ ...	P.
	8 Female y. p. back „	8/6 to 10	„ ...	
	1 Bobbin and 1 yarn carrier „	10	„ ...	D.
	1 Under Carder „	20 to 25	„ ...	D.
	1 Frame man		... ...	
Mule Room—				
3 Pairs of S. A Mule of 1,120 spindles each.	36 Men, Minders at	35 to 45	„ ...	P.
	36 Young men, Big Piecers at	17 to 20	„ ...	D.
	36 Male y. p. and children little	11 to 14	„ ...	D.
	1 Overlooker	55	„ ...	D.
Warehouse	1 Clerk ... 4 Packers ... 1 Wasteman. } all men at about	20	„ ...	D.
Other Departments	1 Engine Driver, 2 Firemen and 1 Mechanic and apprentice, 1 Oiler, 1 Joiner 1 Roller Coverer and girl helper, 2 Clerks, 1 Inside Foreman, 1 Salesman and 1 Cashier and a Manager = 14 at a total of about £ 23 per week.			

This makes a total of 218 persons employed.

Cotton Weaving.

		Per week.	
Preparatory Rooms	60 Female y. p. and woman Winders at	15 to 20 ...	Piece-work is the rule.
	11 Women, Beamers „	15 to 20 ...	
	4 Men, Slashers and Sizers	20 to 30 ...	
	2 Women and female y. p., Drawers „	15 to 20 ...	
	6 „ „ „ Twisters „	15 to 20 ...	
Weaving shed, 2, 3 and 4 looms each, Learners, 1 loom.	500 men, male and female y. ps. and women, weavers with children ("Chittys") as learners	9 to 21 ...	
Generally, one "Tackler" to 80 looms.	12 to 14 men, Overlookers or "Tacklers". Their wages are calculated proportionately to the earnings of the weavers under them	42	
Other Departments	Outlookers, Assistants, cloth pressers, Engine Driver, Fireman, Mechanic and helper, Inside Foreman and Manager—making a total of upwards of 400 persons employed, the usual scale being 2 to 2½ looms to each person, including preparatory processes.		

Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing and Making up.

		Per week.	
Croft and Dyehouse	Bleachers, male y. ps.	10 to 20 ...	Day and piece-rates paid.
	" Men	25 to 35 ...	
	Crofters and Stenterers men.	32 to 36 ...	
	Stenterers, Women	16 to 21 ..	
	Dyers, men	32 to 36 ...	
Warehouse	Makers y. p. Women	16 to 25 ...	
	Stitchers, Ribbonors, Plaiters and Hookers, Females y. ps. and women .	11 to 16 ...	

** The following tables are from a pamphlet entitled "Cotton Mill Labour in India" by a Mill Manager. The Committee have not been able to verify the statements in detail, but the author is known to them. He is generally considered a reliable authority, and it is thought that his tables should be published.*

Table giving a Synoptical view of the Comparative Statements relating to Spinners in England and India.

	England.	India.
1. Operatives per 1,000 spindles	4·2	28
2. Number of times Indian hands employed for a given unit to English	1	6·6
3. Hands upto a spindle point	3·7	21
4. Number of times Indian hands to English upto spindle point...	1	5·67
5. Hands per 1,000 spindles in a Mule Mill without reelers ...	2·5	17
6. Number of times Indian hands to English for same ...	1	6·8
7. Hands per 1,000 spindles in a ring mill	6	32
8. Number of times Indian hands to English for same ...	1	5·3
9. Annual outturn of yarn per operative	lbs. 7,736	4,000
10. Do. per spindle	lbs. 32·6	112
11. Hourly production per spindle	oz. ·18	·43
12. Indian weight to English per hour per spindle	1	2·2
13. Production per 1,000 spindles per hour	lbs. 11·25	25·62
14. Average approximate counts	40s.	20s.
15. Length of yarn turned out per hour	Yds. 378	430
16. Indian length to English	1	1·2
17. Working days in the year	300	309
18. Working weeks in the year	50	51½
19. Working hours per week	55½	80
20. Do. per year	2,775	4,120
21. Number of times Indian working hours to English ...	1	1·48
22. Monthly wages per operative	Rs 70	13
23. Annual wages do.	Rs. 840	156
24. Payment per operative per hour	Pies 58	7·2
25. Do. per 1,000 spindles monthly ..	Rs. 294	364
26. Payment per 1,000 spindles per hour	Annas 20·3	16·8
27. Number of times English hourly wages to Indians per operative.	8	1

Table giving a Comparative Statement of the English and Indian Weavers.

	England	India
1. Hands employed per loom	·43	1¼
2. Length turned out per loom annually	Yds. 16,500	15,450
3. Do. do. weekly	Yds. 330	300
4. Do. do. hourly	5·94	3·75
5. Proportion of English yards turned out to Indian hourly ...	1·58	1
6. Weight turned out per loom yearly	lbs. 3,900	4,120
7. Do. do. weekly	78	80
8. Do. do. hourly	1·4	1
9. Length turned out per operative per week	Yds. 767	240
10. Proportion of length turned out per operative per week in England and India	3·11	1
11. Weight per operative per week	lbs. 181	64
12. Proportion of weight per operative per week in England and India	2·82	1
13. Monthly wages per operative	Rs. 72	15

APPENDIX C.

Japanese Textile Factories.

A.—Classification of Workpeople by Age and Sex.

(The figures in the following Table are extracted from the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan", 1906, issued by the Japanese Department of Finance).

	Above 14 years of age.		Under 14 years of age.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Raw Silk	7,730	117,109	160	9,753	7,890	127,162	135,032
Spinning	12,061	50,573	686	5,563	12,747	56,136	68,883
Weaving	8,827	53,399	710	7,309	9,537	60,708	70,245
Knitting and Braiding	1,460	2,863	69	318	1,529	3,181	4,710
Total Textile	30,078	224,244	1,625	22,943	31,703	247,187	278,890

No accurate statement as to the age of the majority of operatives employed in any given kind of workshops can easily be elaborated, but broadly stated the grater part of operatives in filature factories are females of 16 to 22 years of age, the number of those from 22 to 30 coming next. Even the youngest are very rarely below 12 or 13. In general, females of from 14 to 20 constitute 50 per cent., those above 20 about 40 per cent., and those below 14 about 10 per cent., of the total number of operatives employed. In spinning mills also, girls below 14 constitute a little over 10 per cent. of the whole number, those from 14 to 20 about 50, and those older about 40 per cent., of whom the majority are of 20 to 25 years old. The female operatives in power-loom factories do not differ from those of spinning mills in regard to the age ratio, and those in hand-weaving workshops are similar to those in filatures.*

B.—Average Daily Wages.

(The following figures are extracted from the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan", 1906, issued by the Japanese Department of Finance).

		1902.	1903.	1904.
		Sen.	Sen.	Sen.
Raw Silk Factories...	Males over 14 years	...	...	29
	Females over 14 years ...	Not given		19
	Males under 14 years	...	...	11
	Females under 14 years	...	...	11
Silk Spinners ...	Females	20·3	19·5	21·0
Cotton Spinning Mill Workpeople.	Males	32·3	33·0	33·8
	Females	20·6	20·6	21·2
Weavers (material of all kinds).	Males	32·5	33·8	35·0
	Females	19·5	19·0	17·0

(*Sen* is approximately = ¼d. 100 Sen = 1 Yen = 2s. 0½d.)

In "Japan at the beginning of the 20th Century", it is stated that, in 1900, in Cotton Mills 40 per cent. of the workpeople worked on time wage, and 60 per cent. on piece wage, which was growing in favour.

C.—"Working Hours (1900).

In cotton mills 12 hours are standard, both for day and night workers, they being made to take day and night work by turns every two days. In filatures the regulation hours are 13 to 14, in power-loom factories 12. But in hand-weaving workshops a great diversity prevails, the general rule being 12 to 15, according to the season, though in some rare cases the hours are as long as 16 or 17".

("Japan at the beginning of the 20th Century").

* This is quoted from "Japan in the beginning of the 20th Century", published by the "Imperial Japanese Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition" in 1904.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Mills inspected by the Factory Labour Committee appointed under the Resolution issued by the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, Nos. 9974-9973-13, dated 17th December 1906.

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Name of Work	Date of Inspection	What Work is carried on
	Bombay.		
1	The Manokji Petit Mills	24th December 1906.	Cotton spinning and weaving.
2	Messrs. Geo Gahagan and Company's Factory Bellasis Road.	Do. ...	Iron foundry.
3	The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill Parsee Road, Byculla.	[illegible]th December 1906	Spinning and weaving.
4	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill	Do ..	Silk weaving.
5	Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Charni Road, Girgaum.	27th December 1906.	Spinning and weaving.
6	Girgaum Paper Mills	Do. ..	Preparation of paper
7	Colaba Land and Mill Company's Mill, Colaba	28th December 1906	Cotton spinning and weaving.
8	Jehangir Wadia Spinning Mill	Do ...	Cotton spinning.
9	The Bombay Cotton Pressing and Cleaning Company.	Do. ...	Cleaning and pressing of cotton and other textile fibres.
10	The Indian Mill, Ripon Road	30th December 1906.	Cotton spinning and weaving.
11	Jam Manufacturing Company's Mill at Sopari-bag.	31st December 1906	Do.
12	Kaisar-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving ..	Do. ..	Do.
13	The New Kaisar-i-Hind Mill, Gunpowder Road .	1st January 1907	Do.
14	Works of the Mahadeo Dharmsey Manufacturing Company, Limited, on Foras Road	2nd January 1907	Do.
15	Horshead Manufacturing Company's Cotton Mill.	Do. ...	Cotton spinning, cleaning and carding.
16	Works occupied by the David Mill Company .	3rd January 1907.	Spinning and weaving of cotton.
17	Kaiserembhoy Mill, Parel ...	Do ..	Cotton spinning.
18	Crown Spinning and Weaving Company's Works, Elphinstone Road	Do.	Cotton spinning and weaving.
19	Framji Petit Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills	4th January 1907	Do.
20	The Akbar-i-Islam Manufacturing and Pressing Company, Limited.	Do. ..	Cleaning and pressing of wool, cotton, hemp and jute
21	The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Mill ...	5th January 1906	Cotton spinning and weaving.
22	Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company Mill	Do. ..	Do.
23-24	David Mill Company's Mills (old and new) ...	7th January 1907.	Do
25	Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company's Works at Dadar.	8th January 1907	Wool spinning and weaving.
26	Sorab Hormusji Cotton Manufacturing Company's Mill.	Do ..	Cotton spinning.
27	Wool Sorting Works occupied by Salih Mahomed Virji, Surti Street.	9th January 1907.	Spinning and sorting of fleeces.
28	Wool Sorting Works of Bhow Anji Luchmidas Harabab,	Do. ..	Sorting of wool.
29	Carpet Hand-loom factory occupied by Ebrahim Haaroon and several other similar places.	Do. ...	Hand-loom carpet making
30	Cotton and Woollen Factory of Messrs. Hassanally Suhmanji.	Do. ..	Cotton and Woollen Factory.
31	Works of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	10th January 1907.	Cotton spinning and weaving.
32	The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mill, Charni Road.	Do. ...	Do.

1 Serial No.	2 Name of Work.	3 Date of Inspection.	4 What Work is carried on.
	Bombay—continued.		
33	Three Wool Cleaning Godowns at Surti Street and Duncan Road.	11th January 1907.	Cleaning of wool.
34	Jacob Sassoon Mill, Soparibag Road, Chinchpokli.	Do. ...	Cotton spinning and weaving.
34A	Works of the Khatav Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company.	22nd March 1907.	Do.
35	The Victoria Midri Company, Gamdev Road ...	28th March 1907.	Cotton mill.
36	The Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company (a second time).	Do. ...	Cotton spinning and weaving.
	Ahmedabad.		
37	Guzrat Ginning and Manufacturing Company .	15th January 1907.	Ginning and manufacturing.
38	Ahmedabad Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Company.	Do. ...	Cotton ginning, spinning and weaving.
39	Works of the Saraspur Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Spinning and weaving.
40	Maniklal Harilal Spinning and Weaving Company.	Do. ...	Do.
41	The Ahmedabad New Spinning and Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do.
42	The Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company.	16th January 1907.	Weaving and calico printing.
43	Ahmedabad Sarungpur Spinning Mill ...	Do. ...	Spinning.
44	The Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company.	Do. ...	Spinning and weaving.
45	Ahmedabad Jubilee Spinning and Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do.
46	Hitwardah Wardhak Spinning and Weaving Company.	Do. ...	Do.
	Bengal.		
47	Jute Works of the Ganges Manufacturing Company, Howrah.	23rd January 1907.	Jute spinning and weaving.
48	The New Works of the Ganges Rope Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Rope making.
49	Hooghly Mills Company, Limited ...	24th January 1907.	Jute spinning and weaving.
50	The Bengal Mills Company, Limited ...	Do. ...	Cotton spinning and weaving.
51	Works occupied by the Golabaree Press Company.	25th January 1907.	First processes in the manufacture of jute and pressing.
52	Messrs. Geo. Hendersan's Jute Manufactory at Baranagore.	Do. ...	Jute spinning and weaving.
53	Birkmyre Brothers' Hastings Mill ...	26th January 1907.	Do.
54	Gourepore Company's Works	29th January 1907.	Do.
55	The Kankinara Jute Mills of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Company.	Do. ...	Do.
56	Fort Gloster Jute Mills owned by Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen and Company, Limited.	30th January 1907.	Do.
57-58	Bawreah Cotton Mills—two Mills—owned by Messrs. Kettlewell Bullen and Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Cotton spinning and weaving.
59	Soorah Jute Mills, Sealdah	31st January 1907.	Jute spinning and weaving.
60	Baranagore Branch Mill, Sealdah ...	Do. ...	Preparation and weaving of jutes.

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Name of Work.	Date of Inspection.	What Work is carried on.
	Madras.		
61	The Carnaatic Mills	6th February 1907.	Spinning and weaving.
62	The Madras Uunited Spinning and Weaving Company's Works.	7th February 1907.	Spinning and weaving (no weaving is carried on at present).
63	The Buckingham Mills	7th February 1907.	Spinning and weaving.
64-65	The New Madras Spinning and Weaving Mills of Messrs. Ramji Lachmidas (2 mills).	8th February 1907.	Spinning and weaving.
66	The Central Barrel Press	Do. ...	Ginning and cleaning of textile raw materials.
	Bengal.		
67	Works of the Union Jute Company ...	13th February, 1907.	Jute spinning and weaving.
68	Messrs. Guzdar and Company's Victoria Cotton Mills, Ghoosary.	14th February 1907.	Preparation and ring spinning of cotton.
69	Messrs. Andrew Yule's Central Jute Mill ...	Do. ...	Jute spinning and weaving.
70	Messrs. Horton and Company's Rope Works ...	15th February 1907.	Hemp spinning and manufacture of ropes.
71	Messrs. Andrew Yule Company's Ghoosary Cotton Mills.	Do. ...	Cotton spinning.
72	Naysmith's Patent Press Company ...	Do. ...	Initial processes in the manufacture of hemp and jute.
	Delhi.		
73	The Krishna Mills Company, Limited ...	18th February, 1907.	Cotton spinning.
74	The Delhi Cotton and General Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Ring and mule spinning and weaving (cotton).
75	The Ginning Mill belonging to the same Company as No. 74.	Do. ...	Ginning of cotton.
76	Goela Ginning Mill	19th February 1907.	Do.
77	The Jumna Mill owned by Saran and Company	Do. ...	Spinning.
78	The Victoria Cotton Ginning Mill ...	Do. ...	Cotton ginning.
79	The Hanuman and Mahadeo Spinning and Weaving Mill.	Do. ...	Spinning and weaving.
80	Ginning Mill belonging to the same Company as No. 79.	Do. ...	Ginning.
81	The West Patent Press	20th February 1907.	Cotton press.
82	The Jumna General Pressing Company ...	Do. ...	Pressing.
83	The Oil Soap and General Milling Company ...	Do. ...	Oil soap and general milling.
84	Lala Narain Das and Nursing Das Mill ...	Do. ...	Ginning mill.
	Agra.		
85	John's Coronation Spinning Mill... ...	22nd February 1907.	Preparation of cotton and mule spinning.
86	The Agra Spinning and Weaving Mill ...	Do. ...	Spinning and weaving.

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Name of Work.	Date of Inspection.	What Work is carried on.
	Agra—continued.		
87	The John Mill	22nd February 1907.	Spinning and weaving.
88	The Ginning Mill occupied by the same Company as No. 87.	Do. ...	Ginning.
89	Nay Smith's Ginning Mill	Do. ...	Ginning and pressing.
90	The Prince of Wales Spinning Mill ...	Do. ...	Spinning.
91	Messrs. Weyland and Company's Carpet Factory.	Do. ...	Carpet making.
92	The Jumna Ginning and Pressing Company ...	23rd February 1907.	Ginning and pressing.
93	The Agra Ginning Company, Limited ...	Do. ...	Ginning.
94	The Mufassal Company, Limited	Do. ...	Ginning Press and Oil Mill.
95	Works owned by Hiralal and Chunilal ...	Do. ...	Ginning.
96	The Broach City Press Company, Limited ...	Do. ...	Pressing.
	Cawnpur.		
97-99	Works of the Muir Mills Company (3 Mills) ...	25th February 1907.	Cotton spinning, weaving, dyeing and bleaching.
100	The Cawnpur Mills and the Army Clothing Manufacturing Company's Works.	Do. ...	Sorting, carding, spinning, weaving, finishing and dyeing of wool.
101	The Works of the Victoria Mills Company, Limited.	26th February 1907.	Ring spinning, mule spinning and weaving.
102-104	The Works of the Elgin Mills Company (3 mills).	Do. ...	Do.
105-107	The Works of the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company (3 mills).	27th February 1907.	Do.
108	Ginning Factory owned by Badri Das ...	Do. ...	Ginning.
109	Sri Ram Mahadeo Pershad's Mill ...	28th February 1907.	Do.
110	Naya Chand Baldeshai's Ginning Mill ...	Do. ...	Do.
111	Nazaram Das and Luchman Das Ginning Mill.	Do. ..	Do.
	Nagpur.		
112-115	The Central India Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Company's Works or Empress Mills (4 mills).	2nd March 1907...	Spinning and weaving, dyeing and bleaching.
116	The Central Provinces Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Works otherwise known as the Swadeshi Mill.	Do. ...	Ring spinning and weaving (cotton).
117	Volkarts Brothers' Agency	Do. ...	Cotton pressing and ginning.
118	Vinayak Ramchandra's Ginning Factory ...	3rd March 1907...	Ginning.
119	Thundiraj Atmaram Talute's Press and Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Pressing and ginning.
120	Ramji Kanaa's Ginning Mill	Do. ...	Ginning.
121	Harvey and Sabapath Company, Limited ...	Do. ...	Ginning and pressing.

APPENDIX E.

List of persons examined—Millowners, millhands and others.

Bombay.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel ...	... First Inspector of Factories for the Town and Island of Bombay.
* „ W. B. Chambers ...	... Acting Special Inspector of Factories, Bombay.
* „ J. Monteath, I.C.S. ...	... Assistant Collector and Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.
Capt. W. H. Houston, I.M.S. ...	... Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General and Joint Medical Inspector of Factories.
*Dr. Godinho ...	... Deputy Health Officer.
Sir Sassoon David ...	... David Mills.
Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit ...	... Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company.
„ Dinshaw Pirozshaw Sethna ...	... Do do.
„ Cowasjee Panday ...	... Emperor Edward Spinning Mills.
„ H. Gawthorne ...	... Kohinoor Mills.
„ S. Myers ...	David and Standard Mills.
„ Morarjee Narottum ...	... Jivraj Baloo Spinning Manufacturing Company.
„ N. N. Wadia ...	... Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited.
„ Fazulbhoy Currimbhai Ebrahim	... Currimbhai Mills.
„ Mehralli M. Fakira ...	... Do.
Jobber Dewjee Ganujee ...	... Do.
Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla ...	... Swadeshi Mills.
Hon'ble Mr. V. D. Thackersey ...	... Hindustan Mills.
Mr. R. Wilson ...	... Do.
Two jobbers ...	... Do.
Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey ...	... Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company.
„ J. F. Bradbury ...	... Colaba Land and Mills Company.
„ S. A. Nathan ...	... E. D. Sassoon Mills.
„ R. H. Crabtree ...	... Do.
„ J. A. Wadia ...	... Currimbhai Mills.
„ J. Wallace ...	... Editor of the Indian Textile Journal.
*Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.	......
*Mr. J. B. Leslie Rogers ...	... Secretary, Millowners' Association.
* „ N. G. Powar ...	... Assessment Department, Municipality.

*13 workers and several other men of the Maneckji Petit Mills.

*6 young persons of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill.

*1 male weaver, 2 framemen, 2 girls and 2 boys of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Girgaum.

*Several hands of the Kaisar-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company's works.

*6 workers of the Mahadeo Dharamsey Manufacturing Company, Limited.

*12 young persons of the Currimbhai Mill, Parel.

*16 children of the Framji Petit Spinning and Weaving Company.

*A number of millhands were examined at their homes in the Govind Thakur's Chawl and other adjoining chawls (about 200 hands). (a)

*A few young persons of the David Mills Company.

*Members of the Bombay Millowners Association.

*23 children and young persons of the Sorab Hormasji Cotton Manufacturing Company's Mill.

*3 boys of the Jacob Sassoon Mill.

*2 workers of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Girgaum.

Gunpat Balloo	*Workers, Colaba Land and Mill Company's Mill.
Shaik Ahmed	
Rama Dharma (female)	
Bhau Harribhai	
Maroti Manaji	
Shivo Saccaram (female)	
Mahomed Yakub	*Workers of the Indian Mill.
Laxhman Ganoo	
Abdul Rahman	
Narayan Ganoo	
A naikeen	*Workers of the Jam Manufacturing Company.
Govind Ladoo	
Laxman Balkrishna	
Capt. J. H. McDonald, I.M.S. ...	... First Presidency Surgeon Bombay.
*Major A. Street, I.M.S. ...	... Second do.
Col. J. P. Barry ...	... Third do.

*Managers of Mills.

A written statement was also submitted by Capt. McDonald and Col. Barry.

*See note—page 64.

(a) The evidence of some of these recorded and submitted to the Government of India.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, submitted a note on certificates of children.

A written statement was submitted by Mr. Morarji Narotum representing the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company.

Groups of mill workers resident in the neighbourhood of Alibág and Pen. (This evidence was taken by the Mámlatdárs.)

Ahmedabad

Mr. W. R. Diveeka ...	... Jehangir Vakil Mill.
„ R. M. Patel ...	... Guzrat Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing.
„ C. Shorrock ..	... Shark's Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
„ G. Robinson ...	... Hittechu Spinning and Manufacturing Company.
Hari Bhai ..	... Workers, Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company.
Viv Aju Gaiadalji ...	...
Sukdeo Badal	..
Goman Moolji	..

*Groups of spinners and weavers belonging to the same mill.

Mr. Dadabhai Nasservanjee Nanawatty	... City Magistrate, Ahmedabad.
„ Sorabji Dinshaw ...	... Karakur Mill Owner.

A written statement was submitted by Major W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Joint Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Mansoobhai Buggoobhai ...	... Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company's Mill.
„ Chinubhai Madhavlal ...	... A Millowner.
„ Chimanlal Nagindass	... Guzrat Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, &c.
„ F. McCormack ...	... Second Inspector of Factories Ahmedabad.
„ Lalbhai Dalpatbhai ...	... A Millowner.

*Managers of Mills.

†20 representative Millhands.

*6 half-time boys of the Ahmedabad Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Company.

A large number of half-timers of the Ahmedabad-Sarangpur Spinning Mill.

Bengal

Mr. A Birkmyre ...	. Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association.
„ J. B. Strain ...	... Member do.
Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Rai ...	... Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
Babu Janaki Nath Rai .	...
Lieut.-Col. W. G. Crawford, I.M.S.	. . Medical Inspector and Civil Surgeon, Hooghly.
Lieut.-Col. F. J. Drury ...	. Civil Surgeon, Howrah.

A written statement submitted by Messrs. Birkmyre and Strain.

*Several children of the Hooghly Mills Company.

†Groups of Mechanics and Weavers of the Geo. Henderson's Jute Manufacturing at Baranagore

†12 weavers of the Birkmyre Brothers' Hastings Jute Mill.

*Managers of Mills.

*The Committee interviewed Mr. Lamb about the Gourepore Mill, Mr. Hutchinson about the Hastings Jute Mill, Mr. Yule about the Ghoosery Cotton Mill.

Madras.

Capt. W. G. Richards, I.M.S.	... Medical Inspector of Factories for the Town of Madras.
Mr. H. T. Walters ...	... Special Inspector of Factories for the Town of Madras

*Managers of all the Mills.

*40 half-timers of the works of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Delhi.

Major D. M. Davidson, I.M.S.	... Civil Surgeon and Joint Inspector of Factories, Delhi.

*Managers of all the Mills.

Cawnpore.

Mr. S. H. Fremantle, I.C.S. ...	... Deputy Commissioner, Kheiri, U.P.
„ S. M. Johnson ...	... The Muir Mills Company.
„ W. G. Bevis ...	... The Elgin Mills Company.
„ B. Briscoe ...	...
The Hon'ble Mr. McRobert ...	... Managing Director of the Cawnpur Mills, and the Army Clothing Manufacturing Works.

*Mill Managers.

Nagpur.

A written statement was submitted by the Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur.

*Mill Managers.

Note.—The evidence of persons marked with (*) has not been recorded in extenso, but in some cases it can be gathered from the Minute-Book of the Committee made over to the Government of India. The evidence or opinion of those not so marked has been forwarded to the Government of India.

APPENDIX F.

No. $\frac{11}{11}$ of 1906.

FACTORY EXCISE OFFICE,
CUSTOM HOUSE.

From

THE PRESIDENCY INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
Bombay,

To

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
Bombay.

Bhusawal, 11th September 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my Diary for the month ending 31st August last.

During the course of enquiries made at the factories owned by Messrs. * * * * I learnt that a small fire had occurred in their Press Factory on the 3rd April. Cotton belonging to one of their constituents was being pressed and at about 6-30 p.m. loose cotton passing through the Opener machine caught fire (a very frequent occurrence). Out of 16 women employed immediately in front of the Opener, 9 were burnt, four men were also burnt; six women and one man died from the injuries received. The outlets from the Press house were ample, had there been no enclosing walls the result would have been the same. The death of these people is due to gross indifference and carelessness on the part of the men who employed them. These ignorant people were permitted to sit immediately in front of the Opener Machine, in the midst of loose cotton with their faces entirely covered by their clothes (to prevent cotton fly and dust entering their eyes, nostrils and mouth), their clothes and bare portions of their bodies would collect a layer of cotton fly so that when the flames broke out from the machine they were at once enveloped as if they were so many bundles of cotton wool and the cloths over their faces not only prevented them from seeing the position of the outlets, but must have at once attracted the fire up to their eyes.

The Press owners contributed Rs. 160 toward the assistance of the sufferers, but the actual employers and owners of the cotton upon which the people were working at the time refused to contribute a single rupee. The cotton burnt was insured and Rs. 1,500 was paid over by the companies concerned.

There is at present no clause under the Act, by which the dangers attending the employment of women in Press houses can be regulated. The presence of women in front of Opener machines is as dangerous as if workers in gunpowder factories were permitted to smoke while at work. The practice was unknown a few years ago; keen competition requires more adulteration and mixing than was formerly the case; the women have been introduced to better mix up into one even grade the several qualities of cotton which the merchant may wish to press up into one lot. At this press the practice of placing women in front of the machine had only been started the day before the fire occurred.

Women should not be permitted to work in positions where at any moment they may be burnt to death or struck dead by a stone hurled from the beaters.

It is only in a small proportion of Press factories in the Presidency that women are allowed near or in front of the Opener. It is quite possible for as many as 50 women to be injured or lose their lives in a single fire on any one working day in several of the factories in the Presidency.

Plans of the building showing the position of the machine and the workers at the time of the fire will be submitted later.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) L. W. HARTLEY,
Presidency Inspector of Factories.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the total Mortality and the Mortality from Phthisis and other Respiratory Diseases amongst the General and Factory Labourers in Bombay.

General Labourers.

Year	Deaths from Phthisis.	Rate per 1,000 of Population without dependents	Rate per 1,000 of Population with dependents	Deaths from other Respiratory Disease	Rate per 1,000 of Population without dependents	Rate per 1,000 of Population with dependents	Deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000 of Population without dependents.	Rate per 1,000 of Population with dependents.
		171,85[illegible]	[illegible]		171,8[illegible]2	[illegible]		171,852	265,568
1900 ...	1,001	5·82	76[illegible]	1,587	9·23	5·97	12,0[illegible]	70·[illegible]7	45·54
1901 ...	1,121	6·[illegible]	12[illegible]	815	[illegible]·91	3·17	10,61[illegible]	61·9[illegible]	40·0[illegible]
1902 ...	607	3·53	2·[illegible]8	670	3·89	2·52	[illegible],219	12·18	27·29
1903 ..	313	1·[illegible]	1·[illegible]	[illegible]	3·0[illegible]	1·[illegible]	6,7[illegible]7	39·5[illegible]	29·[illegible]
1904 ..	310	1·80	1·16	[illegible]	4·[illegible]	[illegible]	6,078	[illegible]36	22·8[illegible]
1905 ...	[illegible]2	2·51	1·[illegible]	841	[illegible]	[illegible]16	7,26[illegible]	42·2[illegible]	27·37

Factory Labourers.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Rate per 1,000 of Population without dependents	Rate per 1,000 of Population with dependents	Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases	Rate per 1,000 of Population without dependents	Rate per 1,000 of Population with dependents	Deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000 of Population without dependents	Rate per 1,000 of Population with dependents
		12[illegible]	1[illegible]0		12[illegible]	190,117		[illegible]	190,117
1900 ..	641	[illegible]·2[illegible]	[illegible]·06	6[illegible]	[illegible]2	[illegible]7	[illegible]	42·[illegible]	27·3[illegible]
1901 .	61[illegible]	5·00	3·21	30[illegible]	2·0[illegible]	1·[illegible]1	[illegible],127	36·13	23·24
1902 ...	308	2·51	1·[illegible]1	2[illegible]7	1·[illegible]8	1·08	2,086	21·91	14·1[illegible]
1903 ...	270	2·2[illegible]	1·41	180	1·[illegible]	[illegible]·94	[illegible],057	2[illegible]·0[illegible]	16·05
1904 ..	3[illegible]	2·92	1·[illegible]	32[illegible]	2·6[illegible]	1·72	2,317	1[illegible]·16	12·22
1905 ...	101	3·27	2·10	201	1·[illegible]	1·05	3,172	25·[illegible]	16·[illegible]

APPENDIX H.

FORM A2.

Daily Muster Roll of Children under section 9.

__________ Factory.

Hours of work and intervals of rest allowed to the children :—

A (or first) Set work from ______ until ______. A Set rest from ______ until ______

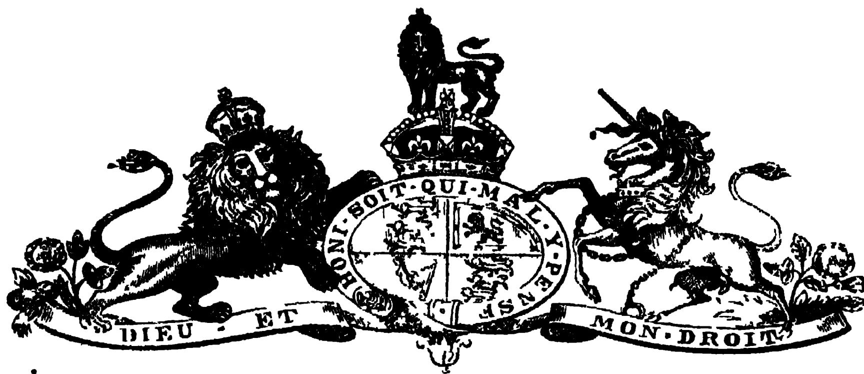
B (or second) set work from ______ until ______. B Set rest from ______ until ______

Occupier's signature ______

Note—The particulars relating to Set A should be written up not later than 8 a.m. and the particulars relating to Set B should be written up not later than 3 p.m. each day.

Factory number.	Certificate number as shown in Form A1.	Name.	Set in which the child works.				Year, month and date.	Number of days employed.	Rate of wages.	Wages due.	Deductions (fines for failure).	Net amount to be paid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	10	11	12	13	14
										Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.

[Note.—Columns 4 to 8 are provided for [illegible] the child being changed from one set to another.]



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th June 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2105 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 3rd June 1907:—

No. 282 of 1907.—Paul Borgnet, manufacturer, residing at 23 Avenue Blonden, in Liege, Belgium. *Electrolytic apparatus.*

No. 283 of 1907.—Andre Gambin, engineer, of 3 Rue Pelouze, Paris, France. *Improvements in and relating to propellers for vehicles that travel in a fluid.*

No. 284 of 1907.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of 150 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for removing sediment from steam boilers.*

No. 285 of 1907.—Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 38 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in inverted incandescence gas and like lamps.*

No. 286 of 1907.—Thomas Claude Durham, gentleman, of the United States of America. *An improvement in razors.*

No. 287 of 1907.—Lazarus Chater, engineer, and George Edward Grabham, local agent, both of West's Patent Press Company, Limited, of Aligarh, in the United Provinces of British India. *Improvements in gin rollers and the like.*

No. 288 of 1907.—James Riley, engineer, of Hawarden, Bitterne Park, Southampton in the county of Hants, Frederick Alfred Spiers, auctioneer, of Saint Benet Chambers, 1 Fenchurch street, in the city of London, and Chauncy Robert Dashwood Strettell, clerk, of Mobberley, Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton, in the county of Surrey, all in England. *Improvements in or connected with automatic couplings for railway carriages and other vehicles.*

No. 289 of 1907.—Anton Raky, manager, of Erkelenz, Province of the Rhine, German Empire. *Improvements in deep-boring apparatus.*

No. 290 of 1907.—David Sandmann, manufacturer, of No. 105-106 Alexandrinen-strasse, Berlin, German Empire. *Improvements in process for manufacturing India-rubber, ballata, and the like.*

No. 291 of 1907.—Lewis William Goold, patent agent, of 5 Corporation street, Birmingham, England. *Process of procuring novel textile fibres from certain species of plants.*

No. 2106 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 464 of 1906.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11 Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, in the county of Gloucester, England. *Improvements in regulating the running of vehicles.* (Specification filed 24 May 1907.)

No. 536 of 1906.—Harry Bostock and John Angell Peck, both boot and shoe manufacturers, and both at present residing at Aarons Exchange Hotel, Gresham street, Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved lock nut.* (Specification filed 28 May 1907.)

No. 545 of 1906.—Ernest William Hart, electrical and mechanical engineer, of Windmill road, Luton, in the county of Bedford, and William Peter Durtnall, electrical and mechanical engineer, of 8 Crofton Park road, Brockley, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in and connected with the propulsion of railway tramway, road or similar vehicles boats, and the like.* (Specification filed 28 May 1907.)

No. 546 of 1906.—Henri Saul Samuel, Major, of The Glen, Paisley, Scotland. *Improvements in or relating to wind or weather guards or shields for motor and similar vehicles.* (Specification filed 28 May 1907.)

No. 547 of 1906.—The Magnoid Company, Limited, engineers, of 12 Camomile street, London, E.C., England. *Improvements in and relating to the joining of parts of cast iron to each other.* (Specification filed 28 May 1907.)

No. 572 of 1906.—Adolf Gentzsch, mineralogist, of Nr. 1 Stiftgasse, Vienna, in the empire of Austria. *Improvements relating to the utilisation of waste rubber.* (Specification filed 22 May 1907.)

No. 573 of 1906.—Adolf Gentzsch, mineralogist, of Nr. 1 Stiftgasse, Vienna, in the empire of Austria. *Improvements relating to the utilisation of waste rubber.* (Specification filed 22 May 1907.)

No. 64 of 1907.—Peter August Poppe, engineer, of Lockhurst lane, Coventry, Warwickshire, England. *Improvements in spray carburettors.* (Specification filed 25 May 1907.)

No. 72 of 1907.—Louis Sterne, engineer, of Donnington House, Norfolk street, Strand, London, England. *Process of treating lignite.* (Specification filed 23 May 1907.)

No. 139 of 1907.—Patrick Bailey O'Callaghan, medical student, of 14 Caledonian road, King's Cross, London, N., Patrick Hearn, contractor, of 61 Doughty street, London, W.C., and Michael Timothy Segrue, journalist, of 38a Granville Square, London, W.C. *Improvements in safety oil lamps.* (Specification filed 23 May 1907.)

No. 176 of 1907.—Norman Pain Pearse, gentleman, of Burleigh House, Belsize lane, Hampstead, Middlesex, England. *Improvements in cotton gins and like machines for treating fibres.* (Specification filed 24 May 1907.)

No. 180 of 1907.—Malcolm Bentzon, engineer, of 188 Strand, London, England, and Alfred Henry Emerson, Junior, optician, of 26 Eyre street Hill, Clerkenwell, London, England. *Improvements in bi-focal lenses and their manufacture, and in apparatus to be employed in the said manufacture.* (Specification filed 24 May 1907.)

No. 189 of 1907.—Karl August Brauning, technician, of 11 Anna Paulownastraat, Zaandam, in the kingdom of the Netherlands. *Improvements in automatic fire-arms.* (Specification filed 23 May 1907.)

No. 199 of 1907.—Ernest James Andrews, Secretary, of 2 Templar street, Camberwell, London, England. *Improvements in machines for separating the fibrous parts of leaves or stems from the pulpy or woody parts thereof.* (Specification filed 23 May 1907.)

No. 2107 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 113 of 1897.—James Davidson. *Improvements in the manufacture of products from tea.* (From 2 July 1907 to 2 July 1908.)

No. 301 of 1901.—Alexander Gray. *An improved covering for steam pipes, cylinders and other similar structures.* (From 2 June 1907 to 2 June 1908.)

No. 76 of 1902.—The Inverted Incandescent Gas Lamp Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or connected with gas burners.* (From 16 August 1907 to 16 August 1908.)

No. 115 of 1903.—The Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company. *Improvements in electric gas or vapour lamps.* (From 5 November 1907 to 5 November 1908.)

No. 246 of 1903.—Max Ruping. *Improvements in or relating to the impregnation of wood and other porous materials.* (From 18 November 1907 to 18 November 1908.)

No. 256 of 1903.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault. *Improvements in and connected with pneumatic sewage and other liquid moving or forcing apparatus.* (From 21 October 1907 to 21 October 1908.)

No. 2108 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 170 of 1902.—Edwin Musser Herr. *Improvements relating to brake shoes.* (Specification filed 28 February 1903.)

No. 179 of 1902.—Alfred Stewart Judge. *An improved contrivance for hoisting up from a ship's hold, weighing and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other material over the side of a ship.* (Specification filed 26 February 1903.)

No. 207 of 1902.—Oliver Imray. *Improvements in electromagnetic couplings.* (Specification filed 25 February 1903.)

No. 299 of 1902.—Bernhard Kirsch and Adolf Pessl. *Improvements in braiding machines.* (Specification filed 28 February 1903.)

No. 300 of 1902.—Hubert Joseph Boeken. *Improvements in or relating to a machine for divesting parts of plants of their fleshy substance.* (Specification filed 28 February 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
Quinine.		
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 „ „	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 „ „	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 „ „	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 „ „	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 „ „	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 „ „	4 0 0	4 6 0

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1907.

	Total amount on notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchase price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,28,26,570	20,16,71,130	22,44,97,700	5,56,20,786	2,38,30,732	1,01,63,772	11,55,75,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	32,51,90,236	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,500.
Allahabad	...	1,60,57,460	1,60,57,460	1,53,25,619	41,32,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,58,599	(b) Nominal value—R 2,13,98,012.
Lahore	...	2,87,74,520	2,87,74,520	41,75,868	45,01,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,77,008	
Bombay	1,13,56,630	9,99,04,200	11,12,60,830	3,08,61,872	1,46,44,436	97,98,199	...	...	...	16,95,000	...	...	5,69,99,507	
Karachi	...	98,35,070	98,35,070	15,08,755	1,23,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,32,115	
Madras	26,69,405	4,68,26,765	4,94,96,170	1,10,16,665	19,88,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,04,750	
Calicut	...	15,24,020	15,24,020	13,53,055	2,08,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,62,035	
Rangoon	...	2,69,52,350	2,69,52,350	3,35,46,490	6,83,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,42,29,800	
	3,68,52,605	43,15,45,515	46,83,98,120	15,34,09,110	5,04,13,023	1,99,61,971	11,55,75,000	...	...	16,95,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	46,10,54,050	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			77,37,070	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									3,93,000	
Total Circulation R			46,06,61,050	Total Reserve R									46,06,61,050	

* Rupees 15,00,000 (£100,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve on the 27th May 1907.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10 about 14 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 31st May 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

L. E. PRITCHARD,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th June 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,34,786	1	2			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,11,46,287	2	0	1,99,81,073	3	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				14,82,70,364	13	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,40,968	14	6
Sundries				33,40,160	6	9
RUPEES				20,69,32,567	5	11

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				2,02,03,594	0	0
Other authorized Investments				35,14,861	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				4,49,73,781	1	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				4,07,35,032	3	7
Bills discounted and purchased				3,13,43,940	11	0
Balances with other Banks				14,45,814	13	9
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				17,14,729	11	4
Stamps				13,938	7	11
Sundries				11,46,945	14	1
				14,50,92,638	11	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*3,37,43,509	11	9			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,80,96,418	15	0	6,18,39,928	10	9
RUPEES				20,69,32,567	5	11

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R1,01,700 0 0
† Do. do. do. R3,99,840 0 0

R5,01,540 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 6th June 1907.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 35·96.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaānī, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1907.

PARTICULARS.	5 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th May 1907	84,05,400	1,57,84,600	9,98,81,900	2,26,21,800	1,18,46,800	51,11,500	...	15,52,46,600	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,37,45,333
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...		...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 14th May 1907	...	...	...	17,000	...	...		17,000	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	17,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 25th May 1907	...	5,500	7,700	6,300	2,000	3,500		25,000		...		...			...	...	...		25,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1907	...	8,200	3,09,000	7,100	2,000	1,000		3,27,300	...							...		...	3,27,300
	84,05,400	1,57,98,300	10,01,98,600	2,26,51,200	1,18,50,800	51,16,000	...	15,56,15,900	6,933	5,000	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,41,14,533
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	13,000	5,24,200	500	1,500	2,25,000	...	7,64,200	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	7,64,200
Balance on 31st May 1907	84,05,400	1,57,85,300	9,96,74,400	2,26,51,700	1,18,49,300	48,91,000	...	15,48,51,700	6,933	5,000		3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,33,50,333

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Mar. 1907 enfaced from India 11,625 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,327 lakhs.
" 1st April 1907 " 15th April " ditto 3 " ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 15 " ditto 19 "
" 1st May " " 15th May " ditto 3 " ditto 10 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 4 " ditto 8 "

11,650 lakhs. 11,367 lakhs.
11,367 "

Balance against India . 283 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd June 1907.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD MAY TO 31ST MAY 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	2	11	...	13	22	...	22	4	200	73*	18	11	306	..	...	.
Bombay	...	7	...	7	40	...	40	8	400	124	22	8	562	...	...	..

* Exclusive of 58 lakhs of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

G. M. PORTER, Colonel, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 3rd June 1907.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 „ „	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 „ „	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 „ „	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The following changes in the existing Regulations of the University, which have been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Government of India are published for general information :—

In Section 4 and Section 5 of the F. A. and B. A. Regulations respectively (pp. 43 and 47-48, Calendar 1906) for the words "six calendar months" which occur in the tenth line of the Sections, the words "one academical year" have been substituted ; and for the words "those six months" which occur in the thirteenth line of the Sections, have been substituted the words "that academical year."

The above changes will come into effect from the beginning of the ensuing session.

In accordance with Sections 4 and 5 of the F.A. and B.A. Regulations as now amended, the unsuccessful candidates at the recent F.A. and B.A. examinations are required to join some affiliated Institution within three weeks from its opening after the summer vacation and to attend 66 per cent. of the lectures to be delivered during the full session in all the subjects in order to be eligible for admission to the Examination in 1908.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 5th June 1907.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May 1907.

No. 222.—Lieutenant R. H. Phillimore, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 6th June 1907 or subsequent date.

The 30th May 1907.

No. 223.—Lieutenant K. W. Pye, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 90 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 19th June 1907 or subsequent date.

the 1st June 1907.

No. 224.—Mr. J. H. Johnson, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from 1st June 1907.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, FRONTIER SURVEYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, 1st June 1907.

No. 8.—Mr. H. C. Stotesbury, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July 1907 or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

C. H. D. RYDER, Major, R.E.,
Superintendent, Frontier Surveys.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th June 1907.

No. 11.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 1st June 1907.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Lillooah	Bengal	1st June	Opened.
Moneragala	Ceylon	28th May	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Chamrola	East Indian Railway	29th May	Opened.

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 28th May 1907.

No. 636.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 (c) (3) of the "Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation" (No. II of 1877), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. E. Lupton, I.C.S., to be a Revenue Officer for the purpose of the said Regulation for such time as he holds the appointment of Settlement Officer in Ajmer-Merwara.

The 31st May 1907.

No. 657.—Mr. R. E. Coupland, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for 20 days with effect from the 10th June 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 658.—With reference to this office Notification No. 657, dated the 31st May 1907, Mr. C. Paterson, Inspector of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ajmer-Merwara, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. R. E. Coupland on privilege leave or until further orders.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th May 1907.

No. 2284.—Consequent on the services of Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade and settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Kazi Abdulla Jan, Assistant to the Settlement Officer, Nasirabad, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and officiating Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th December 1906.

This office Notification No. 6371, dated the 31st December 1906, and so much of this office Notification 587-S., dated the 13th March 1907, as relates to Khan Sahib Kazi Fakir Ahmad is hereby cancelled.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 1st June 1907.

No. 2321.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 27 and 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in his Notification No. 409, dated the 16th January 1899 :—

In rule XI *delete* the words "ex-officio."

No. 2322.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in his Notification No 406, dated the 16th January 1899 :—

In rule XII *delete* the words "ex-officio."

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

Secretary.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 1st June 1907.

No. 2323.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 27 and 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the territories for the time being administered by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in his Notification No. 408, dated the 16th January, 1899 :—

In rule XI *delete* the words "ex-officio."

No. 2324.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the territories for the time being administered by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in his Notification No. 407, dated the 16th January 1899 :—

In rule XII *delete* the words "ex-officio."

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,

First Assistant.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 31st May 1907.

No. 10.—Mr. Harold Cooper, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a further extension of six months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 11th April 1907, in continuation of 12 months' combined leave granted in Notification No. 3 of 1907.

R. W. EGERTON,
Offg. Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND ACQUISITION BRANCH.

The 30th May 1907.

No. 6602-C.—The following is published for general information with reference to section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894.

AGREEMENT.

An agreement executed on the 26th day of April 1906 by the Imperial Tea Company whose principal place of business is at 10 and 11, Lime Street, London, under section 41, Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition Act).

Whereas the Imperial Tea Company carry on the business of tea planter in the Rema Tea Garden, Sub-Division Habiganj, District Sylhet, and whereas a part of the road which now connects the Rema Tea Garden with the Habiganj-Assampara Local Board road goes under water in the rainy season, and whereas it is necessary that the land described in the schedule hereto annexed should be acquired under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1904, for diverting that portion of the said road which is flooded over in the rains so that the whole road may become useful to the public, and whereas it is necessary that the said Imperial Tea Company should enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council as required by section 41 of the said Act, the said Imperial Tea Company do hereby agree and bind themselves and their legal representatives, successors and assigns to the effect that they shall pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council all the costs that will be incurred for the acquisition of the said piece of land, take a transfer of the said land on the payment of the said costs, construct road on the land within one year from the date of this agreement and maintain the same and use the land for foot and cart traffic. The said Imperial Tea Company do further agree and bind themselves, their legal representatives, successors and assigns that they shall allow the public a right of way over the land and also right to the access to the garden that will be constructed by them.

The schedule above referred to :—

A piece of land measuring ·5 acres and situated in Mauza Gabarkhala appertaining to Taluk No. 1081 Ram Prassad, Pargana Tarap Thana and Sub-Registry Habiganj, District Sylhet.

J. ELWIN,
Manager, Kuttal Tea Estate, Cachar.

J. LEES,
Superintendent and Attorney for the Imperial Tea Company.

H. LeMESURIER,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 30th May 1907.

No. 23.—Mr. C. E. Spurgeon, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd December 1906.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

RAILWAYS.

The 3rd June 1907.

No. 77-*R*.—The following is published for general information with reference to section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894:—

Agreement made this 12th day of December 1905 between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Scottpur Tea Company Limited of London where their registered office is hereinafter called the said Company of the other part. Whereas the said Company has applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar for the acquisition of land under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 for the purpose of constructing a tramway for the benefit of the Company as well in the interest of the Public and whereas an enquiry was held under Section 40 of the said Land Acquisition Act in order to ascertain whether the acquisition of the land applied for is needed for the construction of the tramway proposed by the said Company and whether the construction of the proposed tramway is likely to prove of benefit to the public and whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar has under Section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act submitted a report per his letter No. 1372 dated the 6th June 1905 to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam embodying the result of the enquiry made under Section 40 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam and whereas the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam has been satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the tramway to be made by the said Company and that the construction of a tramway by the said Company is likely to prove beneficial to the Public the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has by the Secretary's letter No. 1832 P. W. dated the 1st July 1905 to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar been pleased to call upon the said Company to enter into an agreement with the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Company has by their Manager Mr. W. Mason's letter dated the 19th July 1905 expressed their willingness to enter into an agreement in accordance with the provision of Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

It is hereby agreed between the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Company as follows:—

That the said Company shall pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council the cost of the land to be acquired for the tramway to be made by the said Company and which is fully described in the schedule hereto.

(2) That the said Secretary of State for India in Council shall on the payment by the said Company to the said Secretary of State of the costs incurred by the Government in acquiring the land required for the said Company's tramway transfer the said lands to the said Company.

(3) That the Silchar Local Board shall grant the use of a portion of the Tarapur Road about one mile in length on condition that a 12 feet Road is made up by the said Company alongside and clear of the tram-line and that the Silchar Local Board shall arrange for the repairs and upkeep of the said road by their own Agents and at their own expense the said Company maintaining the tramway at the expense of the said Company.

(4) That the said Secretary of State for India in Council shall acquire a strip of land for a *bund* between the Tarapur Road and the Barak river about half a mile in length for the said Company provided the said Company shall construct and maintain in good order a 6 feet Public Road along the side of this *bund* and clear of the tramway.

(5) That the public shall have a right of way along the said Company's private Road leading from Lakhipur and Banskandi direct to Udharband Road in the Happy Valley.

(6) That the said Company shall provide a properly constructed level-crossing on the Manipur Road to the satisfaction of the Executive Engineer of the Cachar Division.

(7) That the said Company shall maintain the tram-line in such a way that it shall not in any way interfere with or obstruct the drainage of the Tarapur Road.

(8) That the said Company in constructing any sidings shall not encroach upon the 12 feet reserved for the purposes of the Tarapur Road.

(9) That the work shall be completed within 12 months from the date of this agreement.

(10) That in case of the infringement of the conditions stated above the said Secretary of State shall have the right of withdrawing the concession and rescinding this contract and of resuming the land acquired for the tramway.

In witness whereof the said Company has by their duly authorised agent hereto set their hand and seal this day and year first above written.

Scottpur Tea Company, Limited,

By their Attorney,

W. MASON.

The 12th December 1905.

Executed in my presence this day by W. Mason, Esq.

F N. FISCHER,
Deputy Commissioner.

The 12th December 1905.

F. C. FRENCH,
Deputy Commissioner, Cachar,
on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council

The 1st May 1907.

SCHEDULE.

From Pollarbund garden to the Barak and ultimately to Majigram as per plan attached marked A, attached to schedule.

W. MACDONALD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam,
Public Works Department.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

India, Malabar Coast, Quilon.

The new Flagstaff built at 2,530 feet to the west of the old Flagstaff and in front of the Customs-house, Quilon, has the following Prismatic Compass bearings :—

The Red or Western Buoy.

From the new Flagstaff	206° 30′
From the Buoy to the Flagstaff	26° 30′
Nautical direction of the Flagstaff from the Buoy . .	N. N. E. ¼ E.

The Black or Eastern Buoy.

From the Flagstaff	193° 15′
From the Buoy to the Flagstaff	13° 15′
Nautical direction of the Flagstaff from the Buoy . .	N. x E. ¼ E.

T. PADMANABHA ROW,
Assistant Excise Commissioner,
Central Division, Travancore.

QUILON ;
The 5th April 1907.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 3rd June 1907.

No. 21.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant E. J. Headlam, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India for 12 months.

No. 22.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Engineer A. Bonny, for 12 months.

No. 23.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Lieutenant T. H. H. Hand, for 12th months

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Ranikhet, this 1st day of June 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—6493, Private William Daniel Laxor.
Age—24 years.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, light blue.
Trade—Tailor.
Date of enlistment—6th April 1902.
Place of enlistment—Blackburn, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which born—Chiswick, London.
Date of desertion or absence—30th May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Ranikhet, U. P., India.
Marks—Tattoo marks left arm, forearm, hand and leg.
Under 5 years' service.

F. A. DUDGEON, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, dated at Ranikhet, this 1st day of June 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—7583, Private James Gordan Oldham.
Age—22 years 4 months.
Height—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Assistant steward.
Date of enlistment—27th July 1904.
Place of enlistment—Warrington, Lancashire.
Parish and County in which born—Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Date of desertion or absence—30th May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Ranikhet.
Marks—Love, woman's head enscrolled left fore arm, R. C. R. I. maple leaf and bugle, J. G. O. and flower right forearm.
Under 3 years' service.

F. A. DUDGEON, Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, dated at Bombay, this 3rd day of June 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—9126, Private Thomas Milne.
Age—21 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—31st December 1904.
Place of enlistment—Glencorse.
Parish and County in which born—Boness, Stirlingshire.
Date of desertion or absence—27th May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Scar, little finger, left hand. Scar under lip—left.
Under 3 years' service.

A. C. PRATT, Captain, for Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, dated at Mhow, this 3rd day of June 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—6990, Private, Thomas Jones.
Age—24 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—11th March 1901.
Place on enlistment—Kingston on Thames.
Parish and County in which born—Enfield, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—1st June 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Lucknow (on furlough).
Marks—Tattooed head and heart left forearm.
On furlough.
Under 4 years' service.

H. L. SMITH, Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Roya Scots, dated at Bombay, this 3rd day of June 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—9258, Private Henry Aitken.
Age—20 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—27th June 1905.
Place of enlistment—Glasgow.
Parish and County in which born—Barony, Glasgow, Lanarkshire.
Date of desertion or absence—29th May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Large scar front of left shin, tattooing right arm indistinct. Small scar ½ inch below left nipple.
Under 2 years' service.

A. C. PRATT, Captain, for Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the First Middlesex Regiment, dated at Lebong, Bengal, this 4th day of June 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—9948, Private James Edward Eastwood.
Age—22 years 5 months.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Seaman.
Date of enlistment—3rd December 1904.
Place of enlistment—Hounslow.
Parish and County in which born—Hackney, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—16th May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence Calcutta was on furlough there till 15th May).
Marks—Numerous dots on (tattoo) right forearm; scar of cut left thumb.
On furlough.
Under 3 years' service.

L. G. OLIVER, Lieut.-Colonel.
Commanding 1st Middlesex Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, dated at Ghora Dhaka, this 29th day of May 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—8460, Private Alexander Kerr.
Age—26 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 6½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade—Farm Labourer.
Date of enlistment—22nd October 1900.
Place of enlistment—Berwick-on-Tweed.
Parish and County in which born—Aytoun, Berwickshire, Scotland.
Date of desertion or absence—23rd May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Ghora Dhaka.
Marks—Small wart centre of loins.
Under seven years' service.

A. SPOTTISWOODE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 1st Seaforth Highlanders.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st June 1907.

No. 854-*S. Ap.*—Babu Suresh Chundra Gupta, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 9th April 1907, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 3rd June 1907.

No. 2786.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following person is appointed, under section 12, sub-section 2, of the said Act, member of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District:—

Muhamed Rahim Khan *vice* Resaldar Abdulla Khan deceased.

E. INGLIS,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 30th May 1907.

No. 2720.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 7-A. of Act XVII of 1878 (The Northern India Ferries Act), the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that the four undermentioned public ferries in the Dera Ismail Khan District shall, from the 1st April 1907 and for a period of five years, be managed by the Dera Ismail Khan District Board in accordance with the provisions of the Act as amended by Act III of 1886 and of the rules made under the same, and that the proceeds of the ferries shall be paid into the Dera Ismail Khan District Fund.

Name of Ferry.

1. Daljai.
2. Bakhsha.
3. Kanjan.
4. Kahiri.

E. INGLIS,
Offg. Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Simla, the 30th May 1907.

No.0182-*E.I.F.*—In supersession of North-West Frontier Province, Irrigation Branch, Notification No. 1450-E.I.F., dated 5th April 1907, Mr. F. H. Burkitt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the Lower Swat River Canal Division, is allowed, under Articles

260, 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for 2 months and 30 days, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for 3 months and 1 day, or 6 months in all, from the 15th June 1907, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

TRANSFER.

The 31st May 1907.

No. 0205-*E.I.F.*—Lala Nanak Chand, Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, from the Lower Swat River Canal Division, which he left on the forenoon of the 12th April 1907, to the 1st Division, Lower Jhelam Canal, which he joined on the afternoon of the 13th idem.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of April 1907.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	...	...	...	26	21	47	796	748	1,544	4	2	6	826	771	1,597	35	1
2	Peshâwar	...	...	...	36	21	57	999	771	1,770	4	7	11	1,039	799	1,838	30	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	8	8	16	338	289	627	...	...	...	346	297	643	38	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	31	28	59	254	231	485	...	...	...	285	259	544	29	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan . . .	...	...	...	17	18	35	229	225	454	2	3	5	248	246	494	24	5
	TOTAL .	...	...	...	113	96	214	2,616	2,264	4,880	10	12	22	2,744	2,372	5,116	31	

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar;
Dated the 31st May 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1907.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of April 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate *per mille* per annum.	Death-rate *per mille* per annum.	Cause of Deaths. Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of small-pox.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.	Fever. Males.	Fever. Females.	Fever. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Respiratory Disease. Males.	Respiratory Disease. Females.	Respiratory Disease. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Suicide. Females.	Suicide. Total.	Wounding. Males.	Wounding. Females.	Wounding. Total.	Accidents. Males.	Accidents. Females.	Accidents. Total.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total Deaths from all Causes. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1	Hazára	555,919	1,597	1,192	35	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	1	7	2	3	5	457	397	854	5	3	8	16	17	33	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	8	14	.	...	...	141	127	268	629	563	1
2	Peshâwar	753,437	1,838	1,328	30	21	...	...	...	1	5	2	2	...	...	10	24	8	32	634	453	1,087	1	...	1	29	39	68	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	7	3	10	.	...	...	72	42	114	775	552	1
3	Kohát	205,195	643	473	38	28	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		225	203	428	...	..	..	6	2	8	.	..	...	3	2	5	4	1	5	...	..	..	15	12	27	253	220	4
4	Bannu	227,264	541	602	29	32	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	233	231	464	12	3	15	1	4	5	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	67	44	111	318	284	602
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	494	692	24	34	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	..	5	186	253	539	6	9	15	15	10	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	56	47	103	370	322	692
	TOTAL	1,990,744	5,116	4,287	31	26	...	...	...	1	5	2	8	...	1	17	32	11	43	1,835	1,537	3,372	24	15	39	69	72	141	1	2	3	11	3	14	20	15	35	..	...	...	351	272	623	2,346	1,941	4,287
	Total in previous month	...	6,772	5,919	40	35	..	..	...	...	-	15	5	1	1	24	2	1	3	2,586	2,205	4,791	22	[illegible]	39	88	85	173	1	1	2	11	4	15	20	13	33	...	1	1	465	375	840	3,211	2,708	5,919
	Total in same month of past year	..	5,649	3,756	35	23	...	...	..	7	14	[illegible]	30	3	...	97	1	..	1	1,350	1,263	2,613	27	12	39	52	[illegible]	109	1	...	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	23	12	35	2	1	3	455	383	838	[illegible]	1,777	3,756

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Five thousand one hundred and sixteen births were registered in the Province during the month of April 1907, giving a birth-rate of 31 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 2,744 were boys and 2,372 girls.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of April 1907 was 4,287 against 5,919 in the previous month; and 3,756 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 26, 35 and 23 *per mille* of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera.

From small-pox 17 deaths were registered against 24 in the previous month and 97 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There were 43 deaths registered from plague, against 3 in the previous month and, in the corresponding month of the past year.

From fevers 3,372 deaths were registered against 4,791 in the previous month and 2,613 in the corresponding month of the last year; dysentery and diarrhœa 39 against 33; respiratory disease 141 against 173; suicide 3 against 2; wounding 14 against 15; accidents 35 against 32; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts *nil* against 1; and from all other causes 623 against 840 in the past month and 838 in the corresponding month of the last year.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

PESHAWAR;

The 31st May 1907.

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Fauna of British India—Coleoptera, Vol. I, by C. J. Gahan, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8*a.* or 11*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)
Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1905. Foolscap. Board. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (8*a.*)
List of Civil Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India, in the Home, Legislative, and Revenue Departments, and Gradation List of members of the Indian Civil Service under the Government of India corrected to 1st January 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

A Manual of Forest Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Indian Insect Pests. By H. Maxwell-Lefroy, M.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1-8a. or 2s. (6a.)

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 7a. 6p. or 7½d. (1a.)

Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 10a. or 10d. (1a.)

Catalogue of the Plants of Kumaon by J. F. Duthie, B.A., F.L.S. Cloth. Demy, 8vo. R4 or 6s. (4a.)

Note on the Chilgoza Forests of Zhob and the Takht-i-Suleman. Forest Bulletin No. 7, by E. P. Stebbing, Esq. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Notes on the Influence of Forests on the Storage and Regulation of the water supply. Forest Bulletin No. 9, by S. Eardley-Wilmot, Esq. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

A Concise Manual of Sylviculture. Royal 8vo Cloth. R1 8a. or 2s. 4d. (5a.)

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

The Extension of Jute Cultivation in India by R. S. Finlow, B. Sc. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-2a or 2s. (2a.)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1904-1905. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-4a. or 1s. 10d.

Proceedings of the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies held at Simla in September 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Summary of Remarks on the Kharif Crop of the North-West Frontier Province for 1906. As. 4 or 4d. (1a.)

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the departments under its Administrative control, corrected to 1st January 1907. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Departmental Notes on Insects that affect Forestry, by E. P. Stebbing, Esq. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. No. 1. R2-8a. or 3s. 9d. (2a.); No. 2. R4 or 6s. (3a.); No. 3. R1-4a. or 2s. (3a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Annual Administration Report of the Public Works Department in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. (1a.)

Code of Instructions for the guidance of Public Works Officers in the erection and testing of lightning conductors. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, corrected to 31st December 1906. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Administration Report and Accounts with Statistical Statements for 1905-1906 of the North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Foolscap. Board. R1-4a. or 2s. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1904-05. Foolscap. Board. R4 or 6s. (3a.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Foreign Department, No. 1, corrected up to the 1st October 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2-8a. or 3s. 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Limp cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1905-1906, Foolscap. Board. R2-8a. or 3s. 9d. (5a.)

Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06. Foolscap. Board. As. 12. or 1s. (4a.)

Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana for 1905, and on Vaccination for the year 1905-1906. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmere-Merwara for 1905-1906. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s (4a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department, corrected to September 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Brief note on the Income Tax operations in the North-West Frontier Province during 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 9a. 6p. or 9d. (1a.)

List of officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department, corrected to October and November 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Report on the Indian Excise Committee for 1905-06. Foolscap, Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India Receipts and Disbursements of Home and Indian Accounts from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1905. Foolscap. Board. R2 or 3s. (10a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Finance Department 25th February 1907. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Seventh edition, corrected to 15th March 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (8a.)

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Part I, Seventh edition. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (5a.)

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1905-06. Foolscap. Board. As. 8 or 9d. (6a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal, corrected to 1st July 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. Part I. R3 or 4s. 6d. (6a.) Part II. R2 or 3s. (5a.) Complete. R5 or 7s. 6d. (10a.)

The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August and September 1906, and in the corresponding period of 1904 and 1906 Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Prices and Wages in India, 23rd issue, 1905. Super Royal. Board. R1-8a. or 2s. (9a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August, September and October 1906. Nos. 5, 6 and 7. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of India for the years 1900-01 to 1904-05, in two volumes. Complete. R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (12a.)

Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06. Foolscap. Paper cover. 13a. 6p. or 1s. 1½d. (1a.)

Accounts of the External Trade of British India for the month of July 1906-07. No. 4. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of November, December 1906 and January 1907. Nos. 8, 9 and 10. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of 1906-07 for the month of September, October and November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year ending 31st March 1906. 40th issue. Vol. I. (Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports.) Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (15a.)

Ditto Ditto Vol. II. (Abstract and detailed Tables of Trade and Shipping with each country and each port, etc.) Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (10a.)

List of Joint Stock Companies in British India for 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (2a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in December 1906 and in the nine months April to December 1906, compared with the corresponding period of 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India in the year ending March 31, 1906, 40th issue. Super Royal 4to. Board. R2 or 3s. (7a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1905-06 and the four preceding years. Foolscap. Board. R1-12a. or 2s. 9d. (4a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Standing Orders of the Schools of Musketry in India, 1906. Cloth. Royal 16mo. 4a. or 1d. (1a.)

"Examination Papers for admission to the Indian Staff College." May 1905, April 1906. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s. 6d. (2a.) each.

Classified List and Distribution Return of the Establishment of the Military Works Services, corrected up to 31st December 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 or 5d. (1a.)

Papers and Maps set for the Examinations in Tactical Fitness for Command (Q I). and in subjects (d) to (i) for promotion held in India in September and October 1906, with remarks by the Examiners. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (3a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways, corrected up to 31st December 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s 6d. (2a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise "on Railways," 4th Edition. Revised by F. Wolly Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R4 (No. XIX) Elementary Treatise. By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases : Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN THE COLLEGE BOOK DEPOT.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students. Part I. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Price per copy, R3-12 including packing, postage, etc.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Section XIII. Drawing for Engineer students, Parts I and II in one Volume. By Major E. H. deV. Atkinson, R.E., Principal, Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee. Price per copy R6, including all charges.

Hand-Book of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Illustrated. Price R6-12 per copy, including packing, postage, etc.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, No. 8, at R2.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 18. Some Current Persian Tales of the Professional Story Tellers (in English and Persian), by Lt.-Col. D. C. Phillott, @ R1.

Memoirs, Vol. I, No. 19. The Dards at Khalatse in Western Tibet, by Rev. A. H. Francke, at R1.

" " **Supplement I.** Miscellanea Ethnographia; on the Blow-gun of Southern India, Miscellaneous objects from the Madura District and Indian Weighing-Beams.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Catapatha Brahmana, Vol. II. Fasc. 4 and 5 by Acharya Satyavrata Samasrami at 6 annas each.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907.

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Climatological Atlas of India. By Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36s. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

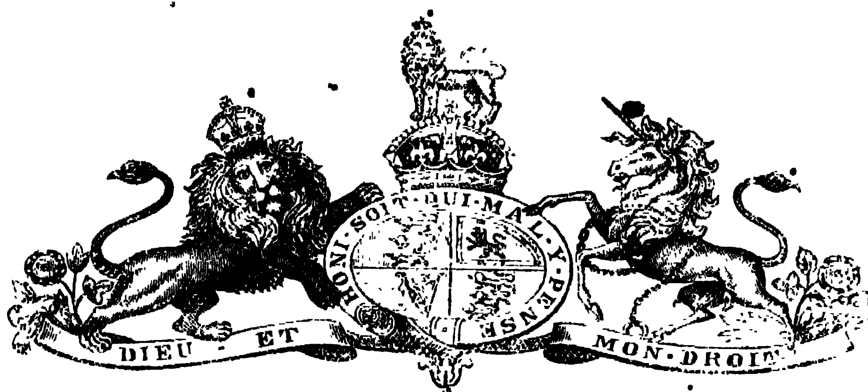
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 18th MAY 1907.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part I. By the Director. R1.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 2. By the Director. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name :—,

No. 16296, dated 16th July 1906, for R68-2-10. Favoring G. W. G. Rayner.
" 16926, " 9th January 1907, for R68-2-10. " " "

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—G. W. RAYNER,
Address—Public Works Department, North Western Railway, Reti (Sind).

Lost.

The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name.

No. 97293-3½ % of 1842-43 for R17-0-11.
" 162615-3½ " " 1865 " " 20-7-3.

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—SRIMATI HEMANGINI DASI,
Address—C/o Babu Guru Charan Dutt,
Devanandapore Post Office, Hooghly District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. M 015909, M 016803, M 016804, M 016805, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees Thousand each standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Madras, and by them endorsed to W. Gopalachariar Avergal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes, and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise dealing with, the abovementioned securities.

W. GOPALACHARIAR,
Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.

NOTICE.

Estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith, Major, Royal Scots (deceased).

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of Francis Lee Baird Smith (late a Major, Royal Scots Regiment) are hereby required to send in their claims to the President of Committee of Adjustment of his estate, Royal Scots, Bombay; all such claims to reach him not later than 5th June 1907.

Dated this 9th day of May 1907.

President Committee of Adjustment,
Royal Scots, Bombay.

Estate Theodore Drysdale, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Theodore Drysdale of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, on 4th November 1906. Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 15th June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate, T. Drysdale, deceased.

CALCUTTA;
The 22nd May 1907.

ESTATE A. W. STOGDON DECD.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Abraham William Stogdon, of the Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, in the County of Middlesex, late of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Mentone, France, on 15th January 1907, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, the duly substituted attorney of Fanny Maria Stogdon, the widow of the said deceased, are required to send in the same on or before 17th July next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
A. W. STOGDON DECD.

CALCUTTA;
The 6th June 1907.

SUIT NO. 133 OF 1907.

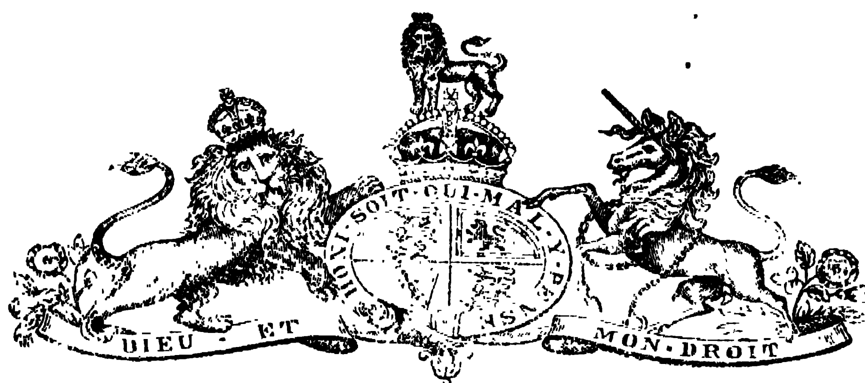
IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIF AT FATEHABAD, DISTRICT AGRA.

Lala Chandanlal, son of Kaliandas Matharwais, resident, . *Plaintiff*, of Rawatipara.
Debedas and Shamlal, son of Bhawanidas Mathurwais, . *Defendant*, of Agra, at present residing in Calcutta Domtale at the shop of Ramchand, confectioner.

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for ₨300, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 15th day of June 1907 at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 14th day of May 1907.

AMIR HAIDAR,
Offg. Mansarim.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the two months, April and May, of									
	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08
SEA CUSTOMS										
Imports										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	51	39	49	43	54	59	65	58	65	89
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	30	35	34	31	41	38	48	47	43	54
Spirits and liqueurs	10,34	11,42	10,57	11,51	11,39	11,98	12,46	13,69	11,49	16,32
Wines	53	60	59	57	65	60	57	68	63	65
Opium	.	...	...	1	1	.	1	1	1	1,50
Petroleum	0,77	0,90	8,52	10,89	10,6[illegible]	11,17	7,21	7,05	7,15	7,62
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	—	02	2,84	0,70	9,[illegible]	70	3	...	..	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	—	—	—			10	2	.	..	...
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	1,66	2,09	2,24	1,97	2,03	2,05	2,27	2,84	3,02	3,48
Sugar (ordinary duties)	2,64	2,55	3,97	5,21	4,23	3,53	5,79	2,84	9,86	4,99
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	1,57	1,88	1,05	1,87	2,17	2,15	2,17	2,22	2,29	3,20
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	7,48	9,00	7,19	8,07	10, 6	9,04	7,07	10,50	11,50	11,53
" white	3,13	3,85	2,88	5,43	3,49	3,57	4,47	5,45	4,36	6,44
" coloured	2,93	4,20	2,78	3,39	3,43	4,[illegible]5	4,57	5,00	5,16	5,78
Other goods	18	30	23	22	19	[illegible]	39	45	47	44
Metals and manufactures of—										
Silver, bullion and coin	8,87	5,19	2,44	3,15	10,02	7,17	9,78	5,87	5,94	9,51
Other metals and manufactures of metals	3,19	2,85	4,14	4,03	5,50	5,02	7,17	4,72	5,00	6,07
Oils (excluding petroleum)	29	24	24	22	31	15	16	18	35	34
Manufactured articles	6,02	7,86	7,65	8,81	8,88	9,66	11,22	11,92	12,15	14,16
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	1,10	1,16	1,03	1,52	1,45	1,44	1,80	1,73	1,60	1,86
Total Imports	58,17	61,45	59,70	74,31	84,66	74,39	78,89	76,20	82,12	95,45
Excise duty on cotton goods	2,12	2,25	1,81	2,02	2,24	2,50	2,38	2,88	2,68	3,18
Export Duties—										
Rice and Rice-flour	19,83	17,18	18,80	15,74	20,67	22,92	25,83	24,23	29,15	25,88
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	1,14	1,41	1,36	,49	1,02	1,56	1,59	1,39	1,56	1,63
GRAND TOTAL	81,26	82,29	81,07	93,50	1,15,19	1,01,37	1,08,69	1,04,70	1,15,51	1,26,14
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	20,90	24,80	24,49	26,21	26,56	24,75	24,69	25,39	29,25	34,74
Bengal — Exports	3,42	3,28	3,83	2,03	3,08	2,69	3,23	4,12	2,73	2,08
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Imports	—	—	.	—	—	—	.	—	5	10
Eastern Bengal and Assam — Exports	.	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	...	...
Bombay — Imports	24,40	22,67	20,15	28,28	37,10	28,88	34,59	29,98	30,25	36,03
Bombay — Exports	75	36	94	75	1,03	41	69	47	36	35
Sind — Imports	4,02	4,04	5,17	8,42	9,88	6,84	5,85	7,24	9,05	7,91
Sind — Exports	38	24	14	40	32	22	33	28	58	91
Madras — Imports	3,89	4,82	4,81	5,59	5,90	7,25	6,21	6,44	6,00	8,07
Madras — Exports	77	1,12	51	93	1,19	1,33	1,18	89	1,15	2,22
Burma — Imports	4,96	5,12	5,08	5,81	5,22	6,67	7,55	7,15	7,52	8,00
Burma — Exports	14,51	12,18	13,38	11,63	21,05	18,27	20,40	18,47	24,33	20,32

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

Calcutta, June 6, 1907

J. S. MESTON
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901 :—

" It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th June 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2175 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th June 1907:—

No. 292 of 1907.—John Mervyn Dallas Wrench, assistant locomotive superintendent, 3 grade, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, employed in the locomotive department of the North-Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab. *The coaling of locomotives by the power or vacuum or compressed air which is latent in the locomotive undergoing this operation at the same time, to be known as "Wrench's power coaling crane."*

No. 293 of 1907.—The Imperial Automatic Light, Limited, of Tower Bridge road, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.*

No. 294 of 1907.—Frederick George Richards, foreman carriage finisher, of 139 Clifton street, Swindon, Wiltshire, England. *Improvements in or relating to ventilators for railway and tramway vehicles.*

No. 295 of 1907.—Heinrich Severin, Company Director, of Achern, No. 1, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. *Machine for the manufacture of hollow glass articles.*

No. 296 of 1907.—Victor Courtecuisse, manufacturer, of 101 rue Nationale, Lille, France. *Electric process of gassing and singeing of thread and textures.*

No. 297 of 1907.—Ram Lal Das, medical practitioner, residing at No. 2-1 Goa Bagan lane, in the town of Calcutta. *Producing musical tones of all pitches and qualities to be called Suralahari.*

No. 298 of 1907.—Thomas Parker, engineer, of 1b Chapel street, Edgware road, London, W., England. *Improvements in and relating to fuel.*

No. 299 of 1907.—Roger John Dennett, workshops foreman, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Workshops, Shalimar. *Improvements in securing railway signals.*

No. 300 of 1907.—Owen Westall Marden, at present of Weston Priory, Bath, in the county of Somerset, England. *An improvement in boots and shoes.*

No. 301 of 1907.—Sir William George Pearce, Baronet, of Chilton Lodge, Hungerford, in the county of Berks, England, and William Robert Reeves, engineer, of 29 Windsor road, Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in and relating to recording apparatus suitable for recording railway or other signals and the like.*

No. 2176 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.—

No. 557 of 1906.—Max Wagner, manufacturer, 1 Kleine Frankfurter strasse, Wiesbaden, in the kingdom of Prussia, German Empire. *Improvement relating to journal bearing liners and the like.* (Specification filed 4 June 1907.)

No. 559 of 1906.—William Asa Gilson, gentleman, of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America. *Feed water heater, separator and purifier.* (Specification filed 4 June 1907.)

No. 151 of 1907.—William Dunz, manager, of Granville, Shoreham, in the county of Sussex, England. *Improvements in laying jointless stone-wood flooring.* (Specification filed 30 May 1907.)

No. 2177 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 53 of 1894.—Amyas Morse. *Securing the safe working of facing points and signals, to be called "Morse's point and signal locking bar."* (From 5 June 1907 to 5 June 1908.)

No. 109 of 1896.—Richard Stephens and William Charles Stephens. *Improvements in apparatus or machinery for drilling rocks and other hard substances.* (From 18 June 1907 to 18 June 1908.)

No. 113 of 1896.—Richard Stephens and William Charles Stephens. *Improvements in apparatus or machinery for drilling rocks and other hard substances.* (From 18 June 1907 to 18 June 1908.)

No. 395 of 1899.—Rudolf Diesel. *Improvements in or relating to internal combustion engines.* (From 4 April 1907 to 4 April 1908.)

No. 99 of 1900.—John William MacGillivray and Herbert Amos Hobson. *The production of a concentrated hopped wort.* (From 15 August 1907 to 15 August 1908.)

No. 22 of 1901.—Ernest Rowland Hill. *Improvements in controlling mechanism especially applicable for use with pumps.* (From 17 August 1907 to 17 August 1908.)

No. 150 of 1902.—Claus August Spreckels and Charles Albert Kern. *Improvements in treatment of sugar, sugar-liquor and sugar-bearing material and cleansing compositions employed in such treatment.* (From 13 June 1907 to 13 June 1908.)

No. 213 of 1902.—Heinrich Severin. *Improvements in the manufacture of hollow glass articles and in apparatus therefor.* (From 8 August 1907 to 8 August 1908.)

No. 79 of 1903.—Jogendra Nath Chatterjee. *Manufacturing cast-iron cooking pans.* (From 6 July 1907 to 6 July 1908.)

No. 101 of 1903.—Raymond Concrete Pile Company. *Improvements in or relating to piles or foundation elements and the method of constructing same.* (From 13 June 1907 to 13 June 1908.)

No. 117 of 1903.—Emil Passburg. *Improvements relating to vacuum drying apparatus.* (From 30 June 1907 to 30 June 1908.)

No. 2178 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 144 of 1902.—Pierre Paulin Faure. *Improved method of and apparatus for decorticating ramie and other textile plants and leaves.* (Specification filed 3 March 1903.)

No. 211 of 1902.—Nicolay Fahrenholtz Jensen. *An improved hub brake for cycles, automobiles and other road vehicles.* (Specification filed 6 March 1903.)

No. 253 of 1902.—Horace Drummond Deane and Charles George Landseer Judge. *Improved method and apparatus for manufacturing green tea.* (Specification filed 3 March 1903.)

No. 281 of 1902.—Joshua Joseph Green. *Improvements in the art of removing fibre from cotton seed.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 313 of 1902.—Anne Ellen Phillimore. *Improvements in bedsteads.* (Specification filed 3 March 1903.)

No. 334 of 1902.—Nathan Woodhull Condict. *Improvements in refrigerating apparatus by the absorption process.* (Specification filed 3 March 1903.)

No. 353 of 1902.—The Perfection Blind and Lock Stitch Sewing Machine Company. *Blind stitching sewing machines.* (Specification filed 2 March 1903.)

No. 426 of 1902.—Richard Fitzgerald. *Fluid pressure brakes.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 500 of 1902.—James Holden Braithwaite. *A variable-geared free-wheel clutch for cycles, motor cars and other chain driven machinery.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 501 of 1902.—William Yeates Hunter. *Improvements in the construction of tents and their valise accessories.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

No. 513 of 1902.—Edwin Hancox. *Machinery or apparatus for bending or crimping the sides of dovetail edged plates to be used in the manufacture of certain rivetless pipes and for rivetless pipe making machinery.* (Specification filed 4 March 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 288 of 1900.—Washington Licht-Gesellschaft. *Petroleum incandescence lamps heated from a branched-off part of the mixture of vapour and air.* (Specification filed 6 March 1901.)

No. 436 of 1900.—William Walter Lean. *A new or improved clasp or fastening.* (Specification filed 6 March 1901.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 474 of 1898.—David Carl Bendix. *Improvements in the manufacture of dry alizarine colours.* (Specification filed 2 March 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions and other such purposes.* (Specification filed 7 March 1894.)

No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, floors, partitions and other such like purposes and in the machinery for manufacturing the same.* (Specification filed 7 March 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*j*) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s*. 1*d*. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
Quinine.		
16-oz. tin	15 0 0	15 8 0
8 " "	7 8 0	7 14 0
4 " "	3 12 0	4 2 0
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	11 4 0	11 12 0
8 " "	5 10 0	6 0 0
4 " "	2 13 0	3 3 0

To dealers.

	R a. p.	Post-free. R a. p.
Cinchonidine.		
16-oz. tin	16 0 0	16 8 0
8 " "	8 0 0	8 6 0
4 " "	4 0 0	4 6 0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaānī, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are :—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th June 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th June 1907.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve.										Remarks.
				Coin and Bullion.							Securities (purchase price).		Total.	
				In India.			In England.		In transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,95,07,900	19,17,99,775	21,13,07,675	6,01,09,622	*1,89,97,702	87,54,238	11,18,25,000	...	...	10,80,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	32,07,66,508	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad	..	1,50,15,165	1,50,15,165	1,36,12,556	40,16,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,29,436	
Lahore	...	3,00,31,875	3,00,31,875	69,50,938	38,30,160	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,07,81,098	
Bombay	1,07,06,910	9,92,22,950	10,99,29,860	2,44,51,977	1,46,43,027	75,98,199	..	...	...	16,95,000	...	...	4,84,88,203	
Karachi	...	1,02,85,245	1,02,85,245	30,99,895	3,66,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,66,000	
Madras	21,92,775	4,77,48,685	4,99,41,460	92,10,395	14,88,180	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	1,06,98,575	
Calicut	..	12,35,140	12,35,140	13,58,095	2,16,915	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,75,010	
Rangoon	..	2,72,38,210	2,72,38,210	3,43,67,275	31,75,020	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	3,78,42,295	
	3,24,07,585	42,25,77,045	45,49,84,630	15,31,60,753	4,70,33,989	1,64,52,437	11,18,25,000	...	...	27,75,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	45,12,47,125	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			43,62,505	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									6,25,000	
Total Circulation R			45,06,22,125	Total Reserve R									45,06,22,125	

* Rs.15,00,000 (£100,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve on the 4th June 1907.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10 about 17 lakhs of tolahs of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 7th June 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

L. E. PRITCHARD,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th June 1907.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	R a. p.	ASSETS.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities		2,02,03,267 0 0
			Other authorized Investments		37,93,072 5 0
Reserve Fund		1,50,00,000 0 0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		4,49,72,958 8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,74,939 4 3		Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		3,86,28,725 11 3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,06,52,911 2 6	1,95,27,850 6 9	Bills discounted and purchased		3,27,03,756 5 4
			Balances with other Banks		14,40,081 5 0
			Bullion		...
			Dead Stock		17,20,196 15 1
			Stamps		13,794 3 11
			Sundries		11,22,485 8 6
					14,45,98,337 14 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		14,54,00,664 4 4	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*2,92,80,695 10 6	
Bank Post Bills, etc.		5,85,693 12 6	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,99,24,484 4 2	5,92,05,179 14 8
Sundries		32,89,309 5 2			
RUPEES		20,38,03,517 12 9	RUPEES		20,38,03,517 12 9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R1,32,855 0 0
† Do. do. do. R6,16,755 0 0
R7,49,610 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 13th June 1907.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 35·07.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 1st proximo, till Monday, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 13th June 1907.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1907.

No. 24.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Percy St. Clair Trutwein, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for civil employment in that presidency with effect from the 3rd May 1907.

The 11th June 1907.

No. 25.—4th class Assistant Surgeon Donald Edward Everard White, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is granted privilege leave from 22nd March 1907 to 20th April 1907.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June 1907.

No. 225.—Lieutenant H. J. Couchman, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 20th June 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 226.—Captain E. T. Rich, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st July 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

F. B. LONGE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th June 1907.

No. 12.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 8th of June 1907.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ahmednagar R. S.	Bombay	8th June	Opened.
Nowshera-Sadder-Bazar	North-West Frontier Province	6th „	Ditto.
Pilot Vessel Sandheads (Wireless Telegraph Office).	Bengal	7th „	Ditto.
Quetta Staff College	Baluchistan	7th „	Ditto.
Ramshai Hat	Eastern Bengal	30th May	Closed.
Saugor Island (Wireless Telegraph Office).	Bengal	7th June	Opened.
Sultanganj (Bhagalpur)	Ditto	3rd May	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Dhanata	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st June	Opened.
Pallikere	Madras Railway	13th May	Ditto.
Taliparamba Road	Ditto	13th May	Ditto.

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

the 7th June 1907.

No. 60.—Mr. C. H. Cooper, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (General), is granted combined leave for fifteen months under Article 233 (i) of the Civil Service Regulations, that is, privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for twelve months under Article 338 of the same, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st of May 1907.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the [illegible]th June 1907.

No. 201.—Dr. J. Scott, Medical Superintendent, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, has been granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th April 1907.

No. 202.—Dr. A. Neligan, Medical Officer of the British Legation at Teheran, has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to take charge of the duties of the Medical Superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraph Department in Persia during the absence of Dr. J. Scott, on leave, with effect from the 8th April 1907.

P. C. MOLE,
Offg. Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 10th June 1907.

No. 28.—Captain John Rowland Stanley Stanton is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 22nd May 1907.

By order,
F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th June 1907.

No. 2472.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) and of Section 7 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the Baluchistan Agency Territories, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Captain G. G. P. Humphreys, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, to be a Magistrate of the third class within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment.

By order,
DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 10th June 1907.

No. 1627-278.—Major W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhalawar, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 14 days, with effect from the 15th June 1907 or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of the leave.

By order,
C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH JUNE 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	9		...	9	20	...	20	3	200	64*	20	9	296	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	9	400	96	22	8	535	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 49 lakhs of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

A. McCORMICK, Captain,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 10th June 1907.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

India, Malabar Coast, Quilon.

The new Flagstaff built at 2,530 feet to the west of the old Flagstaff and in front of the Customs-house, Quilon, has the following Prismatic Compass bearings :—

The Red or Western Buoy.

From the new Flagstaff	206° 30′
From the Buoy to the Flagstaff	26° 30′
Nautical direction of the Flagstaff from the Buoy . .	N. N. E. ¼ E.

The Black or Eastern Buoy.

From the Flagstaff	193° 15′
From the Buoy to the Flagstaff	13° 15′
Nautical direction of the Flagstaff from the Buoy . .	N. x E. ¼ E.

T. PADMANABHA ROW,
Assistant Excise Commissioner,
Central Division, Travancore.

QUILON;
The 5th April 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

RAILWAYS.

The 3rd June 1907.

No. 77-R.—The following is published for general information with reference to Section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894 :—

Agreement made this 12th day of December 1905 between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Scottpur Tea Company Limited of London where their registered office is hereinafter called the said Company of the other part. Whereas the said Company has applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar for the acquisition of land under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 for the purpose of constructing a tramway for the benefit of the Company as well in the interest of the Public and whereas an enquiry was held under Section 40 of the said Land Acquisition Act in order to ascertain whether the acquisition of the land applied for is needed for the construction of the tramway proposed by the said Company and whether the construction of the proposed tramway is likely to prove of benefit to the public and whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar has under Section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act submitted a report per his letter No. 1372 dated the 6th June 1905 to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam embodying the result of the enquiry made under Section 40 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam and whereas the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam has been satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of the tramway to be made by the said Company and that the construction of a tramway by the said Company is likely to prove beneficial to the Public the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has by the Secretary's letter No. 1832 P. W. dated the 1st July 1905 to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar been pleased to call upon the said Company to enter into an agreement with the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Company has by their Manager Mr. W. Mason's letter dated the 19th July 1905 expressed their willingness to enter into an agreement in accordance with the provision of Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

It is hereby agreed between the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Company as follows :—

That the said Company shall pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council the cost of the land to be acquired for the tramway to be made by the said Company and which is fully described in the schedule hereto.

(2) That the said Secretary of State for India in Council shall on the payment by the said Company to the said Secretary of State of the costs incurred by the Government in acquiring the land required for the said Company's tramway transfer the said lands to the said Company.

(3) That the Silchar Local Board shall grant the use of a portion of the Tarapur Road about one mile in length on condition that a 12 feet Road is made up by the said Company alongside and clear of the tram-line and that the Silchar Local Board shall arrange for the repairs and upkeep of the said road by their own Agents and at their own expense the said Company maintaining the tramway at the expense of the said Company.

(4) That the said Secretary of State for India in Council shall acquire a strip of land for a *bund* between the Tarapur Road and the Barak river about half a mile in length for the said Company provided the said Company shall construct and maintain in good order a 6 feet Public Road along the side of this *bund* and clear of the tramway.

(5) That the public shall have a right of way along the said Company's private Road leading from Lakhipur and Banskandi direct to Udharband Road in the Happy Valley.

(6) That the said Company shall provide a properly constructed level-crossing on the Manipur Road to the satisfaction of the Executive Engineer of the Cachar Division.

(7) That the said Company shall maintain the tram-line in such a way that it shall not in any way interfere with or obstruct the drainage of the Tarapur Road.

(8) That the said Company in constructing any sidings shall not encroach upon the 12 feet reserved for the purposes of the Tarapur Road.

(9) That the work shall be completed within 12 months from the date of this agreement.

(10) That in case of the infringement of the conditions stated above the said Secretary of State shall have the right of withdrawing the concession and rescinding this contract and of resuming the land acquired for the tramway.

In witness whereof the said Company has by their duly authorised agent hereto set their hand and seal this day and year first above written.

Scottpur Tea Company, Limited,

By their Attorney,

W. MASON.

The 12th December 1905.

Executed in my presence this day by W. Mason, Esq.

F. N. FISCHER,
Deputy Commissioner.

The 12th December 1905.

F. C. FRENCH,
Deputy Commissioner, Cachar,
on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The 1st May 1907.

SCHEDULE.

From Pollarbund garden to the Barak and ultimately to Majigram as per plan attached marked A, attached to schedule.

W. MACDONALD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam,
Public Works Department.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th June 1907.

No. 7.—Mr. T. G. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent, Class II, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on Medical certificate for six months, in extension of the 6 months' combined leave, sanctioned in Railway Board's Notification No. 258 dated 23rd November 1906.

The special leave on urgent private affairs for 4 months and 27 days granted in the above Notification is commuted to furlough on Medical certificate.

C. H. COWIE, Col.,
Offg. Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 7th June 1907.

No. 24.—Mr. T. W E. S. Wrench, Assistant Loco. Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Loco. Department, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for 3 months in continuation of the privilege leave for 3 months sanctioned to him by the Manager with effect from the forenoon of the 28th March 1907.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
H-58 of 07-08	P. A.-26—47977	100	Iswar Chandra Mittra, Chhinpai, Chhinpai Post Office, District Birbhum.
	O. A.-96—80143	100	

L. WORGAN,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 11th June 1907.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Calcutta, this 8th day of June 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—1096, Private, Percy Shoosmith.
Age—21 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Pawnbroker's Assistant.
Date of enlistment—27th March 1905.
Place of enlistment—Canterbury.
Parish and County in which born—St. Dunstans, Kent.
Date of desertion or absence—4th June 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—*Nil.*
Marks—Small mole, back of left upper arm.
On furlough.

C. H. L. JAMES, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Calcutta, this 8th day of June 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—1098, Private, James Burr.
Age—21 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue
Trade Labourer.
Date of enlistment—27th March 1905.
Place of enlistment—Kingston on Thames.
Parish and County in which born—Wadsworth, London, Surrey.
Date of desertion or absence—4th June 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—*Nil.*
Marks—I. L. O. H. and dot on left forearm.
On furlough.

C. H. L. JAMES, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's Own Regiment, dated at Shwebo, Burma, this 7th day of June 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—6781, Private, Robert Newsham.
Age 29 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Butcher.
Date of enlistment—20th April 1901.
Place of enlistment—Lancaster.
Parish and County in which born—St. George's, Liverpool, Lancashire.
Date of desertion or absence—31st May 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Lalgola, Eastern Bengal.
Marks—Crossed flags and R. N, right forearm.
On furlough.
Under 7 years' service.

O. C. BORRETT, Captain and Adjutant,
for Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The King's Own Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, dated at Lucknow, this 7th day of June 1907.

Number, Rank, and Name—8525, Private, Jacob Thomas Birch.
Age—25 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Baker.
Date of enlistment—9th February 1903.
Place of enlistment—Wellington, Madras.
Parish and County in which born—Bangalore, Madras.
Date of desertion or absence—6th June 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Lucknow.
Marks—Several small moles on back of neck.
Under 5 years' service.

A. W. B. WALLACE, Captain, for Major,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June 1907.

No. 890-*S.-Ap*.—Lala Mukand Rao is appointed postmaster, Ajmer, with effect from the 23rd May 1907.

The 7th June 1907.

No. 926-*S.-Ap*.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the date noted against each, during the absence on leave of Mr T. S. Carroll, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. W. Hanson, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade, from the 6th May 1907.

Mr. S. N. Devadasen, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, from the 6th May 1907.

Mr. R. D. Nash, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade, from the 6th May 1907.

Mr. V. Desika Chari is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 5th May 1907.

No. 930-*S.-Ap*.—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. E. R. Kellner, superintendent, 4th grade, as manager, Dead Letter Office, Dacca, the following appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each:—

Munshi Sirajuddin, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is promoted to the 4th grade, from the 29th May 1907.

Babu Durga Narain Mitra is appointed superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 28th May 1907.

The 11th June 1907.

No. 967-*S-Ap*.—Mr. N. M. Cama, postmaster, Ambala, is granted a further extension of furlough for six months, with effect from the 8th June 1907.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 8th June 1907.

No. 69.—On return from the leave granted to him under Notification No. 20, dated 12th March 1907, Lieutenant J. S. Crosthwaite, I.A., 27th Punjabis, Reserve Officer, Northern Waziristan Militia, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 29th May 1907.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps.

Nathia Gali, the 11th June 1907.

No. 132-*N*.—Whereas it has been decided that the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India will be celebrated in India this year on Friday, the 28th June 1907, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to declare that the said 28th day of June 1907 shall be deemed to be a public holiday within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881.)

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 11th June 1907.

No. 2891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (III of 1905) as extended to the North-West Frontier Province by Notification No. 780, dated 19th February 1907, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General is pleased to direct that the irrigators from the canals in the Bannu district included in schedule I under the said Act shall be bound to furnish labour free of cost to Government for the purpose of effecting the silt clearance of such canals and of maintaining such canals in a state of efficiency and of executing any work necessary thereto.

E. INGLIS,

Offg. Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFER.

Simla, the 6th June 1907.

No. 0308-*E.I.F.*—Mr. G. W. Duthy, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, from the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 7th May 1907, to the 2nd Division, Lower Jhelam Canal, which he jointed on the afternoon of the 8th May 1907.

No. 0315-*E.I.F.*—Mr. G. M. Ross, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, from the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 20th May 1907, to the Lower Swat River Canal Division, which he joined at the same time.

TRANSFER AND TAKING OVER CHARGE.

The 6th June 1907.

No. 0317-*E.I.F.*—Mr. C. B. Mellor, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division, which he left on the afternoon of the 20th May 1907, to the Lower Swat River Canal Division, which he joined at the same time.

Mr. Mellor took over executive charge of the Lower Swat River Canal Division on the afternoon of the 20th May 1907 from Mr. W. P. Sangster, Executive Engineer, who proceeded on combined leave.

The 6th June 1907.

No. 0318-*E. I. F.*—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Upper Swat River Canal Survey Division was closed on the afternoon of the 20th May 1907.

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation,
North-West Frontier Province.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 11th June 1907.

No. 2.—Mr. C. C. Byrne, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 360, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 15th June 1907 or any subsequent date.

P. J. GORDON, Lt.-Colonel, I.A.,
Superintendent in charge, Burma Surveys.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 18th May 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	15	31	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	38	25	2
3		Buffa	7,029	1	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	4	5	7	4	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	47	65	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,343	17	13	30	79	55	24	...	...	27	33	1	14	...	4	3	1	4	21	56	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	2	1	3	7	3	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	7
8		Lakki	5,218	...	4	4	10	3	7	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	40	100	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	4	3	7	68	38	30	...	...	42	10	4	4	...	8	3	1	4	13	125	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	23	10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	11
		TOTAL	168,653	28	27	55	186	113	73	...	...	69	73	5	21	...	18	8	4	12	17	58	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 18th May 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 55 births were registered (28 males and 27 females), giving a birth-rate of 17 *per mille* of population; 186 deaths were registered (113 males and 73 females), giving a death-rate of 58 *per mille* of population.

During the week there were 27 deaths registered from plague in the Municipal town of Peshawar, 29 in the Rural Circles of Peshawar, 42 in Dera Ismail Khan town and 1 in Haripur Rural Circle.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar, the 5th June 1907.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, London, W.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 16, James Street, Hay Market, London, W.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co, 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
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Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
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Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, W. N Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
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Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
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Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
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Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
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Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co, Agra).*
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The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calicut.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road, Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act III of 1864.—Foreigners. As modified up to 1st September 1906. In Urdu and Hindi. 1*a*. (1*a*.) each.

General Rules and Orders made under enactments in force in British India. Vol. I. Edition 1907. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (12*a*.)

Act II of 1899.—Indian Stamp Act as modified up to 31st March 1907. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

Act II of 1876. The Presidency Bank's Act as modified up to 1st March 1907. 11*a*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Linguistic Survey of India, compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph. D., D. Litt., I.C S. (Retired). Vol. IV, Munda and Dravadian Languages. Super Royal, Cloth. R6-8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (R1-3*a*.) Paper. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (R1)

Education—"Papers relating to the Technical Education in India 1886-1904." Foolscap. Board. R3 4*a*. or 4*s*. 10*d*. (8*a*.)

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province, for 1904. 4*a*. or 4*d*. (1*a*.)

Twenty-second Annual Report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for the year, 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 4*d*. (4*a*.)

Scientific Memoirs by the officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India—Preliminary Report on the development of the Leishman-Donovan Body in the Bed Bug by Captain W. S. Patton, M.B., I.M.S. New series. No. 27. Super Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (3*a.*)

Ditto ditto Sexual Cycle of Leucocytozoon Canis in the Tick by Captain S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S. New series. No. 28. Super Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (3*a.*)

Quarterly List of officers in the departments of the Government of India. April to June 1907. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Administration Report of the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. R1-4*a.* or 1*s.* 8*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Note on the Registration returns of the North-West Frontier for the year 1906. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Land Records and Agriculture, Estates under the Court of Wards, Government Litigation, Settlement Operations and the Alienation of Land Act in North-West Frontier Province, 1905-06. R2-4*a.* or 3*s.* (3*a.*)

Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India, 1905-06. Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-2*a.* or 1*s.* 9*d.* (3*a.*)

A Note on the Duki Fig-Tree Borer of Baluchistan (Batocera Rubus) by E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S., Forest Bulletin No. 10 of 1907. 7*a.* or 9*d.* (1*a.*)

First Report on the Fruit Experiments at Pusa (Agricultural Bulletin No. 4 of 1906). Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (2*a.*)

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Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 2. By the Director. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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The undermentioned Interest Warrants issued in my name.

No. 97293-3½ % of 1842-43 for R17-0-11.
" 162615-3½ " " 1865 " " 20-7-3.

The payment of the Warrants has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal and application for duplicates of the Warrants is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

Name—SRIMATI HEMANGINI DASI

Address—C/o Babu Guru Charan Dutt,
Devanandapore Post Office, Hooghly District.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. M 015909, M 016803, M 016804, M 016805, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees Thousand each standing in the name of the National Bank of India, Madras, and by them endorsed to W. Gopalachariar Avergal, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes, and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing, or otherwise dealing with, the abovementioned securities.

W. GOPALACHARIAR,
Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 197444 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for R500 originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Srimati Rajmohisi Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the heirs of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SIDDHESWAR SARKAR,
Assistant Master—Zila School, Bhagalpur.

ESTATE A. W. STOGDON, DECD.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Abraham William Stogdon, of the Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, in the County of Middlesex, late of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Mentone, France, on 15th January 1907, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, the duly substituted attorney of Fanny Maria Stogdon, the widow of the said deceased, are required to send in the same on or before 17th July next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
A. W. STOGDON, DECD.

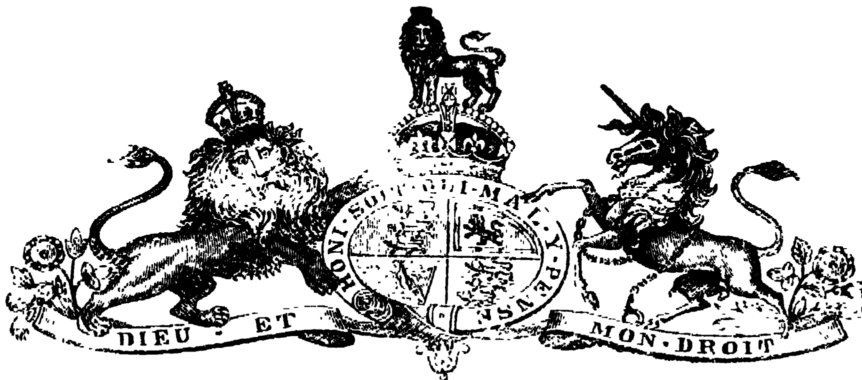
CALCUTTA;
The 6th June 1907.

Notice.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Rivers Grenfell Currie in our firm in Calcutta and Bombay ceased on 30th April 1907

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

CALCUTTA;
The 11th June 1907.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1907

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1907 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW
SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	42·11	38·55	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	36·16	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	25	26·23	28·57	26·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·57	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	44·44	36·99	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	..	...	38·32	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	31·22	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	42·67	37·21	41·29	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	36·78	42·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	..			36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	45	36·25	...	..		...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	57·5	42·5	46·25	37·5	.	...	21·25	25	..	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	53·75	46·25	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	55	40	46·87	40	...	.	...	...	..	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	30	25	50	45	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	31·25	23·75	50	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	45 to 47·5	38·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta		...	47·5	43·75	37·5	37·5	..	...	27·5	26·25	...	30
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	46·25	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	40	33·33	30	33·33	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	42·5	35	33·12	36·25	...	...	25·62	25	26·25	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	.	...	52·81	39·37	33·75	35	...	...	26·25	24·37	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	50	42·03	40	30·78	.	...	...	25	...	..
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	26·25	22·92	47·34	40·08	32·6[illegible]	34·95	48·59	39·63	23·7	27·71	..	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	23·54	23·54	45·73	43·23	30·78	30·78	36·35	34·79	21·04	24·63	21·61	...
Jhánsi	...	...	54·37	51·2	29·22	32·66	...	...	16·98	26·87	18·91	29·60
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	50	50	29·69	27·5	34·84	31·25	18·28	20·78	...	...
Agra	30·21	28·59	66·67	61·56	32·66	34·79	40	42·08	19·58	25·78	18·8	30·78
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	25	26·67	...		28·59	28·59	...	...	20	21·04	23·54	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	22·5	25	44·37	41·98	30·78	29·63	40	37·81	20	21·04	20	29·63
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30	24·37	57·5	46·87	34·79	32·66	...	...	21·25	24·37	25	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra 1907	Bajra 1906	Ragi 1907	Ragi 1906	Maize 1907	Maize 1906	Gram 1907	Gram 1906	Arhar Dál 1907	Arhar Dál 1906	Linseed 1907	Linseed 1906	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	.	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	..	...	...	...	...	40·76	40·76	50	50	...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·86	20	28·07	27·59	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Manbin
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·65	37·43	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	42·11	47·06	46·72	45·71	..	..	Henzada
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	36·99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·84	26·89	54·24	50·79	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·36	...	35·36	58·18	...	...	Pakókku
												Arakan—
...	..	...	...	...	...	46·38	38·1	66·67	57·14	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	50	55	50	...	..	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	37·5	60	50	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·5	36·56	...	...	50	45	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	37·5	62·5	50		...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	..	...	31·25 to 32·5	30 to 35	52·5	45	48·75	51·25	Midnapur
...	30	...	...	25	26·25	30	37·5	52·5	47·5	57·5	53·75	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·37	35	47·5	50	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	25·62	32·5	30·47	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
..	...	...	...	27·5	...	27·5	28·75	48·75	41·87	57·5	56·25	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	.	31·25	31·87	30	33·12	48·75	52·5	55·62	55	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	26·56	30·78	31·87	30·78	30·78	...	46·87	...	44·37	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
22·92	..	...	...	...		24·84	26·67	39·63	41·93	47·34	...	Benares
												Central—
21·61	...	...	...	...	...	23·54	28·07	36·35	30·78	50	50	Cawnpore
16·56	...	...	...	..	27·66	22·19	30·78	...	...	44·37	..	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	.	20·94	26·09	...	...	...	...	Meerut
19·58	34·79	...	...	20·62	28·59	20·78	29·63	51·61	50	57·13	57·13	Agra
												Submontane, west—
..	...	..	...	...	...	25	26·2	...	...	..	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
20·94	31·41	...	...	23·44	26·25	25	25·78	...	28·59	44·37	47·5	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	25·62	...	26·25	25·62	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY—*continued*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed		Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, Raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco Leaf	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui			.	...	...		...	.	13·56	13·56	...	...
Tavoy		..		..	...		...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	.				..	..	.	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	..		...		..	..	...	18·6	19·05	...	...
Maubin	...	.		..	...	..	.	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...					..			22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada					...	...	...	...	24·81	21·99	..	
Toungoo	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay		.	.	...	.	.	..		22·54	22·7	...	..
Pakôkku	...		.	.	...	...	..	...	22·61	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab		...	.			...	...	...	25	30·77	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	67·5	65	.	.	440	400	50	80	18·12	27·5	35	50
Dacca			..	.	470	410	55	65	22·5	26·25	65	...
Central—												
Pabna	62·5	75	..		480	520	43·75	51·25	23·75	25	80	..
Northern—												
Rangpur	65	57·5	...		450	395	55	48·75	27·5	27·5	72·5	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	61·25	55	.	...	.		55	80	.	.	...	.
Gauhati	57·5	56·75		..			60	62·5	..		..	.
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	52·5 and 57·5	50 and 62·5		..	430 to 450	395	46·25 to 50	52·5	20 and 22·5	21·87 and 23·12	80 and 97·5	65 and 90
Calcutta	55	61·87	55	57·5	440	370	55	62·5	18·75	25	80	80
Central—												
Bardwan	60	60	.	...	435	386·87	48·75	50	19·37	22·97	..	
Orissa—												
Cuttack	60·24	62·51	60	52·34	400	380·94	35	40·31	16·25	23·12	60·94	54·69
Bihár, south—												
Patna	70	63·75	60	62·5	390	350	35	45	22·5	23·75	20	15
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	53·14 and 60·94	46·25 and 48·12		.	422·34	386·25	35	43·75	21·87	24·37	67·19	80
Muzaffarpur	.	50	...		400	355·62	36·25	59	24·22	26·56	160	80
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	58·67	52·4	56·41	54·27	434·58	396·04	14·43	43·12	...	...	.	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	57·13	48·19	.		426·67	336·82	40	50	.	...	70	70
Jhánsi	53·28	...	...	...	419·69	367·81	53·28	57·19	..	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	53·44	53·28	..	...	441·25	365·78	...	...	.	..	...	..
Agra	55·16	50	...	..	412·92	376·46	47·76	66·67	...	...	100	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	53·33	.	...	400	375	...	.	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	57·34	56·87	...	...	440	365	45	52·5	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	.	...	...	410	400	40	50	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1907	Turmeric 1906	Grass 1907	Grass 1906	Straw 1907	Straw 1906	Jawar stalks 1907	Jawar stalks 1906	Sheep, per score 1907	Sheep, per score 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...		...	...		...	...	...	...		...		Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	...	Chittagong
...	...	5	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12·5	10	...	...		...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	2·5	8·75	8·75	...		...			...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...			...		...	...		...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...				4·37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	11·25	12·5	8·75	10	...		...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...		...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	5	5·62	5·62	...		...		...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
	...	2·5	...	3·75	5		...	...	...	...		Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
110	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...			...	...		...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
115	125	...	...	8·75	10	...	...	...	...	30	30	Agra
120 and 130	100 and 120	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 and 75	70 and 75	40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
	...	6·25	7·5	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawár	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	26·67	.	.	34·79	36·3	..		21·61	30·73	20	30·73
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	23·12	21·25	40	40	25	26·72	30·62	35	17·34	20	...	...
Central— Lahore	27·5	29·06	57·13	55·16	22·08	24·69	29·53	28·65	14·37	16·3	19·53	32·66
South-eastern— Delhi	25	.	44·37	47·03	32·03	30·16	36·25	35	19·53	24·22	19·06	...
Submontane— Amritsar	29·63	26·67	51·61	43·23	24·22	23·85	27·13	26·67	...	...	...	31·41
Northern— Ráwalpindi	25	25	59·79	50	23·85	26·67	26·25	30·21	15·99	18·18	16·67	27·06
Western— Multan	22·19	22·19	38·12	35·62	27·03	30·94	...	...	19·53	17·5	17·5	30
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	.	..	42·5	40	31·87	35	..	...	28·75	...	21·25	22·5
Shikárpur	...	...	40	37·5	27·81	27·66	...	...	22·03	22·5	15·62	18·91
Quetta	...	...	...	...	30·62 to 31·87	35 to 37·5	57·19	58·75	23·91	29·37	22·5	25
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	..	.	46·46	46·51	34·11	47·4	...	...	...	...	25·42	27·19
Sholapur	...	...	44·43	..	41·61	42·66	...	...	...	...	20·57	27·86
Poona	...	...	46·25	49·32	...	45·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	..	...	50·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	28·49
Dhulia	...	...	...	50	38·07	38·07	...	...	...	...	..	32·08
Gujarat—												
Surat	37·81	32·4	..	51·87	43·23	46·82	...	...	...	...	34·58	33·12
Ahmadabad	..	...	45	47·5	36·35	38·12	...	...	23·12	27·5	24·06	29·58
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	..	.	37·5	39	27·5	31	40	...	...	...	26	30·37
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	38	34·75	26·62	28·5	33·25	34·75	...	...	20	25·75
Eastern— Raipur	...	..	33	34·5	26·5	27	31	32	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	49·25	47·87	38·75	39·5	...	46	...	...	22·87	22·87
Amraoti	...	...	33	55	27·5	43·75	43	46	...	...	22	25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·2	28·7
Salem		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	22·3	28·3
Cuddapah	31·7	31·5	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	..	...	...	28·5	27·4
Karnul	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	30	26·5	51·5	46·3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Tanjore	28·8	25·8	44·2	42·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	31·9	36·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	26·62	27·2	45·71	43·89	47·02	58·77	61·67	57·6	...	...	24·49	27·89
Bangalore	21	24·74	54	51·11	48	42·44	59·69	64·53	...		...	[illegible]

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chanwal*

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar Dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
21·61	34·69	...	...	21·04	30·73	25·42	30·73	...	...	66·67	61·56	*Eastern*— Ajmer
												Panjab—
...	...	...	...	17·34	21·09	20·62	22·19	...	...	..	...	*Southern*— Ferozpur
15·62	27·08	...	...	14·84	...	18·12	19·69	57·13	50	59·27	43·85	*Central*— Lahore
20	...	...	...	21·61	...	21·61	25·78	47·03	50	61·56	53·33	*South-eastern*— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·61	20·26	...	...	...	...	*Submontane*— Amritsar
16·67	25·78	...	...	15·99	21·04	22·86	24·22	72·71	36·35	50	50	*Northern*— Ráwalpindi
17·51	28·12	...	...	18·44	23·75	20·94	25	...	...	...	...	*Western*— Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
24·37	28·75	...	...	...	...	27·92	30	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
18·28	24·06	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	.	...	...	22·5	31·25	...	...	55	50	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·38	38·12	...	47·4	...	..	Dharwar
20·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·79	51·61	Sholapur
26·41	37·97	...	...	...	...	31·61	38·28	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
22·81	...	...	...	...	...	31·51	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
27·55	35·62	...	...	..	...	...	39·58	...	45·52	...	56·93	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
28·12	35·31	...	...	...	...	38·91	43·59	54·06	73·54	..	..	Surat
25	36·35	...	..	...	...	27·5	29·58	47·5	.	.	.	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	34	49	39	51·62	56·5	*Western*— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	27·5	44·5	40	47	47	*Central*— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27·5	42	39	...	...	*Eastern*— Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	39·5	45·75	39·5	53·25	52·87	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	38·75	40	35	57	45	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
34·1	31·6	...	...	...	...	51·5	47·3	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	25·2	23·5	...	...	...	...	28·2	26·9	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	3[illegible]	37	23·5	...	...	...	Bellary
28·5	29·8	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurnul
...	...	29	23·9	...	...	...	...	30·6	29·8	...	..	*East Coast, central*— Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·9	36·7	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	29·5	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
36·6	36·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·9	30·6	...	...	*Southern*— Madura
												Mysore—
[illegible]	...	23·51	25·47	...	...	22·67	25·61	54·85	54·85	...	...	Mysore
...	...	27·5	23·51	...	...	34	29·92	52	47	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer		.	84·22	69·37	457·13	355·52	57·13	61·56	...	..	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur			.	..	450	380	44·37	61·56	...	.	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	45	45·1	68·07	60·36	412·92	388·12	47·03	65·31	.	...	66·67	66·67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	57·13	51·56	66·67		492·29	412·5	50	64·01			88·91	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	59·27	17·63	72·5	60		402·5	47·03			.	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	53·33	44·43	61·51	50	400	355·47	50	66·67		.	..	...
Western—												
Multan	57·19	45	78·12	61·56	...	.		.			...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi			...	.	..	400	75			...		...
Shikárpur	53·75	47·66	.	...	420	385		..	..	...	...	...
Quetta	..				405 to 430	360 to 410		.		...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar			.	.		...	45·99	59·01			..	..
Sholapur		.	..	.	...			62·76		.		..
Poona		...			...	..	57·92	..			91·25	..
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	.	.			..	.	...	...	...	...	...	.
Dhulia	...	..	...	68·7		450		66·67		.	.	87·5
Gujarat—												
Surat	.		86·51	64·84	481·09	367·55	64·84	56·72	.		91·87	86·51
Ahmadabad	...		.	..	450	367·5	65	65·12	...	...	...	..
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur		.	75·25	67·75	450	450	...	...	25	..	116·62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	17	17	59·25	50	400	360	...	..	16·62	28·25	88·87	80
Eastern—												
Raipur	..			..	410	400	.		22·[illegible]	27·5	100	200
Berar—												
Akola		..	64·25	58·25	419	419			20·5	22·87	142·75	142·87
Amráoti		56·25	70	56·25	440	400		.	19	25	120	142
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	.	...	77·6	85·3	457·3	396·4	41·6	41·6		..		...
Salem	...	.	..	.	368·1	410·8	...	...	.	...	119·9	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	.	...	58	66·2	380·9	380·9	47·6	63·6	...	.	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	394·7	.	..		...	...	...
Karnul					...	..	.			..	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...		...	...	..				.			...
East Coast, south—												
Madras		...	65·8	59·3	427·9	395	46·1	54·3	..	...	82·3	123·4
Tanjore		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly			...	.	..	..	.		...		92·6	133·7
Southern—												
Madura		..	75·4	69·7	...			..	..	..	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	..	69·29	70·53	420	516·15	38·23	52·6	..	.	205·68*	280·2*
Bangalore	...	..	57	72·34	454·27	488·54	53·54	49·27	..	.	210*	291·41*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric 1907	Turmeric 1906	Grass 1907	Grass 1906	Straw 1907	Straw 1906	Jawar stalks 1907	Jawar stalks 1906	Sheep, per score 1907	Sheep, per score 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Districts
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	6·15	8·44	4·22	7·03	5	7·97	140	130	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	3·28	3·28	6·72	5	...	...	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
145·47	123·07	10	12·5	6·15	5·16	...	...	150	170	160	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	133·33	6·67	13·33	6·15	8·12	5	16·67	80	75	120	110	Delhi
												Submontane—
105	...	...	...	5·73	6·67	...	...	125	110	..	..	Amritsar
												Northern—
100	114·27	10	14·01	6·67	7·29	6·67	10	80	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	133·28	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100		100	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	6·25*	12·19*	...		100 to 200	60 to 180	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Dharwar
...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	116·67	...	9·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
108·12	97·29	...	...	...	...	...	4·69	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
120	..	12·5	...	...	...	14·62	...	50	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	100	5	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	50	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
100	82	...	[illegible]	..	...	...	...	...	...	40	25	Raipur
												Berar—
123·75	114·25	6·25	4·5	...	..	8·25	7	60	80	75	125	Akola
124	124	10	8	...	...	15	14	55	50	80	90	Amráoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
89·6	80	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
96	82·2	...	...	10·3	10·3	...	...	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·8	80†	80†	100	100	Bellary
69·1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Cuddapah
78·1	65·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	4·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
85·6	85·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·06†	58·75†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	6·4	[illegible]	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·81	109·06	8·54	11·41	10·68	6·51	6·25	6·51	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·41	111·41	4·43	9·11	5·88	8·54	...	...	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON

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B. ROBERTSON

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, June 14, 1907

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1907 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 5	10 14	11 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13		...	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 —	13 6	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 2	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 5	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 5	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	13 —	13 5	21 —	21 9	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	11 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...		9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	8 10	10 —	18 —	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	11 —	12 —	20 —	30 —	...	...	7 10	7 8	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 14	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	7 2	8 6	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5 [illegible]	[illegible] 12	6 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 9	7 12	...	...	6 10	7 2	8 8	8 12	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	9 —	12 8	10 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	9 —	9 —	...	...	4 4	5 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	13 4	13 8	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Maubin
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 3	17 3	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 3	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	...	...	...	10 6	13 13	...	...	10 7	10 7	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	29 —	29 6	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 2	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	9 4	6 8	21 —	21 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 —	16 —	16 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	7 4	6 —	19 —	19 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8		...	6 8	6 4	16 —	16 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 —	15 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 8	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	14 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	[illegible]	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 4	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	6 6	6 8	9 6	8 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4	10 —	12 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5	7 —	7 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	5 —	5 —	Lushai Hill
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	9 —	10 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 4	8 8	Lakhimpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	10 —	10 5	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 4	12 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 10	9 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bankura	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	9 —	9 12	..	.	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	9 8	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	12 7	12 2	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	13 12½	...	...	..	...	9 14	10 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	...	..	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	12 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Ránchi	8 to 9 —	9 — to 10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 12	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 2	10 11	15 3	13 8	...	...	7 14	9 9	...	...	...	..
Hazáribágh	9 8	9 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	11 —	11 —	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	10 12	11 12	15 6	12 13	...	...	8 3	9 3	12 4	12 13	...	...
Patna	12 —	11 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	1[illegible] —	17 —	...	...
Shahabad	11 8	11 4	16 —	16 4	...	...	9 —	9 4	[illegible]	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	10 — to 12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	[illegible]	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	11 6	11 6	15 4	15 2	...	...	7 9	9 2	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	11 —	11 —	14 4	15 6	...	...	7 —	8 3	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	11 8	11 12	16 — to 21 —	16 —	..	...	8 8	8 14	...	...	...	...
Champáran	11 —	10 8	15 —	16 —	...	..	7 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	10 8 to 11 —	12 —	14 8 to 15 —	16 8	5 — to 5 8	6 —	7 8 to 8 —	8 8	15 — to 16 —	19 —	15 — to 16 —	16 8
Benares	11 15	12 3	16 12	17 5½	5 7	6 —	7 13	8 1½	17 5½	17 14	16 12	17 5½
Ghazipur	10 10½	11 10	16 6	17 4	5 4	5 12	7 9	7 14	14 8	14 10	14 4	14 10
Jaunpur	10 8	10 8	17 8	17 8	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	16 —	...	16 8
Allahabad	11 —	11 —	17 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	7 8	18 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Bánda	12 —	12 —	18 —	14 —	4 8	4 8	9 8	10 —	25 —	26 —	18 8	19 —
Fatehpur	12 —	11 4	17 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	12 4	11 8	17 4	18 6	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	21 —	25 4	20 —	20 —
Jalaun	15 9	14 4	20 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Cawnpore	12 8	1[illegible] 8	18 8	19 —	...	...	8 4	9 —	18 —	20 —	18 —	19 8
Jhansi	13 —	13 6	22 12	25 12	5[illegible]	5 —	7 1	7 4	20 —	23 —	23 —	26 —
Etáwah	12 —	12 8	17 2	17 4	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	19 8	21 8	19 4	20 4
Farukhabad	12 4	12 8	18 8	18 —	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	13 8	13 —	19 —	19 8	5 —	4 —	10 —	8 —	18 —	19 —	17 8	...
Etah	13 8	14 —	17 —	19 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Meerut	13 to 14 8	12 8	20 8 to 21 8	22 8	4 —	4 —	6 8 to 7 8	8 —	18 8	18 —	15 —	17 —
Agra	12 4	11 13	17 4	19 4	5 4	5 12	8 4	8 12	17 12	20 4	16 12	18 4
Muttra	12 12	12 8	20 5	22 —	5 —	5	7 8	8 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 4
Aligarh	13 —	14 —	22 8	23 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	20 4	20 8	11 12	17 —
Bulandshahr	15 —	15 —	21 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	16 —	18 —	14 —	18 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	11 — and 11 8	11 —	16 4	16 4	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 4	15 —	15 —
Azamgarh	10 14	10 14	15 12	16 —	5 10	6 12	7 8	9 —	15 12	15 12	16 —	16 —
Gorakhpur	12 9	12 9	16 3	16 3	7 3	7 3	8 9	9 —	16 8	18 —	14 13	16 3
Basti	11 10	11 12	16 4	16 4	7 2	7 4	9 —	9 2	19 12	20 —	19 4	19 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) — Half-month of report	Arhar — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...		7 —	7 —	18 8 to 19 —	18 8 to 19 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 — to 12 —	11 — to 12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Howrah
...	...	7 —	7 10	12 4	12 4	14 8	14 8	7 —	6 14	17 12	17 12	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 6	7 6	17 —	17 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 14	...	...	7 —	7 4	17 8	16 —	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	18 —	18 —	Jessore
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	20 —	20 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	...	...	12 8	12 12	19 11	13 2	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 12	7 4	15 12	14 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 12	14 —	14 —	Santhal Parganas
												Hills—
11 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 —	11 —	5 8	5 4	12 —	12 —	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	7 3	7 3	22 —	22 5	Puri
...	...	...	...	12 8*	12 7½*	...	...	12 8	12 7½	22 —	22 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Sambalpur
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	13 —	12 8	16 —	...	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	13 5	14 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Mánbhum
21 8	22 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Ránchi
...	14 10	...	...	12 15	13 8	12 15	13 8	9 10	8 7	16 14	18 —	Palámau
16 8	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 8	6 12	6 8	14 —	15 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	8 8	8 8	16 12	16 12	Monghyr
20 12	...	8 3	11 4	13 13	13 5	12 13	13 13	8 13	7 11	18 7	18 9	Gaya
...	...	12 —	12 8	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	8 12	8 8	17 —	17 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	..	...	8 8	8 —	17 8	17 8	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	10 8 to 11 —	11 —	11 — to 12 —	11 —	7 — and 7 8	6 8 to 7 —	16 —	16 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 14	12 10	13 4	7 9	7 9	17 9	17 11	Bhágalpur
13 3	14 4	...	...	...	14 4	12 9	15 6	7 11	6 9	17 9	17 9	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	14 —	7 —	6 —	16 4	16 4	Muzaffarpur
...	...	8 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 8	8 8	8 —	17 8	17 8	Sáran
...	11 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	11 10	12 12	6 12	6 12	16 —	16 —	Champáran
												United Provinces:
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 8 to 13 —	13 —	15 — to 15 8	18 —	15 — to 16 —	16 8	9 — to 9 8	10 8	13 8 to 14 —	17 —	Mirzapur
...	..	11 15	12 7	15 7	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 3½	13 3½	Benares
...	..	...	...	15 10	16 10	...	...	9 4	9 6	12 —	12 8	Ghazipur
..	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	13 8	11 —	Jaunpur
..	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	17 8	15 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	19 8	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Hamirpur
..	...	...	...	20 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	18 —	17 —	Jalaun
...	...	16 —	16 —	16 8	18 —	[illegible]	18 8	10 8	11 —	21 —	21 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	17 6	19 —	[illegible]	25 —	6 12	16 12	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
22 —	22 —	15 —	16 —	17 —	17 4	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	18 8	18 8	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 12	10 8	19 8	19 8	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	21 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	18 — to 22 —	19 —	18 —	18 8	9 — to 10 8	11 —	21 —	21 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	...	18 12	8 4	7 4	22 4	20 4	Agra
...	...	...	...	18 1	19 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 8	19 8	Muttra
...	...	10 12	11 —	15 8	16 8	20 8	20 —	9 8	9 8	20 8	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 8	13 —	17 —	9 8	9 8	20 —	19 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	9 8	9 8	14 4	14 —	15 12	15 12	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Ballia
15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	13 2	14 2	15 12	15 12	9 6	9 6	12 8	14 6	Azamgarh
...	...	14 —	14 —	15 4	16 9	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 6	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 4	15 —	15 —	9 8	9 —	15 —	14 —	Basti

*Kalai

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajrá or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	13 12	15 —	20 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Budaun	13 12	13 14	22 8	23 1	5 —	5 —	8 8	9 —	18 —	20 —	16 —	17 4
Pilibit	14 7	13 —	23 10	21 —	5 —	5 —	11 2	13 —	...	17 8	...	17 —
Bareli	12 13	13 6	19 8	19 8	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 12	16 4	17 8	15 10	16 8
Moradabad	13 8	13 8	21 4	22 12	5 —	5 —	7 14	7 14	19 4	19 4	...	...
Bijnor	13 8	12 8	23 8	26 —	4 8	4 8	8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	14 5	14 5	20 6	22 —	7 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	17 10	17 10	15 15	16 8
SahárANPUR	13 10	13 15	20 6	19 5	3 11	3 11	6 15	8 —	16 2	17 3	16 2	16 2
Dehra-Dún	12 8	13 —	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	6 12	7 —	16 —	14 —	15 —	15 —
Hills—												
Naini Tál	9 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 8	...	...	10 —	11 —
Almora	9 —	8 —	14 8	11 8	4 8	4 8	7 4	8 —	...	...	..	...
Garhwál	12 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	5 —	5 8	7 8	8 8	..	...	...	.
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 8	18 —	19 —	17 —	...
Sultanpur	12 8	12 8	17 8	18 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 8	18 —	18 —	16 —	15 —
Unao	12 —	12 8	17 8	18 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	19 —
Lucknow	12 8	13 12	19 8	21 8	4 —	4 —	8 8	9 —	19 8	20 —	18 —	18 —
Hardoi	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	11 8	11 8	19 —	18 8	...	...	6 4	4 12	15 12	18 8	...	16 8
Barabanki	11 —	12 8	14 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	15 —	17 —	14 —	16 —
Gonda	12 —	12 12	16 4	17 4	...	...	7 —	7 4	13 4	14 12	14 8	14 4
Bahraich	13 8	14 —	18 8	20 8	6 —	6 —	7 4	8 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 —
Sitapur	13 —	13 8	17 —	18 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	17 —	15 —	17 —
Khori	14 —	13 8	22 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	9 —	18 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	13 —	14 —	20 —	29 —	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 4	...	...
Bánswara	12 —	13 —	15 —	15 8	3 12	4 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 5	10 15	17 15	17 15	7 —	7 —	7 13	7 13	21 1	21 2	13 4	14 1
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	11 —	11 10	21 8	21 9	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	11 8	11 8	18 8	19 11	6 8	6 8	8 3	8 3	20 —	20 5	18 8	19 —
Kishangarh	11 8	12 —	17 4	18 4	5 8	6 —	9 8	9 —	19 —	20 8	17 8	18 8
Bundi	17 1	17 5	28 8	32 6	5 11	5 12	9 11	9 4	34 3	34 11	...	25 —
Kotah	15 14	17 —	22 8	26 —	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	28 —	30 —	13 8	15 —
Jhalawar	14 2	15 3	22 2	22 1	6 10	6 10	9 11	9 11	22 2	23 5	15 —	15 —
Tonk	13 8	13 7	19 3	19 8	4 10	4 9	5 12	5 11	19 [illegible]	21 1	21 15	22 8
Jaipur	12 10	12 1	19 11	21 14	5 7	5 7	6 4	6 4	21 14	24 2	19 2	20 5
Karauli	13 2	13 2	19 8	23 2	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 2	22 8	22 8	20 —	20 10
Dholpur	12 14	12 8	19 8	21 2	6 8	6 4	7 8	7 4	19 14	21 8	20 10	22 6
Bharatpur	12 10	12 3	20 14	21 7	4 12	5 —	6 12	7 —	21 —	22 8	19 12	21 5
Alwar	13 6	13 —	20 5	20 10	5 12	6 —	7 9	8 1	23 4	24 8	23 9	25 —
Deoli	12 10	13 4	22 —	23 4	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	21 —	25 4	22 —	23 —
Nasirabad	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Shahpura	13 4	12 12	22 —	21 4	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	27 —	27 —	18 —	17 12
Western—												
Bikaner	11 —	11 8	18 —	18 —	3 —	3 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	14 —	14 —
Jaisalmer	11 12	12 2	...	...	5 5	5 3	7 6	7 6	15 2	14 15	12 7	12 4
Jodhpur	9 11 and 11 6	9 13 and 13 4	17 1	18 5	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	18 8	20 11	14 10 and 16 —	16 2 and 17 9
Bálmer	10 12	11 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 5	11 12	...	...	17 3	17 10
Erinpura	10 8	11 8	15 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	16 8	17 —	17 —	17 —
Sirohi	10 — and 10 8	9 12 and 10 12	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Anádra	10 2 and 11 11	10 — and 12 —	...	...	5 6	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	15 —	15 8
Abu	9 11 and 10 8	9 11 and 10 8	14 4	14 4	5 —	5 —	7 1	7 1	13 13	15 1	13 12	14 2
Central India—												
Indore	12 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	17 —	14 —	15 —
Nimach	11 12	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 4	8 4	18 —	22 8	14 —	15 —
Gwalior	13 2	13 —	20 8	20 —	5 2	5 4	6 —	6 —	23 —	25 —	21 8	24 8
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	14 8	13 12	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	10 —	19 —	20 —	17 8	18 —
Ferozpur	16 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 4	17 4	27 8	27 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	20 4	20 4	20 12	20 12
Gujranwála	15 8	16 8	22 8	27 8	...	...	7 8	8 8	20 8	22 —	20 —	21 —
Gujrat	15 8	17 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	23 8
Jhelum	17 12	20 —	24 —	24 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	27 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Maize Previous half-month	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Arhar Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half-month	Districts
												United Provinces—continued
												(a) Agra—continued
												Submontane, west—
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 8	...	...	12 —	14 —	19 —	16 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	16 —	16	17 12	17 12	21 —	21	12 —	11 14	19 —	19 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	15 15	15 8	...	21 —	11 2	7 14	21 —	19 13	Pilibit
...	...	12 8	12 8	15 14	16 12	16 4	17 8	11 —	11 —	2[illegible] —	18 12	Bareli
...	...	11 2	11 2	17 8	17 12	..	..	16 10	13	19 —	19 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	18 8	20 —		..	8 8	7 —	18 —	17 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	18 2	18 11	18 2	18 11	6 14	6 9	20 6	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
17 2	17 3	17 2	17 3	17 2	16 10	18 2	18 2	8 —	6 7	20 15	16 2	Saháranpur
16 —	16 —	...	...	15 8	15 —	16	16 8	7 8	7 —	16 —	11 —	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 —	13 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Naini Tál
11 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 —	...	...	...	6 —	12 —	11 8	Almora
14 8	18 8	14 8	19 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	4 12	5 —	9 8	10 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	.	10 8	11 —	20 —	20 —	Sultanpur
20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	16 —	18 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	18 8	19 —	20 —	10 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	Unao
...	...	14 8	11 8	16 —	16 8	16 8	16 8	10 8	11 —	17 —	16 —	Lucknow
20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 8	15 —	18 8	9 12	16 8	16 8	18 —	Fyzabad
...	...	...	...	13 8	15 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	14 12	16 4	8 12	8 4	15 —	16 8	Gonda
...	...	11 8	11 —	17 —	18 —	15 8	15 8	9 —	8 8	17 —	17 —	Bahraich
17 —	19 —	12 —	14 —	16 —	17 —	15 —	15	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Sitapur
16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	9 —	8 —	20 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 —	21 8	25 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	15 8	Bánswara
...	...	14 7	14 1	13 10	15 4	20 11	20 11	6 10	6 10	17 15	17 9	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	...	...	18 —	16 4	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	18 5	19 —	21 —	...	..	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 8	18 —	21 8	...	...	25 —	24 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	17 1	18 8	33 1	34 11	...	...	18 —	18 —	Bundi
...	...	...	...	13 4	17 4	31 —	34 —	6 —	6 —	16 8	16 —	Kotah
...	...	...	...	12 12	14 —	31 10	32 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	15 11	17 2	22 2	22 8	...	...	20 13	20 10	Tonk
...	...	14 3	14 3	17 — and 21 6	18 9 and 22 7	20 13	22 7	13 2	13 2	25 12	25 12	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	17 8	19 12	...	..	...	...	18 12	17 12	Karauli
...	...	14 —	14 —	18 14	21 5	...	...	12 15	14 4	21 —	21 —	Dholpur
...	...	11 8	12 —	19 7	20 11	19 8	19 12	7 12	6 —	21 12	21 12	Bharatpur
...	...	17 4	17 4	19 1	20 5	20 3	21 14	19 10	21 2	23 1	22 13	Alwar
...	...	...	...	17 2	19 8	23 2	23 —	9 —	8	21 4	21 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	...	..	21 —	20 —	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	20 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	11 15	11 10	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	14 14	16 7	17 6	18 3	.	6 9	16 12	16 12	Jodhpur
...	...	...	..	12 1	12 4	...	..	.	..	16 —	16 —	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 12	...		...	...	24 —	23 4	Erinpura
...	...	20 —	20 —	14 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	19 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	13 4	12 12	[illegible]	15 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Anadra
...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	14 13	14 13	6 6 and 6 10	6 6 and 6 10	20 14	20 14	Abu
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	13 —	14 8	20 —	19 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	19 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	22 —	22 —	Nimach
...	...	25 —	29 —	13 8	14 4	22 8	25 —	11 8	11 —	18 —	17 8	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	19 12	20 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	Ferozpur
												Central—
...	...	14 12	14 12	20 12	20 12	25 8	25 8	6 12	6 12	20 —	20 —	Lahore
[illegible]	...	13 4	13 4	19 8	18 8	22 8	24 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gujranwála
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	20 —	22 —	...	...	26 —	27 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	26 —	27 —	8 8	8 —	25 —	25 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1907—*continued* [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	13 12	12 14	22 8	22 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 8	22 8	21 8	22 8
Delhi	12 8	13 -	20 —	20 —	..	...	8 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Rohtak	14 8	15 —	22 —	22 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	23 —	21 —	21 —	22 —
Karnál	14 8	14 8	22 —	23 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	15 —	15 6 —	19 8	19 8	...	...	7 12	8 8	27 —	24 —	17 8	19 8
Ludhiána	16 —	16 —	22 8	23 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	18 8	22 —	16 —	19 —
Jalandhar	15 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 -	15 —	15 —	15 —
Hoshiárpur	15 8	16 4	22 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Gurdáspur	18 —	19 —	23 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Amritsar	16 —	17 8	24 —	27 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	18 8	20 —	19 —	19 —
Siálkot	16 8	17 8	21 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	...	22 —	22 —
Hills												
Simla	10 9	11 4	14 —	14 1	.	...	6 8	7 —	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8
Kángra	15 —	18 —	30 —	32 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 4	16 12	24 8	26 8	...	..	7 4	7 8	23 8	21 8	23 8	24 —
Attock	19 —	19 —	27 8	27 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	21 8	21 8
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 8	19 8	26 —	26 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Jhang	16 —	15 8	20 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	28 —	28 —	20 -	21 —
Lyallpur	14 8	17 8	21 —	25 10	..	...	9	8 7	23 —	28 2	...	28 —
Multan	14 8	15 —	20 —	22	...	...	9 8	9 8	22 4	22 12	22 —	22 —
Montgomery	16 2	16 6	20 —	20 -	...	...	9 —	9 —	18 —	20 —	19 —	20 —
Muzaffargarh	15 8	16 —	21 —	23 —	...	..	8 4	8 4	19 —	19 —	19	19 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	23 2	25 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	22 8	22 8	21 4	22 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 2	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	19 —	23 12	23 12	25 —
Peshάwar	17 —	17 —	26 —	27 —	5 9	5 9	8 —	8 2	19 —	19 —	19	20 —
Kohát	16 15	18	26 4	26 12	5 7	5 10	10 13	10 14	..	...	25 8	25 8
Bannu	21 1	20 10	31 1	32 8	13 12	13 12	15 -	15 —	32 8	33 12	23 12	23 2
Dera Ismael Khan	15 14	16 2	22 7	22 12	4 12	4 15	6 12	6 12	24 6	26 14	20 5	20 14
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	12 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	18 —	15 —	16 —
Hyderabad	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 8	17 8	19 —	16 8	18 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	...	...	18 —	20 —
Shikárpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 8	19 [illegible]	19 —	21 —	21 —
Quetta	12 8 to 13 —	12 8 to 13 —	16 8	17 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 —	17 12	20 —	16 8	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 11	8 11	..	...	8 6	8 6	9 2	9 2	12 13	13 13	12 13	12 13
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	...	..	7 4	7 4	8 9	8 9	11 1	11 1	12 9	11 15
Alibág	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 2	9 2	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 4	9 4	13 10	13 10	12 10	12 10
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	11 5	11 5	...	...	8 4	8 12	8 12	9 12	14 13	14 6	16 1	15 10
Belgaum	9 6	9 10	...	...	7 14	8 6	8 6	9 7	15 1	15 1	14 10	15 10
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	...	5 14	5 14	7 4	7 4	15 9	14 2	14 9	14 9
Sholapur	9 6	9 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 8	8 8	18 8	18 1	18 15	19 7
Bijapur	11 1	10 10	...	...	7 15	8 6	8 7	8 14	15 12	15 12	20 —	20 —
Poona	8 5	8 5	.	...	7 8	7 8	7 15	7 15	14 2	14 2	15 4	15 4
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 6	8 2	8 5	9 1	17 14	19 4	17 9	17 9
Násik	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 15	8 15	...	...	17 11	17 5
Dhulia	10 1	10 1	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 8	7 8	15 3	15 3	14 8	14 8
Jalgaon	10 5	10 5	...	.	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	15 12	15 12	15 —	15
Gujarat—												
Surat	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	6 15	6 15	11 9	12 —	12 15	14 13
Broach	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 [illegible]	6 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
Kaira	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	18 —	20 —	16 —	18 —
Baroda	10 —	10	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8
Ahmadabad	10 —	10 8	...	...	6 10	6 4	8 14	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Godhra	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 —	14 —
Disa	8 12	...	..	...	5 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	16 —	17 —	15 —	14 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	21 —	16 —	20 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 6	13 8	...	...	5 8	5 10	7 8	8 —	16 8	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	14 11	16 —	...	...	6 12	6 9	7 12	7 10	19 —	19 7	...	...
Betul	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	7 5	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	..
Chhindwara	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	19 —	19 —	..	...
Nagpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 7	10 7	15 —	15 —	...	...
Wardha	11 4	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	13 —	13 —	...	[illegible]

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Cholas, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	19 4	19 12	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	21 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 4	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
23 —	23 —	15 —	15 —	18 12	19 —	19 8	20 8	8 8	8 8	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	15 —	15 —	19 8	20 —	19 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	25 8	25 8	Ludhiána
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	17 —	20 —	21 —	...	...	21	21 —	Jalandhar
...	...	8 —	8 —	17 4	17 4	19 —	20 —	...	...	20 —	19 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	13 8	14 —	18 —	17 12	21 —	22 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	26 —	28 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	8 —	8 8	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	6 8	6 8	16 14	15 15	Simla
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	15 8	15 8	17 4	16 8	24 8	25 8	5 8	5 8	27 —	28 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	21 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	19 —	19 —	Attock
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	Sháhpur
25 —	24 —	25 —	28 —	20 —	21 —	—	25 —	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 8	Jhang
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 7	20 —	24 10	...	...	20 —	25 1	Lyallpur
...	...	12 8	12 —	18 12	18 —	21 8	23 12	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	20 8	22 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	22 —	20 —	Montgomery
...	...	16 —	16 —	17 8	17 8	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	18 10	18 2	...	...	6 4	6 4	22 13	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province
...	...	12 —	12 —	13 2	13 6	20 10	21 8	8 2	8 2	17 6	18 —	Hazára
...	...	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	9 7	10 —	23 —	23 —	Peshávar
...	...	...	...	16 9	16 14	24 14	24 14	...	...	27 4	28 1	Kohát
...	...	...	...	16 6	21 4	32 12	33 2	11 4	11 4	27 8	27 8	Bannu
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 9	25 —	25 3	7 8	8 —	25 7	25 4	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	14 —	18 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	29 —	29 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	24 —	24 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	20 —	20 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	15 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	16 14	18 —	7 —	6 8	14 —	12 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
13 8	13 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 2	8 2	18 10	18 10	Karwar
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 2	8 2	23 6	22 12	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	25 8	25 8	Alibág
12 6	12 6	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 14	17 14	Bombay
12 6	12 6	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 3	8 3	24 8	24 8	Tanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 12	9 5	19 2	19 2	Dharwar
16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	19 —	19 13	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 13	9 13	18 6	15 15	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 2	12 11	...	...	10 6	9 15	16 8	16 8	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 13	18 13	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 10	9 3	23 —	24 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	20 10	20 10	Ahmadnagar
17 4	17 4	...	...	12 —	11 10	...	...	7 14	7 14	20 10	20 10	Násik
...	...	...	...	12 5	11 7	...	...	8 4	8 4	18 10	18 10	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 8	16 8	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	9 11	...	...	7 6	7 14	23 2	27 12	Surat
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	25 9	26 10	Broach
16 —	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	26 8	26 8	Kaira
16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 14	9 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmadabad
16 —	17 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 8	25 8	Godhra
...	...	...	...	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	24 8	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	80 —	80 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 10	...	...	8 —	8 2	17 4	18 —	Nimar
...	...	...	...	14 10	16 —	...	...	11 13	12 2	14 —	16 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 11	14 4	Betul
[illegible]	...	...	...	12 10	15 3	...	...	8 11	8 11	14 3	14 3	Chhindwara
[illegible]	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 6	8 9	14 —	14 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	7 —	8 5	13 3	13 13	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MAY 1907—concluded [The figures

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Saugor	14 4	16 —	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 2	7 2	...	24 —	...	...
Damoh	14 4	14 4	...	...	7 9	7 9	8 9	8 9	21 6	21 6	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 8	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Mandla	14 13	14 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	15 —	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Bálághát	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 6	10 7	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	17 8	...	...	...
Chánda	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 15	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	15 —	15 8	...	...	7 8	17 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Drug	14 14	14 14	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	12 —	12 —	...	..	...	...	9 4	7 8	16 4	17 —	...	...
Akola	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 3	8 3	16 —	18 5	...	...
Amráoti	14 7	14 7	...	...	6 13	6 12	12 4	12 —	18 12	18 9	...	...
Yeotmal	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad *	7 —	7 11	12 13	12 11	5 1	5 2	7 5	7 11	12 6	13 8	16 —	18 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	12 9	10 15⅓	11 10½
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 6	13 12	12 5⅓	12 11
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —⅓	7 —⅓	16 13⅓	17 14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	17 2⅓	17 2⅓	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	14 2	15 5	14 14½	15 4½
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 [illegible]⅓	18 10½	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15⅓	8 15⅓	...	...	14 14	14 14
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 10⅓	14 4⅓	14 4⅓	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5½	9 5⅓	12 8	12 8	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14½	9 14⅓	14 2	14 2	13 8	14 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	11 4⅓	13 —	13 —	13 8	13 —
East coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 6	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10⅓	8 10⅓	...	...	11 10½	11 10½
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10⅔	8 14	...	...	10 4½	10 4½
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10⅓	14 14⅓	13 15	15 1	15 1
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14⅓	9 8	...	...	12 5⅓	12 5⅓
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 9	12 9	10 15⅓	10 15⅓
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 12	8 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	16 12	16 12	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	8 —	...	...	6 [illegible]	6 14	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	7 4	7 8	6 [illegible]	[illegible] 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 14	6 14	7 —	7 —	6 [illegible]	6 12	8 —	8 —	17 —	18 —	...	...
Hassan	7	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 8	10 —	11 —	...	18 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	10 —	9 8	11 9	20 —	20 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 10	8 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	12 7	12 7

* Including Bolaram

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 —	14 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	18 5	18 5	Saugor
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	8 —	7 2	14 12	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	16 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	9 10	8 3	13 —	13 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 8	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	10 12	12 2	...	...	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	10 11	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 2	10 2	15 10	15 10	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	11 2	12 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 9	8 8	18 7	18 7	Akola
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 10	...	...	10 8	10 10	16 —	15 5	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	Yeotmal
												Nizam's Territories—
17 10	18 5	...	...	10 2	11 13	...	...	13 8	13 9	12 14	12 11	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2⅔	18 13	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	22 6	S. Canara
												South, central—
14 13	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6½	11 10	Nilgiris
15 9	15 14⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2⅔	14 2⅔	Salem
												Central—
15 8⅓	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —⅓	17 —⅓	Bellary
15 13½	15 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 5⅓	24 5⅓	Anantapur
14 13	16 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1½	13 —½	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	27 10	Ganjam
14 6½	15 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2½	22 2½	Vizagapatam
14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
14 6⅓	14 6⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Guntur
13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 6½	26 6½	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 11	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 9	27 2	Madras
11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 13	26 13	Chingleput
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14½	24 3	N. Arcot
11 13½	12 9⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10½	23 14	S. Arcot
12 9½	12 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 6	24 6	Tanjore
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15	21 15	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
13 5	12 9⅓	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	Tinnevelly
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	22 7⅛	Madura
												Mysore—
17 8	17 8	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	Mysore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 11	9 7	[illegible]	...	7 —	7 —	16 1	16 1	Bangalore
15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	[illegible]	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Kolar
18 4	18 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	[illegible]	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Tumkur
20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	[illegible]	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Hassan
20 —	22 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	[illegible]	...	8 —	8 —	16	16 —	Kadur
22 1	23 —	...	...	9 11	9 11	...	...	8 6	7 6	16 13	16 —	Shimoga
20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	16 8	17 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

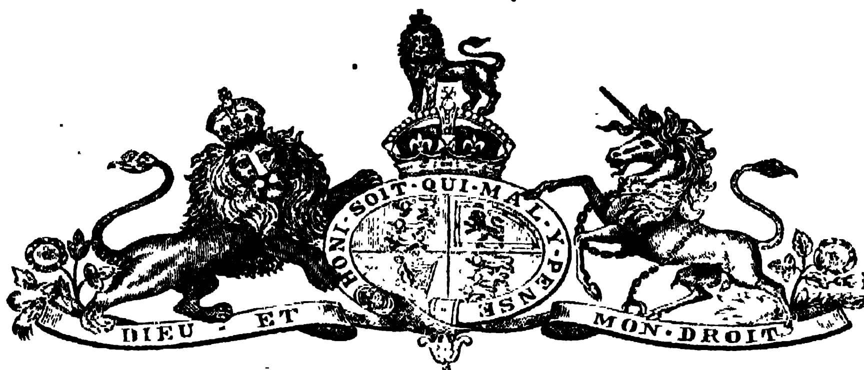
FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, June 14, 1907



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 187[illegible], the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for [illegible]rtion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th June 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2239 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th June 1907:—

No. 302 of 1907.—Daniel Mulcahy, gentleman, of High street, Fremantle, Western Australia. *Improvements in sash fasteners.*

No. 303 of 1907.—Phelps and Company, civil and military tailors of Calcutta, Simla and Lahore, 15 Old Court House street, Calcutta. *An unbreakable forage cap.*

No. 304 of 1907.—Ebrahim, watch-maker, and Shaik Jaffer, cloth merchant, both of Jumma Musjid, Shookawarpet, Sholapur, British India. *Improvements in warping machines.*

No. 305 of 1907.—Ebrahim, watch-maker, and Shaik Jaffer, cloth merchant, both of Jumma Musjid, Shookawarpet, Sholapur, British India. *Improvements in apparatus for winding cotton onto bobbins and the like.*

No. 306 of 1907.—Logie Pirie Watson, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., proprietors of the Government Boot and Army Equipment Factory, of Cawnpore, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. *Improvements in rifle- or carbine-carrying attachments for mounted troops.*

No. 307 of 1907.—Keichhiro Okazaki, of Tokyo, in the empire of Japan. *Improvements in nitrogenous food products.*

No. 308 of 1907.—Karter Singh, medical practitioner, Rawalpindi, India. *A disinfectant to be known as "plunas."*

No. 309 of 1907.—Arthur W. Dowe, publisher, of 27 Gardner's lane, Calcutta. *Locking apparatus known as the interchangeable keyless locking-bolt, for the protection of railway wagons, etc.*

No. 310 of 1907.—Thomas Whittle, saddler, of Prahran, near Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in and connected with ships' progress indicators.*

No. 311 of 1907.—William Henry Lock, a Director of Linotype and Machinery, Limited, of 188 and 189 Fleet street, in the city of London, England, John Glennie Holbourne, linotype operator, and Henry Alexander Longhurst, engineer, both of 188 Fleet street aforesaid. *Improvements in the escapement mechanism of linotype machines.*

No. 2240 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 601 of 1906.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer, of 14 Lindsay street, Calcutta. *Improved method of covering roofs with sheet iron, galvanized or otherwise or other metal, whether the sheets be plain or corrugated.* (Specification filed 22 May 1907.)

No. 202 of 1907.—George Johnston, engineer, of 16 Balmoral road, Fairfield, Liverpool in the county of Lancaster, in the kingdom of England. *Improvements in railway vehicle couplings.* (Specification filed 5 June 1907.)

No. 226 of 1907.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering Works, Belfast, Ireland. *Improvements in stoves and apparatus for heating air.* (Specification filed 10 June 1907.)

No. 2241 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 12 of 1895.—Jean Reuse. *Improvements in machines for the manufacture of cigars.* (From 26 June 1907 to 26 June 1908.)

No. 247 of 1895.—George Westinghouse, Junior. *Improvements in buffers and draw bars.* (From 14 November 1907 to 14 November 1908.)

No. 95 of 1896.—John French Golding. *Improvements in machines for manufacturing open or reticulated metal work.* (From 24 August 1907 to 24 August 1908.)

No. 96 of 1896.—John French Golding. *An improved method of manufacturing open or reticulated metal work.* (From 24 August 1907 to 24 August 1908.)

No. 75 of 1900.—Albert Taylor, Willie Brooke, Newton Brooke and Aspinall Brooke. *Improvements in and in connection with hydraulic presses and in the manufacture thereby of artificial stone slabs or the like.* (From 13 June 1907 to 13 June 1908.)

No. 87 of 1902.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in dynamo electric generators.* (From 2 July 1907 to 2 July 1908.)

No. 142 of 1903.—The Dolter Electric Traction Limited. *Improvements in surface contact electric traction systems.* (From 29 July 1907 to 29 July 1908.)

No. 164 of 1903.—Hugh McPhail. *Improvements relating to apparatus for superheating or drying steam.* (From 11 June 1907 to 11 June 1908.)

No. 225 of 1903.—Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company. *Improvements in apparatus and devices for controlling electric currents.* (From 21 July 1907 to 21 July 1908.)

No. 2242 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 464 of 1901.—Robert John Baldrey. *A grip mono-rail system to be worked by steam, electricity or animal power.* (Specification filed 9 March 1903.)

No. 168 of 1902.—Baron Victor Barreto. *Improvements in the process of manufacturing building blocks or bricks and apparatus for use in connection therewith.* (Specification filed 10 March 1903.)

No. 322 of 1902.—The Improved Electric Glow Lamp Company, Limited, and Haydn Thies Harrison. *Improvements in or relating to electric arc lamps.* (Specification filed 11 March 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 440 of 1899.—Josiah Byram Millet. *Improvements in and relating to submarine telegraphy and to apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 12 March 1900.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 1 of 1894.—George Ernest Hudson and George Sanderson. *Improved apparatus for supplying purified and heated feed-water to the boilers of non-condensing steam engines.* (Specification filed 12 March 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*j*) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1*s.* 1*d.* Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government offic[illegible]s. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens or Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of E[illegible]ers will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the exa[illegible]n held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 an[illegible]6 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to th[illegible]y, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition)[illegible]e of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

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* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th June 1907.

	Total amount on notes in Circulation: In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Reserve — Coin and Bullion — In India: Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.†	In England: Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	In Transit between India and England: Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Securities (Purchase price): Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,26,94,100	19,49,63,140	21,76,57,240	6,41,20,279	1,80,27,577	71,92,216	11,18,25,000	...	...	10,80,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	32,22,45,018	(a) Nominal value—R 10,20,81,500.
Allahabad	...	1,58,33,650	1,58,33,650	1,80,41,194	*36,99,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,40,756	(b) Nominal value—R 2,13,98,012.
Lahore	...	[illegible]8,910	2,88,38,910	92,88,873	33,40,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,29,178	
Bombay	1,19,98,735	[illegible]	11,97,95,500	2,71,22,930	1,90,15,144	50,98,199	...	...	...	29,70,000	...	...	5,42,06,273	
Karachi	...	1,[illegible]	1,08,46,880	27,41,155	3,06,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,48,115	
Madras	66,460	4,[illegible]86,630	4,91,53,090	83,68,085	13,55,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,23,295	
Calicut	...	14,03,490	14,03,490	14,63,460	2,11,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,75,350	
Rangoon	...	2,66,30,245	2,66,30,245	3,49,04,710	29,10,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,78,15,520	
	3,47,59,295	43,53,99,710	47,01,59,005	16,60,50,686	4,88,68,458	1,22,90,415	11,18,25,000	...	...	40,50,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	46,30,84,505	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			18,24,055	*Deduct*—Amount of Bills drawn by one circle on another									6,00,000	
Unexamined Notes			58,50,445											
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			46,24,84,505									TOTAL RESERVE R	46,24,84,505	

* Rupees 12,00,000 (£80,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve on the 11th June 1907.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10 about 20 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 15th June 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

L. E. PRITCHARD,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June 1907.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	...	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 31st May 1907	84,05,400	1,57,85,300	9,96,74,400	2,26,51,700	1,18,49,300	45,51,000	...	15,48,51,700	6,933	5,100	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,33,50,333
Add— Amount of transferred to In London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 22nd May 1907	...	600	5,500	1,500	...	...	...	7,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 8th June 1907	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June 1907	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
	84,05,400	1,57,88,900	9,96,79,900	2,26,53,200	1,18,49,300	45,91,000	...	15,48,62,300	6,933	5,100	...	3,500	40,800	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,33,60,933
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	8,000	9,100	9,85,000	2,03,300	2,500	73,100	...	13,52,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,60,000
Balance on 15th June 1907	83,97,400	1,57,79,800	9,86,94,900	2,24,50,900	1,18,46,800	45,17,900	...	15,35,10,300	6,933	5,100		3,500	[illegible]	2,500	58,733	5,000	29,500	34,500	16,20,00,933

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th April 1907 enfaced from India 11,625 lakhs, re-transferred from London 11,335 lakhs.
" 16th April 1907 " 30th " " ditto 15 " ditto 19 "
" 1st May " " 15th May " ditto 3 " ditto [illegible] "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 4 " ditto 5 "
" 1st June " " 15th June " ditto ... ditto 14 "

11,650 lakhs, 11,381 lakhs.
11,381 "
Balance against India 269 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th June 1907.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th June 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	88,91,101	0	7	1,81,25,601	10	6
Public Deposits at Branches	92,34,500	9	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				14,31,18,053	2	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				8,96,406	2	2
Sundries				34,08,319	12	7
RUPEES				20,05,48,380	11	11

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				1,98,12,215	0	0
Other authorized Investments				37,56,616	1	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				4,63,11,621	5	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				3,83,98,907	10	4
Bills discounted and purchased				3,15,86,202	5	5
Balances with other Banks				14,30,967	9	2
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				17,17,440	11	10
Stamps				14,607	8	10
Sundries				11,63,541	6	10
				14,41,92,119	11	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*3,23,15,944	4	4	5,63,56,261	0	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†2,40,40,316	12	3			
RUPEES				20,05,48,380	11	11

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R31,30,005 0 0
† Do. do. do. R 6,61,560 0 0

R37,91,565 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 20th June 1907.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 34·04.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 „ „	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 „ „	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 „ „	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 „ „	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 10th June 1907.

No. 700.—In supersession of the rules published in this office Notification No. 568-C-115-II, dated the 5th February 1892, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, section 10:—

I. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner will inform the Commissioner of Ajmer what amount will be placed at his disposal for loans under the Act for each financial year. The Commissioner will divide the sum between Ajmer and Merwara at his discretion and may transfer for expenditure in either of the districts any part of the amount allotted by him for expenditure in the other. But the total expenditure in the two districts must be kept within the amount assigned by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. If an additional grant is required application should at once be made for it.

II. Subject to the provisions of these rules and within the limits of the funds allotted to them for the purpose any Assistant Commissioner especially empowered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in this behalf may grant loans not exceeding R500 for any one improvement for purposes specified in the Act. Loans exceeding R500 for any one work require the sanction of the Commissioner and loans exceeding R5,000 the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner. The Commissioner or the Chief Commissioner may call for such detailed plans and estimates or such professional opinion with respect to a project as may seem necessary.

III. An application for a loan may be made to any Revenue Officer of or above the rank of a Girdawar.

IV. The application if made in writing should be as nearly as possible in Form A. If an oral application is made the officer to whom it is made shall cause it to be recorded as nearly as possible in that form.

V. In respect of every application made under Rule III an enquiry shall be made by a Revenue Officer not below the rank of Girdawar if the loan applied for does not exceed R500 or of Naib Tahsildar when it exceeds that sum for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars mentioned on the reverse of the Form A. Such enquiry need not be elaborate and should not be carried further than is necessary with due regard to the security of the loan. If, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildar, it is expedient that public notice of the application should be given under section 5 of the Act he will publish a notice thereof by fixing it up in a conspicuous place in the village or in each village which will be affected by the proposed improvement.

VI. (1) When the amount of loan applied for does not exceed three-fourths of the value of the land offered in security after the improvement has been carried out no collateral security will be required.

(2) When a loan is applied for by the members of a village community or by a group of land proprietors on their own joint personal security, the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner, as the case may be, may, at his discretion, advance on such security an amount not exceeding five times the annual assessment of the land held by the applicants.

(3) Personal security may also be accepted in special cases where the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, thinks it desirable.

VII. Persons from whom arrears of land revenue are due or who have not repaid a takavi loan previously advanced may, at the discretion of the Commissioner or the Assistant Commissioner, be granted further loans if the security offered is sufficient.

VIII. The date for the repayment of the first instalment shall be fixed with reference to the time when the improvement will begin to yield a return.

The period of grace should not, however, exceed 2½ years in any case and interest should be charged during its currency.

IX. The date for the repayment of the last instalment shall not, without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exceed 20 years from the date on which the loan or the last instalment of it was advanced. The amount of the instalments shall be fixed with reference to the annual profit likely to accrue from the improvement.

X. When a loan is granted the borrower shall be shown the three tables of equated payments attached to these rules which shall be explained to him and it shall be left to him to choose, subject to the approval of the lending authority, the manner and term in which the loan is to be repaid. No distinction shall be made in the account given to the

borrower between capital and interest. All he need be told is the amount to be paid by him at each instalment and the number of instalments he will have to pay.

XI. The Revenue Officer to whom an application for takavi is sent for enquiry shall see that the amount applied for is sufficient to cover so much of the total outlay required to construct the work as the borrower is unable to provide from his own resources. Applications for the grant of loans which are inadequate to meet the cost of the work to be performed should not be recommended unless there is no doubt of the applicant's ability to provide the balance without extraneous assistance and no loan should be recommended or granted for any improvement the profitable working of which is beyond the applicant's resources.

XII. On completion of the enquiry and verification of the security the officer to whom the application was made may sanction the loan himself if empowered to do so. Otherwise he shall forward the application with his report with the least possible delay through his superior Revenue Officer, if any, to the officer who is empowered to sanction the loan.

XIII. An order granting a loan shall be in Form B hereto annexed and shall be signed by the applicant in token that he understands and agrees to the conditions contained therein. When sureties (if any) whom the applicant is required to furnish give personal security, only the bond to be executed by them shall be in Form C hereto annexed. When immoveable property is required to be given as collateral security the security bond shall be in Form D hereto annexed.

XIV. In the case of a loan of R100 or more, the amount shall be advanced in instalments, the second instalment not being granted until the lending authority is satisfied that work to the value of the first instalment has been executed and so on. For this purpose the work shall be inspected by the Revenue Officer who made the original enquiry and the result reported at least a week before the next instalment falls due. Revenue officers should keep a careful record of the dates on which any instalment of a loan falls due, and should arrange to inspect the work in good time.

XV. A copy of the order shall be given to the applicant, and payment of the loan, or where the loan is advanced in instalments, of each instalment of the loan, shall be made at the treasury on its presentation. The Treasury Officer shall send the Tahsildar immediate notice of all payments made.

XVI. (1) The rate of interest shall be one anna in the rupee or 6¼ per cent. per annum.

(2) If an instalment is not paid when it falls due, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, charge interest on it at any rate not exceeding 6¼ per cent. per annum from the date of its falling due to the date of payment. Such interest should not be levied in cases in which the failure is due to the defaulter's inability to pay or in which the levy of such interest would be productive of hardship.

XVII. The dates for repayment of instalments of a loan should usually be the dates fixed for payment of instalments of land revenue.

XVIII. Instalments may be suspended by order and at the discretion of the officer, who has authority to grant the loan, on proof of failure of crops or other exceptional calamity but when suspensions of revenue are granted on a large scale over a wide area they will carry with them automatically suspensions of the takavi instalments which may fall due during that year.

XIX. A suspended instalment should not be made payable in the ensuing year with the instalment of that year. The effect of suspension will be to postpone for one instalment period the payments of all remaining instalments due on the loan.

XX. (1) Ordinarily no loan made under these rules or any portion of it shall be remitted, but the Chief Commissioner may remit the whole of it or any outstanding instalment or instalments or a part thereof in cases in which he is satisfied that the work for which the loan was granted has failed from causes beyond the borrower's control and when the recovery of the loan or any part of it would occasion serious hardship.

(2) When any loan or a part of it is found to be irrecoverable a special report shall be made to the Chief Commissioner who may pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

XXI. Any Revenue Officer not inferior in [illegible] to a Girdawar may at any time enter on and inspect any land for the benefit of w[illegible]n has been granted and any work in progress thereon or direct any Patwari or o[illegible]dinate revenue official to inspect such land or work.

XXII. As soon as may be after a loan has been granted the officer or authority granting it shall cause the Patwari of the circle in which the land to be improved is situated to copy into his *Roznamcha* so much of the order granting the loan as relates to the amount of the loan, the manner in which the loan is to be advanced, the nature of the improvement for the purpose of which it has been granted and the time or times by which the whole or parts of the improvement is or are to be completed.

XXIII. The Chief Commissioner shall regulate the forms of all returns, registers and accounts relating to advances under the Act.

XXIV. For the purposes of these rules, a Revenue Officer includes a Girdawar.

A.

Form of Application.

Name, residence, etc., of applicant.	Amount of loan required.	Nature of security offered	Nature of proposed improvement.	Situation of the land.	Applicant's rights in the land.	Proposed dates of repayment.

Applicant's signature.

Note.—(1) The State will advance money to landlords and cultivators for the construction of wells or tanks, the reclamation of waste, or any work by which the value of the land will be permanently increased.

(2) Application for a loan may be made to Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar or Girdawar in the above form, free of stamp duty.

(3) The rate of interest will be one pie per rupee per month (*i.e.*, 6¼ per cent. per annum) and instalments will be distributed over a number of years.

(4) If the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved is sufficient to cover the loan, collateral security will not ordinarily be required. Collateral security may consist of other lands belonging to the applicant or of land belonging to other persons who are willing to become his sureties or personal security. The joint personal security of several proprietors may, at the discretion of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, be accepted as sufficient security, provided that the amount of loan does not exceed five times the annual assessment of the land held by such proprietors. The personal security of the members of a village community or of a group of proprietors jointly and severally bound for the repayment of a loan may, at the discretion of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner be accepted.

In other cases personal security can be accepted only with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.

Moveable property should not be accepted as security.

Particulars to be filled in by Inspecting Officers (Reverse of Form A).

I. Mahal and the field number and area of the land to be improved.

II. Status of applicant, that is to say, proprietor or tenant. If a tenant and the landlord's consent is required, whether the landlord consents.

III. Security.

(1) If the land itself, or an interest therein, the value of land, or the nature and value of the interest, as the case may be.

(2) If personal, the names and status of the sureties.

(3) If property other than the land itself or an interest therein, the nature of the property, the pre-existing encumbrances (if any) thereon, and its value.

IV. The improvement.

(1) Its estimated utility and value.

(2) Objections, if any, of third parties.

(3) Date on which it will begin to yield profit.

V. Repayment.

(1) Suitable date for first instalment, with reference to IV (3).

(2) Proposed instalments and period of repayment.

VI. Date or dates on which the loan or instalments of it should be received by the applicant.

Recommendations of Inspecting Officer after verification of the above in the registration and revenue offices of the Tahsil.

Note.—In recording his opinion on heads II and III (1) the Inspecting Officer should note on the following points :—

(*a*) Whether the interest of the applicant in the land to be improved is transferable by law or usage having the force of law.

(*b*) Whether there exists in the land any interest other than that of the borrower and of mortgagees or of persons having charges on the borrower's interest, and if there be any such interest, the nature and value of that interest and whether the holder of that interest has any objection to the proposed improvement.

(*c*) The mortgages or other incumbrances, if any, on the land or the interest in the land to be improved and their amounts with dates.

(*d*) Whether these have been recorded in the Mutation Register.

(*e*) Whether the mortgagee is in possession, and, if so, whether he agrees to be liable for the repayment of the loan applied for.

(*f*) In the last mentioned case the agreement should be in writing and attested by at least two witnesses.

FORM B.

Order granting a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

* To be inserted when the person to whom the loan is made has no right to make the improvement without the consent of another person.

1. The sum of R is hereby granted to A B, son of * with the consent of C D , the record whereof is thereto annexed] as a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, for the purpose of (*here describe the work to be carried out*) for the benefit of (*here describe the land to be benefited*) subject to the following conditions.

2. The conditions referred to are as follows :—

†To be inserted only when the loan is payable in instalments.

(*a*) That the amount of his loan shall be paid to the aforesaid A B on the production of this order at the treasury of † in the instalments and on the dates specified below :—

Dates.	Instalments.

(*b*) That the amount of this loan, with interest chargeable thereon and costs (if any) incurred in the making thereof shall be repayable to the person named, and at the place, on the dates, and by the amounts specified below :—

Name.	Place.	Date.	Principal.	Interest.	Costs (if any).	Total.

(*c*) That this loan shall be applied solely to the purpose specified above, and that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that any part of the loan has been misapplied, the whole amount of the loan shall, with such interest as may have become due thereon, as well as costs (if any), be deemed to at once become due.

These clauses to be used only when needed.

(*d*) That unless (*here enter any conditions as to the period or periods appointed for commencing or completing the work*) has been commenced by (date) *or* completed by (date)—(as the case any be)— the loan shall be held to have been misapplied.

(*e*) That for the repayment of the [illegible] with interest and costs (if any) due on the same, the immoveable property specified in the margin is in addition to the land for the benefit of which the loan is granted, hypothecated as collateral security to the Government.

Note.—All immoveable property hypothecated as collateral security, whether by the borrower himself or by a surety or sureties, should be specified in the margin of this clause of the order granting the loan, and should, as well as the land to be improved, be described as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in section 21 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

Signature of the officer granting the loan.

I have understood and agreed to the aforesaid terms and conditions.

Signature of the person to whom the loan is granted.

FORM C.

Security bond to be used when the surety or sureties gives or give personal security only.

Whereas has on received from the *(*here enter name of officer*) an order under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of rupees as a loan from the Government for the purpose of (*here describe the work to be carried out*) for the benefit of (*here describe the land to be benefited*) we (*or I*) hereby agree that if the said shall fail to repay any instalment of the said loan, or interest chargeable thereon or costs (if any) incurred in the making thereof, on the date on which it may become due, we (*or I*) will be jointly and severally liable to the Government for such sum not exceeding
as may be necessary to make good the amount which in consequence of his default he may have become liable to pay.

FORM D.

Security bond to be used when immoveable property is given as collateral security.

Whereas has received from the [*here enter name of officer*] an order under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of rupees as a loan from the Government for the purpose of (*here describe the work to be carried out*) for the benefit of (*here describe the land to be benefited*), and whereas collateral security for the punctual repayment of the loan according to the terms of the order is demanded from the said , * I the said (or † I the said and we *or* ‡ we) mortgage to the Government the immoveable property mentioned in the schedule below as a collateral security, and agree that if I fail (*or* the said fails) to repay any instalment of the said loan or interest chargeable thereon or costs (if any) incurred in the making thereof, on the date on which it may become due, it shall be lawful for the Collector to recover from the said property such sum as may be necessary to make good the amount which in consequence of my (*or* the said 's) default may be due from me (*or* him).

*To be used when the collateral security is the property of the borrower.
†To be used when the collateral security belongs partly to the borrower and partly to other persons.
‡To be used when the collateral security belongs wholly to persons other than the borrower.

Table showing the amount of equated yearly and half

Years of

Amount of loan.	PERIOD OF REPAYMENT AMOUNT										
	1 YEAR.		2 YEARS.		3 YEARS.		4 YEARS.		5 YEARS.		(
	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
10	10 10 0	5 3 9	5 7 7	2 11 2	3 12 2	1 13 8	2 14 5	1 6 11	2 6 3	1 2 10	2 0 9
20	21 4 0	10 7 6	10 15 ?	5 6 4	7 8 4	3 11 4	5 12 10	2 13 10	4 12 6	2 5 8	4 1 6
30	31 14 0	15 11 3	16 6 9	8 1 6	11 4 6	5 9 0	8 11 3	4 4 9	7 2 9	3 8 6	6 2 3
40	42 8 0	20 15 0	21 14 4	10 12 8	15 0 8	7 6 8	11 9 8	5 11 8	9 9 0	4 11 4	8 3 0
50	53 2 0	26 2 10	27 5 10	13 7 10	18 12 8	9 4 3	14 8 2	7 2 6	11 15 2	5 14 4	10 3 11
60	63 12 0	31 6 7	32 13 5	16 3 0	22 8 10	11 1 11	17 6 7	8 9 5	14 5 5	7 1 2	12 4 8
70	74 6 0	36 10 4	38 5 0	18 14 2	26 5 0	12 15 7	20 5 0	10 0 4	16 11 8	8 4 0	14 5 5
80	85 0 0	41 14 1	43 12 7	21 9 4	30 1 2	14 13 3	23 3 5	11 7 3	19 1 11	9 6 10	16 6 2
90	95 10 0	47 1 10	49 4 2	24 4 6	33 13 4	16 10 11	26 1 10	12 14 2	21 8 2	10 9 8	18 6 11
100	106 4 0	52 5 8	54 11 9	26 15 8	37 9 4	18 8 7	29 0 5	14 5 1	23 14 5	11 12 9	20 7 11
200	212 8 0	109 11 4	109 7 6	53 15 5	75 2 8	37 1 2	58 0 10	28 10 2	47 12 10	23 9 6	40 15 10
300	318 12 0	157 1 0	164 3 3	80 15 1	112 12 0	55 9 9	87 1 3	42 15 3	71 11 3	35 6 3	61 7 9
400	425 0 0	209 6 8	218 15 0	107 14 10	150 5 4	74 2 4	116 1 8	57 [illegible]	95 9 8	47 3 8	81 15 8
500	531 4 0	261 12 6	273 10 9	134 14 7	187 14 8	92 10 10	145 1 11	71 9 5	119 8 1	58 15 9	102 7 8
600	637 8 0	314 2 2	328 6 6	161 14 3	225 8 0	111 3 5	174 2 4	85 14 6	143 6 6	70 12 6	122 15 7
700	743 12 0	366 7 10	383 2 3	188 13 11	263 1 4	129 12 0	203 2 9	100 3 7	167 4 11	82 9 3	143 7 6
800	850 0 0	418 13 6	437 14 0	215 13 7	300 10 8	148 4 7	232 3 2	114 8 8	191 3 4	94 6 0	163 15 [illegible]
900	956 4 0	471 3 2	492 9 9	242 13 3	338 4 0	166 [illegible]	261 3 7	128 13 9	215 1 9	106 2 9	184 7 4
1,000	1,062 8 0	523 8 11	547 5 7	269 13 3	375 13 5	[illegible] 8	290 3 11	143 3 2	239 0 3	117 15 6	204 15 [illegible]
2,000	2,125 0 0	1,047 1 10	1,094 11 2	539 10 6	751 10 10	370 11 4	580 7 10	286 6 4	478 0 6	235 15 0	409 14 10
3,000	3,187 8 0	1,570 10 9	1,642 0 9	809 7 9	1,127 8 3	556 1 0	870 11 9	429 9 6	717 0 9	353 14 6	614 14 [illegible]
4,000	4,250 0 0	2,094 3 8	2,189 6 4	1,079 5 0	1,503 5 8	741 6 8	1,160 15 8	572 12 8	956 1 0	471 14 0	819 13 [illegible]
5,000	5,312 8 0	2,617 12 3	2,736 11 10	1,349 2 2	1,879 3 3	926 12 6	1,451 3 7	715 15 11	1,195 1 0	589 13 [illegible]	1,024 12 11
10,000	10,625 0 0	5,235 9 2	5,473 7 9	2,698 4 5	3,758 6 7	1,853 9 0	2,902 7 2	1,431 15 11	2,390 2 1	1,179 10 10	2,049 9 1[illegible]

y repayments of Takkavi Loans under Act XIX of 1883.

: Nil.

QUATED INSTALMENTS.

	7 YEARS.		8 YEARS.		9 YEARS.		10 YEARS.		15 YEARS.		20 YEARS.	
alf-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.
a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
o 2	1 12 11	0 14 3	1 10 0	0 12 10	1 7 9	0 11 9	1 6 0	0 10 11	1 0 9	0 8 4	0 14 3	0 7 1
o 4	3 9 10	1 12 6	3 4 0	1 9 8	2 15 6	1 7 6	2 12 0	1 5 10	2 1 6	1 0 8	1 12 6	0 14 2
o 6	5 6 9	2 10 9	4 14 0	2 6 6	4 7 3	2 3 3	4 2 0	2 0 9	3 2 3	1 9 0	2 10 9	1 5 3
o 8	7 3 8	3 9 0	6 8 0	3 3 4	5 15 0	2 15 0	5 8 0	2 11 8	4 3 0	2 1 4	3 9 0	1 12 4
o 11	9 0 7	4 7 5	8 2 1	4 0 3	7 0 11	3 10 9	6 13 11	3 6 5	5 3 8	2 9 5	4 7 2	2 3 3
1 1	10 13 6	5 5 8	9 12 1	4 13 1	8 14 8	4 6 6	8 3 11	4 1 4	6 4 5	3 1 9	5 5 5	2 10 4
1 3	12 10 5	6 3 11	11 6 1	5 9 11	10 6 5	5 2 3	9 9 11	4 12 3	7 5 2	3 10 1	6 3 8	3 1 5
1 5	14 7 4	7 2 2	13 0 1	6 6 9	11 14 2	5 14 0	10 15 11	5 7 2	8 5 11	4 2 5	7 1 11	3 8 6
1 7	16 4 3	8 0 5	14 10 1	7 3 7	13 5 11	6 9 9	12 5 11	6 2 1	9 6 8	4 10 9	8 0 2	3 15 7
1 11	18 1 2	8 14 10	16 4 2	8 0 7	14 13 10	7 5 7	13 11 11	6 12 9	10 7 5	5 2 11	8 14 4	4 6 7
3 10	36 2 4	17 13 8	32 8 4	16 1 2	29 11 8	14 11 2	27 7 10	13 9 6	20 14 10	10 5 10	17 12 8	8 13 2
5 9	54 3 6	26 12 6	48 12 6	24 1 9	44 9 6	22 0 9	41 3 9	20 0 3	31 6 3	15 8 9	26 11 0	13 3 9
7 8	72 4 8	35 [illegible]	[illegible] 0 8	32 2 4	59 7 4	29 6 4	54 15 8	27 3 0	41 13 8	20 11 8	35 9 4	17 10 4
0 9 7	90 5 10	44 10 1	81 5 0	40 2 10	74 5 0	36 11 8	68 11 10	33 15 9	52 3 2	25 14 10	44 7 8	22 0 10
0 11 6	108 7 0	53 8 11	97 9 2	48 3 5	89 2 10	44 1 3	82 7 9	40 12 0	62 12 7	31 1 9	53 6 0	26 7 5
0 13 5	126 8 2	62 7 9	113 13 4	56 4 0	104 0 8	51 6 10	96 3 8	47 9 1	73 4 0	36 4 8	62 4 4	30 14 0
0 15 4	144 9 4	71 6 7	130 1 6	64 4 7	118 14 6	58 12 5	109 15 7	54 6 0	83 11 5	41 7 7	71 2 8	35 4 7
1 1 3	162 10 6	80 5 5	146 5 8	72 5 2	133 12 4	66 2 0	123 11 6	61 2 9	94 2 10	46 10 6	80 1 0	39 11 2
1 3 2	180 11 8	89 4 3	162 10 1	80 5 8	[illegible]	[illegible] 7 4	137 7 9	67 15 7	104 10 5	51 13 0	88 15 5	44 1 7
02 6 4	361 7 4	178 8 6	325 4 2	160 11 4	297 4 0	146 14 8	274 15 6	135 15 2	209 4 10	103 10 0	177 14 10	88 3 2
03 9 6	542 3 0	267 12 9	487 14 3	241 1 0	445 14 0	220 6 0	412 7 3	203 14 9	313 15 3	155 7 0	266 14 3	132 4 9
04 12 8	722 14 8	357 1 0	650 8 4	321 6 8	594 8 0	293 13 4	549 15 0	271 14 4	418 9 8	207 4 0	355 13 8	176 6 4
05 15 11	903 10 4	446 5 3	813 2 7	401 12 4	743 2 1	367 4 8	687 6 7	339 13 9	523 4 1	259 1 0	444 12 11	220 7 8
11 15 10	1,807 4 8	892 10 6	1,626 5 2	803 8 9	1,486 4 2	734 9 4	1,374 13 2	679 11 6	1,046 8 2	518 2 1	889 9 11	440 15

Table showing the amount of equated yearly or ha

Period o

Amount of loan.	PERIOD OF REPAYMENT AMOUN										
	1 YEAR.		2 YEARS.		3 YEARS.		4 YEARS.		5 YEARS.		6
	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
10	11 4 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	2 13 10	3 15 11	1 15 6	3 1 4	1 8 4	2 8 8	1 4 1	2 2 10
20	22 9 2	11 2 0	11 10 2	5 11 8	7 15 10	3 15 0	6 2 8	3 0 8	5 1 4	2 8 2	4 5
30	23 13 9	16 11 0	17 7 3	8 9 6	11 15 9	5 14 6	9 4 0	4 9 0	7 10 0	3 12 3	6 8
40	45 2 4	22 4 0	23 4 4	11 7 4	15 15 8	7 14 0	12 5 4	6 1 4	10 2 8	5 0 4	8 11
50	56 7 1	27 13 0	29 1 3	14 5 4	19 15 6	9 13 6	15 6 8	7 9 8	12 11 2	6 4 4	10 14
60	67 11 8	33 6 0	34 14 4	17 3 2	23 15 5	11 13 0	18 8 0	9 2 0	15 3 10	7 8 5	13 1 1
70	79 0 3	38 15 0	40 11 5	20 1 0	27 15 4	13 12 6	21 9 4	10 10 4	17 12 6	8 12 6	15 3 11
80	90 4 10	44 8 0	46 8 6	22 14 10	31 15 3	15 12 0	24 10 8	12 2 8	20 5 2	10 0 7	17 6
90	101 9 5	50 1 0	52 5 7	25 12 8	35 15 2	17 11 6	27 12 0	13 11 0	22 13 10	11 4 8	19 9
100	112 14 3	55 10 0	58 2 6	28 10 9	39 14 11	19 11 1	30 13 5	15 3 5	25 6 4	12 8 7	21 12
200	225 12 6	111 4 0	116 5 0	57 5 6	79 13 10	39 6 2	61 10 10	30 6 10	50 12 8	25 1 2	43 8 1
300	338 10 9	166 14 0	174 7 6	86 0 3	119 12 9	59 1 3	92 8 3	45 10 3	76 3 0	37 9 9	65 5
400	451 9 0	222 8 0	232 10 0	114 11 0	159 11 8	78 12 4	123 5 8	60 [illegible]	[illegible] 9 4	50 2 4	87 1
500	564 7 3	278 2 3	290 12 5	143 5 7	199 10 8	98 7 7	154 3 1	76 1 2	126 15 8	62 10 9	108 14
600	677 5 6	333 12 3	318 14 11	172 0 4	239 9 7	118 2 8	185 0 6	91 4 7	152 6 0	75 3 4	130 10
700	790 3 9	389 6 3	407 1 5	200 11 1	279 8 6	137 13 9	215 13 11	106 8 0	177 12 4	87 11 11	152 7
800	903 2 0	445 0 3	465 4 0	229 5 10	319 7 5	157 8 10	246 11 4	121 11 5	203 2 8	100 4 6	174 3
900	1,016 0 3	500 10 3	523 6 5	258 0 7	359 6 4	1[illegible]	277 8 9	136 14 10	228 9 0	112 13 1	195 15 1
1,000	1,128 14 6	556 4 6	581 8 10	286 11 1	399 5 4	[illegible] 15 1	308 6 2	152 2 5	253 15 3	125 5 5	217 12
2,000	2,257 13 0	1,112 9 0	1,163 1 8	573 6 2	798 10 8	393 14 0	616 12 4	304 4 10	507 14 6	250 10 10	435 8
3,000	3,386 11 6	1,668 13 6	1,744 10 6	860 1 3	1,198 0 0	590 13 3	925 2 6	456 7 3	761 13 9	376 0 3	653 5
4 000	4,515 10 0	2,225 2 0	2,32[illegible] 3 4	1,146 12 4	1,597 5 4	787 12 4	1,233 8 8	608 9 8	1,015 13 0	501 5 8	871 1
5,000	5,644 8 6	2,781 6 5	2,907 12 8	1,433 7 3	1,996 10 8	984 11 4	1,541 14 10	760 11 11	1,269 12 1	626 11 [illegible]	1,088 13
10,000	11,289 1 0	5,562 12 10	5,815 8 6	2,866 14 5	3,993 5 0	1,9[illegible]9 6 7	3,083 13 8	1,521 7 11	2,539 8 2	1,253 6 7	2,177 11

yearly payments of Takkavi loans under Act XIX of 1883.

grace 1 year.

OF EQUATED INSTALMENTS.

YEARS.	7 YEARS.		8 YEARS.		9 YEARS.		10 YEARS.		15 YEARS.		20 YEARS.	
Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yealy.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p
1 1 3	1 14 9	0 15 2	1 11 8	0 13 8	1 9 3	0 12 6	1 7 5	0 11 7	1 1 9	0 8 10	0 15 1	0 7
2 2 6	3 13 6	1 14 4	3 7 4	1 11 4	3 2 6	1 9 0	2 14 10	1 7 2	2 3 6	1 1 8	1 14 2	0 15
3 3 9	5 12 3	2 13 6	5 3 0	2 9 0	4 11 9	2 5 6	4 6 3	2 2 9	3 5 3	1 10 6	2 13 3	1 6
4 5 0	7 11 0	3 12 8	6 14 8	3 6 8	6 5 0	3 2 0	5 13 8	2 14 4	4 7 0	2 3 4	3 12 4	1 14
5 6 0	9 9 7	4 11 11	8 10 3	4 4 3	7 14 4	3 14 6	7 4 10	3 10 0	5 8 11	2 12 0	4 11 7	2 5
6 7 3	11 8 4	5 11 1	10 5 11	5 1 11	9 7 7	4 11 0	8 12 3	4 5 7	6 10 8	3 4 10	5 10 8	2 13
7 8 6	13 7 1	6 10 3	12 1 7	5 15 5	11 0 10	5 7 6	10 3 8	5 1 2	7 12 5	3 13 8	6 9 9	3 4
8 9 9	15 5 10	7 9 5	13 13 3	6 13 1	12 10 1	6 4 0	11 11 1	5 12 9	8 14 2	4 6 6	7 8 10	3 12
9 11 0	17 4 7	8 8 7	15 8 11	7 10 9	14 3 4	7 0 6	13 2 6	6 8 4	9 15 11	4 15 4	8 7 11	4 3
10 12 0	19 3 3	9 7 9	17 4 6	8 8 7	15 12 8	7 12 11	14 9 9	7 4 0	11 1 9	5 8 0	9 7 3	4 11
21 8 0	38 6 6	18 15 6	34 9 0	17 1 2	31 9 4	15 9 10	29 3 6	14 8 0	22 3 6	11 0 0	18 14 6	9 6
32 4 0	57 9 9	28 [illegible]	51 13 6	25 9 9	47 6 0	23 6 9	43 13 3	21 12 0	33 5 3	16 8 0	28 5 9	14 1
43 0 0	76 13 0	37 15 0	69 2 0	34 2 4	63 2 8	31 3 8	58 7 0	29 0 0	44 7 0	22 0 0	37 13 0	18 12
53 12 2	96 0 2	47 6 9	86 6 8	42 11 1	78 15 4	39 0 5	73 0 6	36 4 3	55 8 10	27 8 1	47 4 2	23 6 1
64 8 2	115 3 5	56 14 6	103 11 2	51 3 8	94 12 0	46 13 4	87 10 3	43 8 3	66 10 7	33 0 1	56 11 5	28 1 1
75 4 2	134 6 8	66 6 3	120 15 8	59 12 3	110 8 8	54 10 3	102 4 0	50 12 3	77 12 4	38 8 1	66 2 8	32 12 1
86 0 2	153 9 11	75 14 0	138 4 2	68 4 10	126 5 4	62 7 2	116 13 9	58 0 3	88 14 1	44 0 1	75 9 11	37 7 1
96 12 2	172 13 2	85 5 9	155 8 8	76 13 5	[illegible]	70 4 1	131 7 6	65 4 3	99 15 10	49 8 1	85 1 2	42 2 1
107 8 4	192 0 5	94 13 6	172 13 3	85 6 3	157 [illegible] 8	78 0 9	146 1 1	72 8 7	111 1 9	55 0 2	94 8 4	46 13 1
215 0 8	384 0 10	189 11 0	345 10 6	170 12 6	315 13 4	156 1 6	292 2 2	145 1 2	222 3 6	110 0 4	189 0 8	93 11
322 9 0	576 1 3	284 8 6	518 7 9	256 2 9	473 12 0	234 2 3	438 3 3	217 9 9	333 5 3	165 0 6	283 9 0	140 9
430 1 4	768 1 8	379 6 0	691 5 0	341 9 0	631 10 8	312 3 0	584 4 4	290 2 4	444 7 0	220 0 8	378 1 4	187 6
537 9 11	960 2 1	474 3 7	864 2 3	426 15 5	789 9 2	390 3 11	730 5 7	362 10 11	555 8 10	275 0 10	472 9 9	234 4
1,075 3 10	1,920 4 2	948 7 3	1,728 4 6	853 14 10	1,579 2 5	780 7 11	1,460 11 3	725 5 10	1,111 1 9	550 1 8	945 3 6	468 8 4

Table showing the amount of equated yearly and l

Perio

PERIOD

Amount of Loan.	1 YEAR. Amount of equated instalment. Yearly.	1 YEAR. Half-yearly.	2 YEAR Amount of equated instalment. Yearly.	2 YEAR Half-yearly.	3 YEARS. Amount of equated instalment. Yearly.	3 YEARS. Half-yearly.	4 YEARS. Amount of equated instalment. Yearly.	4 YEARS. Half-yearly.	5 YEARS. Amount of equated instalment. Yearly.	5 YEARS. Half-yearly.	Amoun ins Yearly
R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a.
10	11 15 11	5 14 7	6 2 10	3 0 9	4 3 11	2 1 6	3 4 5	1 9 11	2 11 2	1 5 3	2 4
20	23 15 10	11 13 2	12 5 9	6 1 6	8 7 9	4 2 10	6 8 9	3 3 9	5 6 3	2 10 7	4 9
30	35 15 9	17 11 8	18 8 7	9 2 2	12 11 8	6 4 4	9 13 2	4 13 8	8 1 5	3 15 10	6 14
40	47 15 8	23 10 3	24 11 6	12 2 11	16 15 6	8 5 11	13 1 6	6 7 6	10 12 6	5 5 2	9 2
50	59 15 7	29 8 10	30 14 4	15 3 8	21 3 5	10 7 5	16 5 11	8 1 5	13 7 8	6 10 5	11 7
60	71 15 6	35 7 5	37 1 2	18 4 5	25 7 4	12 8 10	19 10 3	9 11 3	16 2 9	7 15 8	13 12
70	83 15 5	41 6 0	43 4 1	21 5 2	29 11 2	14 10 4	22 14 8	11 5 3	18 13 11	9 5 0	16 0
80	95 15 4	47 4 6	49 6 11	24 5 10	33 15 1	16 11 10	26 3 0	12 15 0	21 9 0	10 10 3	18 5
90	107 15 3	53 3 1	55 9 10	27 6 7	38 2 11	18 13 3	29 7 5	14 8 11	24 4 2	11 15 7	20 10
100	119 15 2	59 1 8	61 12 8	30 7 4	42 6 10	20 14 9	32 11 9	16 2 9	26 15 3	13 4 10	22 14
200	239 14 4	118 3 4	123 9 4	60 14 8	84 13 8	41 13 6	65 7 6	32 5 6	53 14 6	26 9 8	45 13
300	359 13 6	177 5 0	185 6 0	91 6 0	127 4 6	62 12 3	98 3 3	48 8 3	80 13 9	39 14 6	68 12
400	479 12 8	236 6 8	247 2 8	121 13 4	169 11 4	83 11 0	130 15 0	64 11 0	107 13 0	53 3 4	91 10
500	599 11 10	295 8 4	308 15 4	152 4 8	212 2 2	104 9 9	163 10 9	80 13 9	134 12 3	66 8 2	114 9
600	719 11 0	354 10 0	370 12 0	182 12 0	254 9 0	125 8 6	196 6 6	97 0 6	161 11 6	79 13 0	137 8
700	839 10 2	413 11 8	432 8 8	213 3 4	296 15 10	146 7 3	229 2 3	113 3 3	188 10 9	93 1 10	160 6
800	959 9 4	472 13 4	494 5 4	243 10 8	339 6 8	[illegible]	261 14 0	129 6 0	215 10 0	105 6 8	183 5
900	1,079 8 6	531 15 0	556 2 0	274 2 0	381 13 6	[illegible] 8 9	294 9 9	145 8 9	242 9 3	119 11 6	206 4
1,000	1,199 7 8	591 0 8	617 14 8	304 9 4	424 4 4	209 3 6	327 5 6	161 11 6	269 8 6	133 0 4	229 [illegible]
2,000	2,398 15 4	1,182 1 4	1,235 13 4	609 2 8	848 8 8	418 7 0	654 11 0	323 7 0	539 1 0	266 0 8	458 5
3,000	3,598 7 0	1,773 2 0	1,852 12 0	913 12 0	1,272 13 0	627 10 6	982 0 6	485 2 6	808 9 6	399 1 0	687 8
4,000	4,797 14 8	2,364 2 8	2,471 10 8	1,218 5 4	1,697 1 4	836 14 0	1,309 6 0	646 14 0	1,078 2 0	532 1 4	916 10
5,000	5,997 6 4	2,955 3 4	3,089 9 4	1,522 14 8	2,121 5 8	1,046 1 6	1,636 11 6	808 9 6	1,347 10 6	665 1 8	1,[illegible]45 13
10,000	11,994 12 8	5,910 6 8	6,179 2 8	3,045 13 4	,242 11 4	2,092 3 0	3,273 7 0	1,617 3 0	2,695 5 0	1,330 3 4	2,291 10

·ly payments of takkavi loans under Act XIX of 1883.

e 2 years.

AYMENT.

ts.	7 YEARS.		8 YEARS.		9 YEARS.		10 YEARS.		15 YEARS.		20 YEARS.	
	Amount of equated instalment.		Amount of equated instalment.		Amount of equated instalment.		Amount of equated instalment.		Amount of equated instalment.		Amount of equated instalment.	
Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1 2 1	2 0 8	1 0 2	1 13 9	0 14 8	1 10 10	0 13 3	1 8 10	0 12 4	1 2 11	0 9 5	1 0 0	0 8 0
2 4 2	4 1 3	2 0 3	3 11 6	1 13 4	3 5 8	1 10 6	3 1 7	1 8 8	2 5 10	1 2 10	2 0 0	1 0 0
3 6 4	6 1 11	3 0 5	5 9 3	2 12 1	5 0 6	2 7 10	4 10 5	2 5 0	3 8 8	1 12 2	3 0 0	1 8 0
4 8 5	8 2 7	4 0 6	7 7 0	3 10 9	6 11 4	3 5 1	6 3 2	3 1 4	4 11 7	2 5 7	4 0 0	2 0 0
5 10 6	10 3 3	5 0 8	9 4 9	4 9 5	8 6 2	4 2 4	7 12 0	3 13 8	5 14 6	2 15 0	5 0 0	2 8 0
6 12 7	12 3 10	6 0 9	11 2 6	5 8 1	10 0 11	4 15 7	9 4 10	4 10 0	7 1 5	3 8 5	6 0 0	3 0 0
7 14 8	14 4 6	7 0 11	13 0 3	6 6 9	11 11 9	5 12 10	10 13 7	5 6 4	8 4 4	4 1 10	7 0 0	3 8 0
9 0 10	16 5 2	8 1 0	14 14 0	7 5 6	13 6 7	6 10 3	12 6 5	6 2 8	9 7 2	4 11 2	8 0 0	4 0 0
0 2 11	18 5 10	9 1 2	16 11 9	8 4 2	15 1 5	7 7 5	13 15 2	6 15 0	10 10 1	5 4 7	9 0 0	4 8 0
1 5 0	20 6 5	10 1 3	18 9 6	9 2 10	16 12 3	8 4 8	15 8 0	7 11 4	11 13 0	5 14 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
2 10 0	40 12 10	20 2 6	37 3 0	18 5 8	33 8 6	16 9 4	31 0 0	15 6 8	23 9 9	11 12 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
3 15 0	61 3 3	30 3 [illegible]	[illegible] 6	27 8 6	50 4 9	24 14 0	46 8 0	23 1 0	35 6 10	17 10 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
5 4 0	81 9 8	40 5 0	74 6 0	36 11 4	67 1 0	33 2 8	62 0 0	30 13 4	47 3 6	23 8 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
6 0	102 0 1	50 6 3	92 15 6	45 14 2	83 13 3	41 7 4	77 8 0	38 7 8	59 0 7	29 6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
7 14 0	122 6 6	60 7 6	111 9 0	55 1 0	100 9 6	49 12 0	93 0 0	46 2 0	70 13 8	35 4 0	60 0 0	30 0 0
9 3 0	142 12 11	70 8 9	130 2 6	64 3 10	117 5 9	58 0 8	108 8 0	53 14 4	82 10 4	41 2 0	70 0 0	35 0 0
0 8 0	163 3 4	80 10 0	148 12 0	73 6 8	134 [illegible]	66 5 4	124 0 0	61 10 8	94 7 0	47 0 0	80 0 0	40 0 0
1 13 0	183 9 9	90 11 3	167 5 6	82 9 6	150 14 [illegible]	[illegible] 10 0	139 8 0	69 5 0	106 4 1	53 14 0	90 0 0	45 0 0
13 2 0	204 0 2	100 12 6	185 15 0	91 12 4	167 10 6	83 14 8	155 0 0	77 1 4	118 2 0	58 12 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
26 4 0	408 0 4	201 9 0	371 14 0	183 8 8	335 5 0	165 13 4	310 0 0	154 2 8	236 4 0	117 8 0	200 0 0	100 0 0
39 6 0	612 0 6	302 5 6	557 13 0	275 5 0	502 15 6	248 12 0	465 0 0	231 4 0	354 6 0	176 4 0	300 0 0	150 0 0
52 8 0	816 0 8	403 2 0	743 12 0	367 1 4	670 10 0	331 10 8	620 0 0	308 5 4	472 8 0	235 0 0	400 0 0	200 0 0
65 10 0	1,020 0 10	503 14 6	929 11 0	458 13 8	838 4 6	414 9 4	775 0 0	385 6 8	590 10 0	293 12 0	500 0 0	250 0 0
1 4 0	2,040 1 8	1,007 13 0	1,859 6 0	917 11 4	1,676 9 0	829 2 8	1,550 0 0	770 13 4	1,181 4 0	587 8 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0

No. 701.—In supersession of the rules published in this office Notification No. 1151, dated the 19th October 1885, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules under section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.

PART A.

Ordinary Loans.

I. The Chief Commissioner will inform the Commissioner what amount will be placed at his disposal for loans under the Act for each financial year.

The Commissioner will divide this sum between Ajmer and Merwara at his discretion and will have the power of transferring from one district to the other. But the whole expenditure in the two districts will be kept within the total amount assigned. If an additional grant is required it will be at once applied for by telegram, if necessary.

II. An application for a loan may be made to any Revenue Officer of or above the rank of a Girdawar.

III. The application if made in writing should be as nearly as possible in Form A attached. If an oral application is made, the officer to whom it is made shall cause it to be recorded as nearly as possible in that Form.

IV. In respect of every application made under Rule II an enquiry shall be made by a Revenue Officer not below the rank of Girdawar, if the loan applied for does not exceed Rs. 100, or of Naib Tahsildar when it exceeds that sum for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars required in Form A. Such enquiry need not be elaborate and should not be carried further than is necessary with due regard to the security of the loan. If in the opinion of the Collector, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildar, it is expedient that public notice of the application should be given, he will publish a notice thereof by fixing it up in a conspicuous place in the village in which the applicant resides.

V. (1) When the amount of loan applied for does not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$th of the value of the land offered in security, no collateral security will be required.

(2) When a loan is applied for by the members of a village community or by a group of land proprietors on their own joint personal security, the Collector or the Tahsildar, as the case may be, may at his discretion advance on such security an amount not exceeding five times the annual assessment of the land held by the applicants.

(3) Personal security may also be accepted in special cases where the Collector or the Tahsildar, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, thinks it desirable.

VI. The rate of interest upon the loans will be one anna in the rupee or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

VII. The dates fixed for instalments will not extend over more than ten years as a maximum. Loans for seed will ordinarily be repaid from the crop produced from the seed, and those for purchase of plough cattle will ordinarily be repaid within two years.

VIII. The dates for payment of instalments will usually be the dates fixed for payment of the land revenue loans being recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

IX. Compound interest may be charged at the discretion of the Collector upon all overdue instalments of interest or of principal and interest. Such interest should not be levied, however, in cases in which the failure is due to the defaulter's inability to pay or in which the levy of such interest would be productive of hardship.

X. When any loan or a part of it is found to be irrecoverable, a special report shall be made to the Chief Commissioner who may pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

XI. Annual statements of loans and collections will be submitted in the forms annexed by the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner on the 1st of June for the year ending on the preceding 31st March.

XII. Subject to the provisions of these rules the grant of loans will be absolutely within the discretion of the Collector or of the Tahsildar if especially empowered by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, but the allotment made for either of the two districts must not be exceeded without the sanction of the Commissioner. The Tahsildar should keep the Collector informed [illegible] granted by him.

PART B.

Loans for the relief of distress.

I. Loans for the relief of distress may be made to owners and occupiers of arable land in accordance with the preceding rules to preserve their cattle and to enable them and their dependents to subsist until the ripening of the next crop, subject to the following modifications:—

II. These loans will be recoverable in the same way as ordinary loans but within a maximum period of three years.

III. When the officer authorised to grant loans is satisfied by enquiry made through the Tahsildar or otherwise that a loan is necessary and will be repaid, he will order a loan to be given to the extent considered absolutely necessary and will fix by written order the instalments by which it is to be given and repaid. When the number of such loans is large the necessary enquiries should be made well before hand in order that the money may be disbursed without delay when actually required.

IV. The loans will usually be given by instalments monthly or every two months.

V. Payments of the loan sanctioned may be made in the presence of the officer ordering the loan or of the Tahsildar, and shall be attested by the signature of such officer or Tahsildar.

VI. The loans are meant primarily for small land owners and as they are recoverable as land revenue, it will not generally be necessary to take security for them, provided that they are covered by the value of the recipients' property and if they are not, the loan will not be given unless some sufficiently substantial person becomes security.

VII. The loans may also be made to occupancy tenants provided that some sufficiently substantial person becomes security.

VIII. Monthly returns of the loans will be prepared and submitted to the Commissioner, loans made for subsistence being kept separate from other loans.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of the foregoing rules the "Collector" means a "Collector" as defined in the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877.

Explanation II.—The expression "owners and occupiers of arable land" means any cultivator in the districts of Ajmer and Merwara and includes an Istimrardar, Jagirdar, Muafidar and Bhumia.

Explanation III.—For the purposes of these rules a Revenue Officer includes a Girdawar.

Form A.

Application for Taccavi Loan under Act XII of 1884.

Name of Village ______________ Patwari's Circle ______________ Girdawar's Circle ______________.

Name and residence of the applicant.	Amount of loan required.	Nature of security, whether personal or otherwise.	Object of loan (for purchase of bullocks or seed for maintenance).	Situation of the land occupied or owned by the applicant.	Applicant's rights in the land.	Field number and area of land occupied by the applicant.	Status of applicant, *i.e.*, proprietor or tenant.	SECURITY. If the security consists of immovable property, then the nature and value of the applicant's interest therein and the extent of any pre-existing incumbrance.	SECURITY. Where sureties offer personal security, their number, names, residence, status and means.	SECURITY. Where sureties offer to mortgage immovable property then information as at 9.	Are the Tehsildar and the Circle Officer satisfied that a loan is really necessary. If so, to what extent and why? *i.e.*, Has the applicant sustained losses?	Are the local money-lenders unable or unwilling to grant the applicant a loan on reasonable terms?	Proposed instalments and period of repayment.	Recommendation by Circle Officer. Dated at the 190 Circle Office.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Orders of Assistant Commissioner.

Dated at ______________ the ______________ 190 . Applicant ______________ . Enquiring Officer ______________ .

I.—Demand and Collections on account of preceding year in Ajmer-Merwara.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total amount advanced in preceding years outstanding (not including interest) on 1st April 19	DEMAND OF 19 -19 .			COLLECTIONS OF 19 -19 .			Balance, *i.e.*, difference between columns 4 and 7.
	Principal.	Interest.	TOTAL.	Principal.	Interest.	TOTAL.	

II.—Demand and Collections on account of current year in Ajmer-Merwara.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of loans made during the year.	Total amount advanced.	DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF YEAR.			COLLECTIONS.			Balance, *i.e.*, difference between columns 5 and 8.	Total amount of loans outstanding at close of year, including previous years (not including interest).
		Principl.	Interest.	TOTAL.	Principal.	Interest.	TOTAL.		

No. 702.—In supersession of the orders contained in Notification No. 858—115-II, dated the 9th August 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to issue the following orders with regard to the procedure to be followed under Rules V and XXIII of the Rules framed under Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans Act) published under his Notification No. 700, dated 10th June 1907:—

(1) When it appears that the land to be improved is subject to a mortgage or other lien or charge or that there exists any superior or subordinate interest in such land a notice under section 5 of the Land Improvement Loans Act should invariably be issued calling for objections to the grant of the loan. Such objections should be in writing.

(2) If any encumbrance has not been recorded in the mutation register as required by the rules contained in the schedule annexed to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 801—562-III, dated the 16th July 1895, the claim of the encumbrancer may ordinarily be disregarded in estimating the value of the security offered, unless it is admitted by the borrower; and if it be not brought forward by the encumbrancer himself, in compliance with the notice issued under section 5 of the Act, it may be disregarded altogether.

(3) The enquiry required by rule V need not be an elaborate investigation of documents registered under the Registration Act, and should not be carried further than is necessary with due regard to the security of the loan.

(4) Under rule XXIII the following printed and bound registers shall be kept in the forms annexed:—

(i) Register of applications for loans.

To be kept by all Revenue Officers of and above the rank of Girdawar.

(ii) Register of accounts of loans and repayments.

To be kept—

(*a*) for the entire Commissionership by the Sadar Wasil-baki-Navis;

(*b*) for each Tahsil by the Wasil-baki-Navis, the Tahsildar being responsible for all entries being duly made. At the time of making the Khatauni of each village the Wasil-baki-Navis shall be responsible to the Tahsildar that the demand is entered in its proper column. Each work for which a separate loan is granted shall be entered on a separate page in the register.

(iii) Register of receipts to be given on repayment of loans or instalments.

To be kept by Tahsildars who shall give the receipts at the time of repayment. The number of the receipt shall be entered in column 20 of register II.

(iv) Register of half-yearly accounts.

To be kept at each Tahsil; a copy of these accounts for each work on account of which a loan has been granted shall be submitted to the Assistant Commissioner of the district in which the work is situate, [illegible] be filed in his office.

(v) Register containing an abstract of half-yearly accounts (by Tahsils and Districts).

To be kept by each Tahsildar who shall submit to the Assistant Commissioner of his district a copy of the abstract of the accounts for his whole Tahsil.

Each Assistant Commissioner shall submit to the Commissioner a similar abstract for the whole of his district.

(vi) Register containing an annual statement of loans and repayments.

Copy to be submitted by the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner with the annual report.

Register of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

Serial Number.	Name of applicant with caste and parentage.	Residence showing village, Tahsil and District.	Name of village Tahsil and District in which the land to be improved is situated.	Description of land to be improved.	Nature and description of security offered.	Date of receipt of application.	Number and date of Order.		Amount sanctioned and whether payable in lump or instalments.	Dates and amounts of repayments of						Serial Number in Register II.	Remarks.
										First instalmemts (including interest).			Last instalment (including interest.)				
							Sanctioning loan.	Refusing loan.		Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
									R		R	R		R	R		

II

Register of accounts of loans and repayments under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

Serial Number.	Number in Register I.	Name of applicant with caste and parentage.	Residence showing village, Tahsil, and District.	Name of village, Tahsil and District in which the land to be improved is situated.	Total amount sanctioned.	Dates and amount advanced		Dates and amounts of repayments of instalments due (including interest).							Dates and amount of repayments made including interest.				Number in Register III.	Balance due at Kharif, i. e., difference of columns 12 and 17.	Balance due at Rabi, i. e., difference of columns 15 and 19.	Total balance due, i. e., total of columns 21 and 22.	Total amount of advances outstanding at end of year including present year but not including interest.	Remarks.
									Kharif.			Rabi.												
						Date.	Amount.	Year.	Demand on account of current harvests.	Outstanding balances from previous harvests.	Total.	Demand on account of current harvest.	Outstanding balances from previous harvests.	Total.	Date	Kharif	Date.	Rabi.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Counterfoil. Register III.

Register of receipts to be given on repayments of loans or instalments under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

No. Dated 190 .

Received from

Amount R______ { Principal R______ / Interest R______ }

No. of instalment.

Situation of work to which this relates.

Total amount received to date Including present payment. } R______

Tehsildar.

Enter name and number in Register II.

Register III.

Register of receipts to be given on repayments of loans or instalments under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

No. Dated 190 .

Received from*

the sum of rupees annas and pies only, being the

instalment towards repayment of the loan granted for†

R { Principal R______ / Interest R______ }

Total amount received to date Including present payment. } R______

* Enter name and number in Register II.

† Enter nature and situation of work.

Tehsildar.

IV.

Register of half-yearly accounts of loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, for half-year ending on

Serial Number.	Name of village and of person to whom loan is granted.	Name, caste, and parentage of such person.	No. in Register II.	Nature and situation of work.	Nature of security given.	No. and date of order sanctioning loan.	Total amount sanctioned.	Total amount advanced to end of half-year ending	Amount to be advanced during present half-year ending	REPAYMENTS. Total amount that should have been repaid up to end of half-year ending			Total amount repaid up to end of half-year ending			Balance due at end of half-year not including interest, *i.e.*, difference of columns 11 and 14.	Balance due at end of half-year, including interest, *i.e.*, difference of columns 13 and 16.	Amount repayable during present half-year ending: Excluding column 18.			Including column 18.			Remarks.
										Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.			Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

TAHSIL.
Dated

Tahsildar.

V.

Abstract of half-yearly accounts (by Tahsils and Districts) of loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

Total amount advanced in previous half-years commencing 19	Amount advanced during half-year ending 19	Total amount advanced.	DEMAND. Balance due from previous half year.			For half-year ending			Grand total.	Collections during half-year ending			Balance due, *i.e.*, difference of columns 10 and 13	Total amount of collections including columns 11 and 12.			Amount of advances outstanding at end of half-year ending 19 , *i.e.*, difference of columns 3 and 15.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	

Dated

Tehsildar (by Tahsils).
Assistant Commissioner (by District).

VI.

Annual Statement of Loans and Repayments under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, for the year ending

District.	Total amount advanced in previous years commencing	Amount advanced during year ending	Total amount advanced.	Demand of			Collections of			Balance due, i.e., difference of columns 7 and 10.	Total Collections including columns 8 and 9.			Amount of advances outstanding at end of year, i.e., difference of columns 4 and 12.	Remarks.
				Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

The 14th June 1907.

No. 163.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose, this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894:—

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer.	Ajmer.	Ajmer.	Area—39¼ square feet. East—Street. West—Platform of the owner. South—Street. North—Platform of the owner. East—Platform of the owner. West—Street. North—Street. South—Platform of the owner. East—Platform of the owner. West—Street. North—Street. South—Street, and platform of Rahim Bux.	For widening street.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector of Ajmer.

Under section 7 of the Act the Collector of Ajmer is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 164.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894:—

District	Pargana.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose required.	REMARKS.
Ajmer	[illegible]	Ajmer	44¾ Square feet East—Platform of owner and house of Kalla. West—Street. North—Street. South—Street.	Widening street.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector of Ajmer.

Under section 7 of the Act, the Collector of Ajmer is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

Th[illegible]ne 1907.

No. 741.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the 28th June 1907, being the date fixed for the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to be a public holiday.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 13th June 1907.

No. 29.—In the list of public holidays annexed to Notification No. 4, dated the 7th February 1907, issued under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and published on page 278, Part II of the Gazette of India, dated February 16th, 1907—

for

" Wednesday, June 26th, the King Emperor's Birthday "

read

"Friday, June 28th, the King Emperor's Birthday."

The 14th June 1907.

No. 30.—The list of text books approved by the Resident in Mysore for use in aided schools in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is the same as that for the Madras Presidency published in the Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 16th December 1905 and 29th January 1907.

Heads and Managers of Schools are informed that where more books than one are approved of for any department, they are at liberty to select any of the books so approved.

No books unless authorised by the Resident shall be used in any aided school.

No. 31.—The appointment, under Section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, of the Reverend S. Nathaniel and of the Reverend John Mark, of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, as Marriage Registrars for the territories included in the said Civil and Military Station, in Notification No. 27-2245, dated 8th January 1890, is hereby cancelled.

No. 32.—The licenses granted under Sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to the Reverend G. C. Walker, B.A., of the Wesleyan Mission, in Notification Nos. 662 and 663, dated the 8th February 1900, to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage within the territories of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, are hereby cancelled.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The 14th June 1907.

No. 33.—Captain Hugh Reginald Osborne is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the 24th May 1907.

The 15th June 1907.

No. 36.—Second Lieutenant Maurice Fitzgerald is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the 2nd June 1907.

LEAVE.

The 14th June 1907.

No. 35.—Captain G. V. F. Scovell is granted leave out of India for six months, with effect from the 1st July 1907.

This office Notification No. 7, dated 7th March 1907, is cancelled.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

The 14th June 1907.

No. 34.—Captain F. J. Tregay is granted leave for 12 months, with effect from the 1st June 1907 or date of departure.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,

First Assistant Resident.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH JUNE 1907.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas

NAME OF MINTS.	COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.														COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.		
	RECEIPTS.				COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.									
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Gold standard reserve.	Currency bullion.	Other Government bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	TOTAL.	Receipt of bullion for dollar coinage.	Dollars coined and paid over.	Closing balance of bullion.
Calcutta	24	[illegible]	...	24	22	...	22	4	200	66*	26	1	297	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	6	400	61†	27	3	497	...	...	...

* Exclusive of 25 lakhs of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.
† Do. 24 do. do. do. do.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 18th June 1907.

A. McCORMICK, Captain,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal, under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of Deceased.	Place of Death.	Date of Death.	By whom death reported, and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. M. Geo. Emanuel Henderson, late of Chheiat, Aligarh District.	Chheiat . . .	20th March 1907 .	District Judge, Aligarh, on 30th April 1907.	Left a will, widow has applied for Probate.
Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Billings	Almora . . .	22nd April 1907 .	District Judge, Kumaon, on 2nd May 1907.	......
Mrs. Madleine Logan .	Kurseong . . .	25th April 1907 .	Sub-Judge in charge, Purnia, on 16th May 1907.	No information regarding will.
M. John Donald Peachey, a Guard, N. W. Railway.	Lahore . . .	17th April 1907 .	District Judge, Lahore, on 7th May 1907.	No will. No information.

ALEXANDER KINNEY,
Offg. Administrator-General of Bengal.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 31st May 1907.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found on 15th April 1907 in Survey No. 437 (Government dry land) belonging to pattadar No. 17, Venkatarama Pillai of 31 Mahendrapalli village in Shiyali taluk by Sellakutti, Mangu, and boy Koothan of the said village :—

	Weight varaganidais.	Estimated value. R a. p.
(1) Gold coin discovered by boy Koothan	2-29/32	18 2 6
(2) Ditto by Sellakutti and Mangu . .	3-1/32	17 13 0
(3) Ditto ditto ditto . .	2-29/32	17 1 3
(4) Ingot of gold	26¼	152 6 0
(5) Seven broken pieces of brasspot . . .		...
		205 6 9

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 2nd November 1907 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 13th June 1907.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th June 1907.

No. 2594.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to extend the provisions, so far as may be suitable, of Section 34 of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), to the following local areas in the Loralai District:—

Head-quarters of the Sub-Tahsil at Sinjawai, including the bazar at Smalan.

By order,
A. L. JACOB, Captain,
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th June 1907.

No. 26.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon William Dudley Salt, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for civil employment in that Province, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th February 1907.

The 13th June 1907.

No. 27.—No. 919, 1st class Hospital Assistant Abdul Ghani of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been appointed to His Excellency the Viceroy's dispensary, with effect from the 1st October 1906.

G. BOMFORD, M.D., Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1907.

No. 13.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 15th June 1907.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.

The following alteration in the name of the Government Telegraph Office is notified:—
"Rawalpindi Saidpuri Road" instead of "Rawalpindi Saidpuri."

	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Burkhui . . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway . . .	1st June . .	Opened.

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

II E

Simla, the 17th June 1907.

No. 61.—Mr. P. R. Ralston, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade (General), is granted combined leave for six months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, that is, privilege leave for one month and eighteen days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with leave on medical certificate for the remaining period under Article 336 of the same, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th January 1907.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

India, Malabar Coast, Quilon.

The new Flagstaff built at 2,530 feet to the west of the old Flagstaff and in front of the Customs-house, Quilon, has the following Prismatic Compass bearings :—

The Red or Western Buoy.

From the new Flagstaff	206° 30′
From the Buoy to the Flagstaff	26° 30′
Nautical direction of the Flagstaff from the Buoy	N. N. E. ¼ E.

The Black or Eastern Buoy.

From the Flagstaff	193° 15′
From the Buoy to the Flagstaff	13° 15
Nautical direction of the Flagstaff from the Buoy	N. x E. ¼ E.

T. PADMANABHA ROW,
Assistant Excise Commissioner
Central Division, Travancore.

QUILON ;
The 5th April 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

RAILWAYS.

The 3rd June 1907.

No. 77-R.—The following is published for general information with reference to Section 42 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894 :—

Agreement made this 12th day of December 1905 between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the Scottpur Tea Company Limited of London where their registered office is hereinafter called the said Company of the other part. Whereas the said Company has applied to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar for the acquisition of land under Chapter VII of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 for the purpose of constructing a tramway for the benefit of the Company as well in the interest of the Public and whereas an enquiry was held under Section 40 of the said Land Acquisition Act in order to ascertain whether the acquisition of the land applied for is needed for the construction of the tramway proposed by the said Company and whether the construction of the proposed tramway is likely to prove of benefit to the public and whereas the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar has under Section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act submitted a report per his letter No. 1372 dated the 6th June 1905 to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam embodying the result of the enquiry made under Section 40 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam and whereas the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam has been satisfied that the proposed acquisition

is needed for the construction of the tramway to be made by the said Company and that the construction of a tramway by the said Company is likely to prove beneficial to the Public the Honourable the Chief Commissioner has by the Secretary's letter No. 1832 P. W. dated the 1st July 1905 to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar been pleased to call upon the said Company to enter into an agreement with the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Company has by their Manager Mr. W. Mason's letter dated the 19th July 1905 expressed their willingness to enter into an agreement in accordance with the provision of Section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

It is hereby agreed between the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Company as follows:—

That the said Company shall pay to the said Secretary of State for India in Council the cost of the land to be acquired for the tramway to be made by the said Company and which is fully described in the schedule hereto.

(2) That the said Secretary of State for India in Council shall on the payment by the said Company to the said Secretary of State of the costs incurred by the Government in acquiring the land required for the said Company's tramway transfer the said lands to the said Company.

(3) That the Silchar Local Board shall grant the use of a portion of the Tarapur Road about one mile in length on condition that a 12 feet Road is made up by the said Company alongside and clear of the tram-line and that the Silchar Local Board shall arrange for the repairs and upkeep of the said road by their own Agents and at their own expense the said Company maintaining the tramway at the expense of the said Company.

(4) That the said Secretary of State for India in Council shall acquire a strip of land for a *bund* between the Tarapur Road and the Barak river about half a mile in length for the said Company provided the said Company shall construct and maintain in good order a 6 feet Public Road along the side of this *bund* and clear of the tramway.

(5) That the public shall have a right of way along the said Company's private Road leading from Lakhipur and Banskandi direct to Udharband Road in the Happy Valley.

(6) That the said Company shall provide a properly constructed level-crossing on the Manipur Road to the satisfaction of the Executive Engineer of the Cachar Division.

(7) That the said Company shall maintain the tram-line in such a way that it shall not in any way interfere with or obstruct the drainage of the Tarapur Road.

(8) That the said Company in constructing any sidings shall not encroach upon the 12 feet reserved for the purposes of the Tarapur Road.

(9) That the work shall be completed within 12 months from the date of this agreement.

(10) That in case of the infringement of the conditions stated above the said Secretary of State shall have the right of withdrawing the concession and rescinding this contract and of resuming the land acquired for the tramway.

In witne[illegible] the said Company has by their duly authorised agent hereto set their hand a[illegible]his day and year first above written.

Scottpur Tea Company, Limited,

By their Attorney,

W. MASON.

The 12th December 1905.

Executed in my presence this day by W. Mason, Esq.

F. N. FISCHER,
Deputy Commissioner.

The 12th December 1905.

F. C. FRENCH,
Deputy Commissioner, Cachar,
on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The 1st May 1907.

SCHEDULE.

From Pollarbund garden to the Barak and ultimately to Majigram as per plan attached marked A, attached to schedule.

W. MACDONALD,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam,
Public Works Department.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th June 1907.

No. 3655.—Mr. H. B. W. Garrick, Artist, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th July 1907, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3660.—Mr. G. H. Tipper, Assistant Superintendent and Acting Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th July 1907, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

C. S. MIDDLEMISS,
for Director, Geological Survey of India.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, dated at Bombay, this 14th day of June 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—9494, Private, William Hunt.
Age—23 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 9½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Ironworker.
Date of enlistment—5th February 1906.
Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Lambeth, London, Surrey.
Date of desertion or absence—6th June 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Scar left knee; Maltese cross tattooed. right forearm.
Under 2 years' service.

E. F. ANNAND, Captain, for Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, dated at Bombay, this 14th day of June 190[illegible]

Number, Rank, and Name—9566, Private, Frank Charles Munden.
Age—24 years 2 months.
Height—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Silver polisher.
Date of enlistment—6th June 1906.
Place of enlistment—London.
Parish and County in which born—Hackney, London, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—6th June 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Scar over right collar bone; Woman's head, clasped hands and two stars tattooed left forearm.
Under 2 years' service.

E F. ANNAND, Captain, for Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without le[illegible] the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, dated at Bombay, this [illegible] day of June 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—9691, Private, John Smith.
Age—26 years.
Height—5 feet 3¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade—Painter.
Date of enlistment—4th August 1906.
Place of enlistment—Glencorse.
Parish and County in which born—Dabey, Edinburgh, Midlothian.
Date of desertion or absence—6th June 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Bombay.
Marks—Tattooed both arms and forearms, Irregular scar base of forefinger and thumb left hand.
Under 1 year's service.

E. F. ANNAND, Captain, for Major,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.

POST. OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June 1907.

No. 1045-*S.-Ap.*—Babu Surendra Benode Sinha, M A., Superintendent of Post Offices officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th June 1907.

The following officiating appointments are made, with effect from the date noted against each, during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. E. G. Nash, Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 8th June 1907 ;

Babu Manindra Nath Banerji is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 4th June 1907.

No. 1053-*S.-Ap.*—In consequence of the return to duty from privilege leave of Mr H J Moorhouse, Mr. W. Walsh, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 4th grade continued to act in that grade, with effect from the 7th June 1907, in the vacancy due to the absence of Mr. C. C. Sheridan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, on deputation, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nathia-Gali, the 14th June 1907.

No. 170.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Normal School, Peshawar :

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

District.	Pargana.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar .	Peshawar .	Abadi Peshawar.	A. R. P. 3 2 22	North . .	Hazar Khani Branch Canal	Commanding Royal Engineer's Office.
				East . .	Lakar Mandi Municipal property.	
				South . .	Property of Bhola Ram and Ganda Singh	
				West . .	1. Oil godown 2 Munsiff's Court. 3. Cantonment property.	

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

J. E. DICKIE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 25th May 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	31	1
2	Hazára	Nawashahr	4,114	4	...	4	5	2	3	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	63	2
3	Hazára	Buffa	7,029	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	3
4	Hazára	Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	19	19	4
5	Peshāwar	Peshāwar	73,343	19	10	29	97	60	37	...	...	45	23	1	19	...	9	8	2	10	21	69	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	...	3	3	7	5	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	9	20	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	4	8	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	16	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	10	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	3	6	9	53	25	28	...	...	34	10	3	3	1	2	1	...	1	17	58	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	...	2	2	7	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	11	40	10
11	Dera Ismail Khan	Tank (Notified area)	4,402	...	2	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	24	47	11
		Total	164,251	32	29	61	188	104	84	...	...	80	52	7	29	1	19	12	5	17	19	58	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 25th May 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 61 births were registered (32 males and 29 females), giving a birth-rate of 19 *per mille* of population; 188 deaths were registered (104 males and 84 females), giving a death-rate of 58 *per mille* of population.

During the week there were 3 deaths from Plague reported to have occurred in Hazara Rural Circles, 1 in Abbottabad town, 34 in Dera Ismail Khan town, 45 in Peshawar town, in 45 Peshawar Rural Circles and 2 in Khyber Agency.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshāwar, the 12th June 1907.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 1st June 1907.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Cause of Death. Cholera.	Cause of Death. Small-pox.	Cause of Death. Plague.	Cause of Death. Fever.	Cause of Death. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Cause of Death. Respiratory disease.	Cause of Death. Injuries.	Cause of Death. All other causes.	Infants under one year of age. Males.	Infants under one year of age. Females.	Infants under one year of age. Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazára	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	1	1	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	25	63	2
3		Buff[illegible]	7,029	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	7	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	4
5	Peshâwar	Peshâwar	73,343	14	7	21	91	54	37	...	...	34	32	3	8	...	14	7	9	16	15	65	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	1	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	1	...	1	8	5	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	5	41	7
8		Lakki	5,218	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	10	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	3	...	3	59	29	30	...	...	42	13	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	6	109	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	...	1	1	7	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	6	40	10
11		Tank (Notified area)	4,402	1	...	1	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	12	71	11
		TOTAL	168,653	23	12	35	185	105	80	...	...	76	61	5	15	...	28	13	11	24	11	31	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 1st June 1907.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 11 Municipal Towns, 35 births were registered (23 males and 12 females), giving a birth rate of 11 *per mille* of population; 185 deaths were registered (105 males and 80 females), giving a death-rate of 57 *per mille* of population.

During the week there were 34 deaths from plague reported to have occurred in Peshawar Municipal Town, 3 in Peshawar Cantonment, 82 in Peshawar Rural Circle, 1 in Hazara Rural Circle, 42 in Dera Ismail Khan town and 2 in Dera Ismail Khan Rural Circle and 5 in Khyber Agency.

A. M. CROFTS, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshâwar, the 15th June 1907.

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Seaborne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the calendar year 1906, compared with the years 1904 and 1905. Royal 8vo. Stitched. *8a.* or *9d.* (*2a.*)

Production of Tea in India, 1906. Foolscap. Paper cover. *8a.* or *9d.* (*2a.*).

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The Quarterly Indian Army List for April 1907. No. 12. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2-12a. or *4s. 2d.* (*6a.*)

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India Army Budget Estimate for the year 1907-1908. Foolscap. Paper cover[?]l. R1-8 or *2s. 3d.* (*11a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1906 TO MARCH 1907.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1859 (Act XI of 1859), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. *4a.* (*1a.*)

The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (Act XIX of 1883), as modified up to 1st September 1906. *2a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

The Excise Amendment Act VII of 1906. In Urdu. *3p.* (*1a.*)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. *3p.* (*1a.*)

Act No. III of 1864 (Foreigners), as modified up to 1st September 1906. *3a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

The Indian Companies Act, 1882 (Act VI of 1882), as modified up to the 1st August 1906. R1 *10a.* (*3a.*)

The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872), as modified up to the 1st November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. *4a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

Agriculturists Loans Act, No. 12 of 1884, as modified up to 1st September 1906. In Urdu. *6p.* (*1a.*)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. *6p.* (*1a.*)

The United Provinces Code, Volume I, 4th Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Cloth. For both volumes. R10 or *15s.* (R1.)

Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports and Privy Council Reports of appeals from India, 1901-1903, with an Index of Cases, by F. G. Wigley, 1906. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R10 or *15s.* (*10a.*)

The Bengal Code, Volume V, 3rd Edition, 1905. Super Royal 8vo. Cloth. R6 or *9s.* (*10a.*)

Act XIX of 1883, The Land Improvement Loans Act, as modified to September 1906, in Urdu and in Hindi. Royal 8vo. *1a.* (*1a.*) each.

Table showing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. *3a. 6p.* (*1a.*)

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The Bengal Treasury Manual, 2nd Edition, 1906. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

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Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August and September 1906, and in the corresponding period of 1904 and 1906 Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a*. or 2*d*. (1*a*.) each.

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Sea-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of November, December 1906 and January 1907. Nos. 8, 9 and 10. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India, Nos. 6, 7 and 8 of 1906-07 for the month of September, October and November 1906. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year ending 31st March 1906. 40th issue. Vol. I. (Abstract and detailed Tables of Imports and Exports.) Super Royal 4to. Board. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (15*a*.)

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Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1905. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*.)

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Classified List of State Railway Establishment and Distribution Return of Establishment of all Railways, corrected up to 31st December 1906. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

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Mahābhāsyapradipodoyota. Vol. 3. fasc. 5. Price As. 10. By Bahuballava Sāstri.
Nityācāra Pradipah. fasc. 8. By Pandit Vinoda Vihāri Bhattāchārya. As. 10.
Upamitibhavaprapanchā Kathā. fasc. 10, 11. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi. As. 10.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. II. Nos. 9, 10. Vol. III. Nos. 1-4. R2. each.
Memoirs. Vol. I. Supplement. Miscellanea Ethnographica, II. Some Malayan Weapons. Plans of a Persian Gentleman's House. By N. Annandale, D. Sc., and Lieut.-Colonel. D. C. Phillott. Price As. 8.
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II G

Memoirs, Vol. II. No. 3. The Fastness of the Indigenous Dyes of Bengal. By E. R. Watson, M. A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Lond.) Price R1.

„ **Vol. II. No. 4.** The Saorias of the Rajmahal Hills. By R. B. Bainbridge Price R2.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907.

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Climatological Atlas of India. By Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36*s*. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

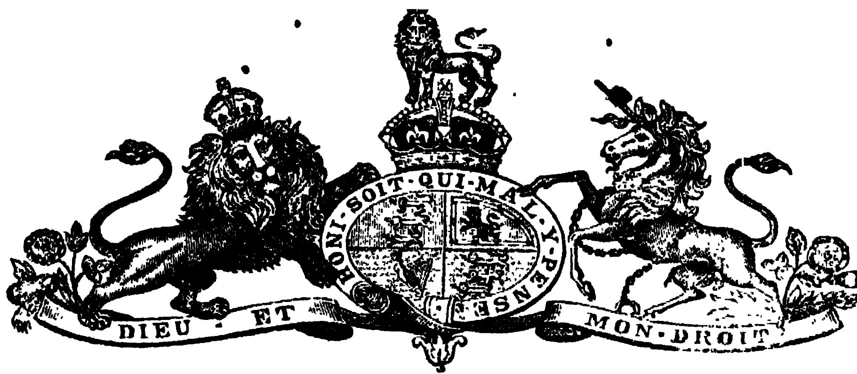
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 18th MAY 1907.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part I. By the Director. R1.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 2. By the Director. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 197444 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for R500 originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Srimati Ra[illegible] Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the heirs of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SIDDHESWAR SARKAR,
Assistant Master—Zila School, Bhagalpur.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041557 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of Ebrahim Sait, and last endorsed to Ebrahim Sait & Co., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—EBRAHIM SAIT & CO.,
Residence—Munro Road, Bellary.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 31st July 1906, being the first quarter of the year 1906-07, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1905-06.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1906.	For the quarter ending 31st July 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter . .	1,59,06,233 1 0	1,58,43,503 0 6	62,730 0 6	......
ADD—RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July 1906 in the Widows' Fund	1,08,600 1 6	1,12,567 14 6	......	3,967 13 0
Subscriptions from 1st May to 31st July 1906 in the Children's Fund	54,783 4 0	58,191 9 0	......	3,408 5 0
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	1,200 9 6	987 4 0	213 5 6	......
Fees and stamps	13 8 0	4 0 0	9 8 0	......
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,64,597 7 0	1,71,750 11 6	222 13 6	7,376 2 0
GRAND TOTAL .	1,60,70,830 8 0	1,60,15,253 12 0	(A) 62,952 14 0	7,376 2 0
DEDUCT—DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,75,527 1 10	1,71,186 9 10	4,340 8 0	......
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	94,184 3 [illegible]	95,666 0 8	......	1,481 13 0
Establishment and contingencies .	9,745 14 2	10,598 9 6	......	852 11 4
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	14,381 [illegible] 3	15,097 1 0	......	715 12 9
Commission paid for money orders .	843 4 6	767 0 0	76 14 6	......
Amount of divisible surplus divided amongst qualified subscribers in the Widows' Fund	2,77,891 8 0	2,85,012 12 0	......	7,121 4 0
Amount of divisible surplus divided amongst qualified subscribers in the Children's Fund	62,179 8 0	85,550 4 0	......	23,370 12 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	6,34,753 6 5	6,63,878 5 0	(B) 4,417 6 6	33,542 5 1
Balance in favour of the Fund . .	1,54,36,077 1 7	1,53,51,375 7 0	(C) 58,535 7 6	26,166 3 1
GRAND TOTAL .	1,60,70,830 8 0	1,60,15,253 12 0	62[illegible]	7,376 2 0
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing . . .	85,017 12 0	92,640 12 0	......	7,623 0 0

	For the quarter ending 31st July 1906.		For the quarter ending 31st July 1905.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,114	693	1,163	727	...	...	49	34
Ditto of incumbents	724	855	709	870	15	...	...	15
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,113	635	1,151	669	...	...	38	34

	R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of Receipts	55,576 12 0
B.—Net decrease in total Disbursements	29,124 14 7
C.—Net increase in Balance	84,701 10 7

JAMES W. MEDLAND, A. C. A.—Offg. Auditor.
J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant—Auditor.

Published by order of the Directors,

A. E. MEDLYCOTT,
Accountant.

RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

U. S. F. P. Fund Office.
Calcutta, the 20th May 1907.

ESTATE A. W. STOGDON, DECD.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Abraham William Stogdon, of the Hotel Windsor, Victoria Street, in the County of Middlesex, late of the Indian Civil Service, who died at Mentone, France, on 15th January 1907, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, the duly substituted attorney of Fanny Maria Stogdon, the widow of the said deceased, are required to send in the same on or before 17th July next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
A. W. STOGDON, DECD

CALCUTTA;
The 6th June 1907.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th March 1907.

From the 6th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 30th March all notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 894.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first month of 1907-1908 as compared with the corresponding period of 1906-1907.

ENGLAND. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Budget 1907-1908.	ENGLAND. April. 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April. 1907-1908.	ENGLAND. April. Increase.	ENGLAND. April. Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	INDIA. Whole year. Budget 1907-1908.	INDIA. April. 1906-1907.	INDIA. April. 1907-1908.	INDIA. April. Increase.	INDIA. April. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	31,27,62,000	31,95,62,000	1,65,97,000	2,09,22,000	43,25,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	8,49,07,000	7,27,66,000	61,05,000	71,52,000	10,47,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	6,53,70,000	4,93,50,000	72,10,000	57,29,000	..	14,81,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,85,75,000	6,25,14,000	54,04,000	59,66,000	5,62,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	8,83,31,000	9,31,16,000	74,36,000	81,69,000	7,33,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	6,52,70,000	6,89,33,000	57,55,000	65,05,000	7,50,000	...
2,300	800	600	700	100	...	Other Heads	9,[illegible]2,93,000	9,76,42,000	44,49,000	53,78,000	9,29,000	...
2,300	800	600	700	100	-	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	77,05,08,000	76,53,83,000	5,29,56,000	5,98,21,000	68,65,000	..
248,400	109,400	30,700	20,300	...	10,400	Interest	97,54,000	1,27,91,000	12,55,000	12,08,000	...	47,000
8,600	8,000	400	2,100	1,700	...	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,58,33,000	4,53,74,000	33,84,000	40,38,000	6,54,000	...
1,700	1,500	100	100	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	2,13,78,000	2,22,06,000	12,66,000	14,37,000	1,71,000	...
87,500	75,200	5,800	5,[illegible]	...	...	Miscellaneous	90,84,000	1,08,64,000	6,41,000	6,37,000	...	4,000
30,500	34,700	...	...	...	...	Railways	39,45,25,000	40,83,97,000	3,20,29,000	3,67,78,000	47,49,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3,70,03,000	3,59,03,000	4,96,000	4,42,000	...	54,000
10,200	...	3,800	...	...	3,500	Other Public Works	80,88,000	82,29,000	5,84,000	5,31,000	...	53,000
472,300	390,100	300	100	...	200	Receipts by Military Department	1,08,40,000	1,01,05,000	5,82,000	5,98,000	16,000	...
861,500	619,700	41,700	29,100	...	12,600	TOTAL REVENUE	1,30,70,21,000	1,31,97,52,000	9,31,93,000	10,54,90,000	1,22,97,000	..
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	3,94,23,000	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,250,100	3,000,000	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	4,37,40,000	2,87,23,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	50,74,000	1,02,72,000	17,03,000	20,77,000	3,74,000	...
805,500	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Deposits and Advances (net)	2,84,000	9,58,000	18,44,000	...	...	18,44,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	55,[illegible]4,000	66,72,000	11,46,000	13,00,000	1,54,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	91,40,000	106,54,000	6,65,000	12,23,000	5,58,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	26,000	25,000	...	...	...	...
...	127,800	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	22,63,83,000	...	...	57,40,000	57,40,000	...
32,907,200	18,100,000	1,250,700	3,494,900	2,244,200	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
34,961,800	21,227,800	1,252,700	3,494,900	2,242,200	...	TOTAL	29,06,61,000	5,73,04,000	53,58,000	1,03,40,000	49,82,000	...
35,825,300	21,847,500	1,294,[illegible]00	3,524,000	2,229,600	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,59,76,82,000	1,41,64,79,000	9,85,51,000	11,58,30,000	1,72,79,000	...
8,436,500	4,313,800	8,436,500	5,606,600	...	2,829,900	Opening Balance	17,67,22,000	16,07,80,000	17,67,21,000	15,49,22,000	...	2,17,99,000
44,201,800	26,161,300	9,730,900	9,130,600	...	600,300	GRAND TOTAL	1,77,44,0[illegible],000	1,58,32,59,000	27,52,72,000	27,07,52,000	...	45,20,000

ENGLAND. Whole Year. Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. Whole Year. Budget, 1907-1908.	ENGLAND. April. 1906-1907.	ENGLAND. April. 1907-1908.	ENGLAND. April. Increase.	ENGLAND. April. Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole Year. Preliminary Accounts, 1906-1907.	INDIA. Whole Year. Budget, 1907-1908.	INDIA. April. 1906-1907.	INDIA. April. 1907-1908.	INDIA. April. Increase.	INDIA. April. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
113,500	110,800	4,000	7,700	3,700	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,20,78,000	13,63,64,000	1,61,72,000	1,52,73,000	...	8,99,000
3,069,700	3,020,900	804,100	813,400	9,300	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,39,91,000	5,03,15,000	4,64,000	5,36,000	72,000	...
414,800	350,400	28,800	19,400	...	9,400	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,59,81,000	3,85,54,000	25,30,000	27,78,000	2,48,000	...
715,900	684,200	27,100	40,000	13,500	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	20,06,83,000	21,14,07,000	1,40,76,000	1,51,77,000	11,01,000	...
2,419,300	2,504,400	305,200	307,900	2,700	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	3,17,19,000	3,01,37,000	24,93,000	24,42,000	...	51,000
6,100	10,000	100	200	100	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	92,83,000	1,48,50,000	7,05,000	5,32,000	...	1,73,000
6,772,600	6,860,600	928,800	935,300	6,500	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	20,31,61,000	21,09,23,000	1,51,87,000	1,56,30,000	4,43,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	2,73,33,000	2,90,13,000	17,79,000	16,35,000	...	1,44,000
127,900	84,200	10,300	10,800	500	...	Other Public Works	9,55,11,000	10,56,84,000	43,79,000	54,80,000	11,01,000	...
5,510,400	4,757,400	317,500	240,500	...	77,000	Army Services	21,10,18,000	21,89,03,000	1,75,48,000	1,70,81,000	1,33,000	...
44,300	20,000	4,000	2,300	...	2,300	Special Defence Works	14,15,000	18,85,000	76,000	2,65,000	1,89,000	...
19,104,500	18,402,900	2,430,500	2,378,100	...	52,400	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	99,21,73,000	1,04,80,33,000	7,54,09,000	7,74,29,000	20,20,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,204,500	18,402,900	2,430,500	2,378,100	...	52,400	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	99,21,73,000	1,04,13,81,000	7,54,09,000	7,74,29,000	20,20,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
2,631,100	3,656,600	168,100	133,200	...	34,900	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	9,17,86,000	6,58,77,000	44,36,000	45,70,000	1,34,000	...
...		...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	..	...	...
1,566,700	613,400	33,100	39,300	6,200	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	82,36,000		7,77,000	14,69,000	6,92,000	...
4,197,800	4,270,000	201,200	172,500	...	28,700	TOTAL	10,00,22,000	6,58,77,000	52,13,000	60,39,000	8,26,000	...
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	7,000	11,000	4,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	51,300	...	100	100	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	...	28,02,000	28,03,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	49,35,000	57,47,000	91,000	1,00,000	9,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,70,05,000	1,27,82,000	3,04,000	3,53,000	...	1,82,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,252,900	...	768,200	1,440,300	672,100	...	Remittances (net)	...	4,37,000	69,57,000	...	...	69,57,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	50,72,91,000	27,15,5[illegible],000	2,14,[illegible],000	4,23,03,000	2,08,05,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—25,48,000	59,000	[illegible]	—3,45,000	—3,74,000	...
15,252,900	51,300	768,200	1,440,400	672,200	...	TOTAL	52,72,[illegible],000	29,04,0[illegible]	2,91,43,000	4,52,5[illegible],000	1,61,07,000	...
38,655,200	22,724,[illegible]00	3,399,900	3,991,000	591,100	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,5[illegible],34,51,000	1,39,77,27,000	10,97,[illegible]	12,87,18,000	1,8[illegible],53,000	...
5,606,600	3,437,100	6,331,000	5,139,600	...	1,191,400	Closing Balance	15,49,23,000	15,55,12,000	10,55,07,000	14,20,34,[illegible]	...	2,34,73,000
44,261,800	26,161,300	9,730,900	9,130,600	...	600,300	GRAND TOTAL	1,77,44,04,000	1,55,32,39,000	27,52,72,000	27,07,52,000	...	45,20,000

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller General.

The 27th June 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th June 1907.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2305 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th June 1907:—

No. 312 of 1907.—Thomas Oswald Mein, engineer, of 6 Wallwood road, Leytonstone, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in mechanism for controlling the action of railway wagon and other fall down doors and flaps.*

No. 313 of 1907.—William Edward Murray, engineer, of 702 Lankershim Building, in the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, state of California, United States of America. *Improvements in steady floating structures.*

No. 314 of 1907.—Frank Swales, gentleman, of Palewell Lodge, East Sheen, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in or relating to bits.*

No. 315 of 1907.—William James Gell, Managing Director of Wright, Bindley and Gell, Limited, manufacturers, of Armstrong Works, Chester street, Aston road, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, and Joseph Frederick Boham, Manager of Works at Wright, Bindley and Gell, Limited, aforesaid. *Improvements in closing umbrellas and parasols.*

No. 316 of 1907.—Bertram Parrott Gray, solicitor, of 43 Summer row, in the city of Birmingham, England. *A combined horse shoe and pad.*

No. 317 of 1907.—Georg Loebbecke, Managing Director, of Zehlendorf near Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia, German Empire. *Paper bag and, process for the manufacturing of craped or goffered paper.*

No. 318 of 1907.—Motilal Chhotalal Mehta, weaving master, and The Sayajee Loom Works, Limited, manufacturers, of Baroda, India. *Improvements in take-up motions for looms.*

No. 319 of 1907.—Gangadhar Ramchandra Mangrulkar, match manufacturer, of 810 Kasba Peth, Sholapur city. *Improvements in the manufacture of grass matches.*

No. 320 of 1907.—Hans Carl Albrecht, gentleman, of Chaussee Strasse 24a, Berlin Empire of Germany. *Improvements in the method of producing incandescent mantles.*

No. 321 of 1907.—Archibald Frank Stevenson, engineer of the St. Helens Cable and Rubber Company, Limited, of Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements relating to pneumatic hubs for vehicles.*

No. 322 of 1907.—James Ward, Managing Director of the Northern Quarries Company, Limited, Grange-Over-Sands, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in or connected with the preparation and manufacture of tar paving.*

No. 323 of 1907.—Adolph Gustave Kaufman, mechanical engineer, of No. 133 Reade street, New York, in the county and state of New York, Benjamin Lazarus Weil and Berthold Weil, capitalists, both of No. 198 Broadway, New York, all in the United States of America. *Improvements in seals or closures for bottles and the like receptacles.*

No. 324 of 1907.—George Wilkinson, engineer, of Beech Mount, Harrogate, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in and relating to direct contact feed water heaters for steam boilers and the like.*

No. 325 of 1907.—John Thompson Steele, Secretary to a Public Company, of "Hove Dene," 60 Oakfield road, West Croydon, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in locking devices for loose leaf ledgers and other volumes of a similar character.*

No. 326 of 1907.—Angelo Cipriano Baronio, telegraphic code specialist, of 20 Copthall Avenue, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in and relating to electric telegraphy.*

No. 2306, P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office, 2 Bankshall street, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—.

No. 486 of 1906.—Priya Nath Roy, overseer, Darjeeling Municipality, Darjeeling. *A semi-automatic spinning wheel, being a rustic machine with common material to be called Sarala Charka.* (Specification filed 1 June 1907.)

No. 564 of 1906.—Cuthbert Harrison Thew, foreman, South Indian Railway, of Negapatam, in British India. *A new or improved guards warning for break aways.* (Specification filed 15 June 1907.)

No. 567 of 1906.—John Miles Moffat, electrical engineer, of 448 Merton road, Wandsworth, London, England, Reuben James Bott, electrical engineer, of 235 Phillip lane, Tottenham, London, England, John William Manley, electrical engineer, of Segary Villa, Hadley road, New Barnet, England, and the Electric Safety Appliances Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Eldon Street House, Elson street, London, England. *A new or improved method of winding the coils of electric measuring or indicating apparatus and the application thereof to instruments for detecting and obviating leakage from conductors of electricity.* (Specification filed 15 June 1907.)

No. 568 of 1906.—Alexandre Tropenas, engineer, of 10 Grande Rue, Montelimar, in the Department of Drome, in the Republic of France. *Improvements in the manufacture of steel by the pneumatic process.* (Specification filed 15 June 1907.)

No. 149 of 1907.—Henry Ernest Weskin, marine engineer, of No. 3 Ripon street, in the town of Calcutta. *An automatic electric safety fuse replacer.* (Specification filed 28 May 1907.)

No. 223 of 1907.—Andrew Shirra Gibb, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, c/o H. V. Williams & Co., 14 Hare street, Calcutta, India. *A self-regulating apparatus for delivering a constant supply of water for irrigation or like purposes.* (Specification filed 14 June 1907.)

No. 242 of 1907.—Robert Dawes, manufacturer of spinning and twisting machinery, of Trenton and Erie Avenues, in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in spinning and twisting machinery.* (Specification filed 13 June 1907.)

No. 2307 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 147 of 1899.—Alexander Imschenetzky. *Process for the manufacture of a new refractory material.* (From 27 June 1907 to 27 June 1908.)

No. 200 of 1903.—John Henry Elspass. *Improvements in pulverising mills.* (From 21 December 1907 to 21 December 1908.)

No. 2308 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the

exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 256 of 1902.—A. H. Martin. *A special interlocking device for securing the safety of conveyances in transit by rail from one station to another.* (Specification filed 16 March 1903.)

No. 346 of 1902.—Henry Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce. *Improvements in the construction of boxes or the like, and the method of securing and fastening the same.* (Specification filed 17 March 1903.)

No. 351 of 1902.—Frederick William Stroudley. *Improvements in stays for fire boxes in locomotive, marine and other boilers.* (Specification filed 17 March 1903.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 405 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in machines for packing tea or other substances.* (Specification filed 17 March 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to applications for leave to file specifications and for registration of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (V of 1888), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patents Secretary, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's Office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively. Consolidated indexes for 1905 and for 1906, entitled "Inventions and Designs," are also on sale, price one rupee each. They contain a chronological list, subject-matter and name indexes of exclusive privileges for inventions, which have been obtained or applied for in the year, together with lists of designs applications.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the 10th day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

The Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), with the notifications and rules issued under its provisions and the notices of the office of Inventions and Designs, to which is added an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of persons applying for protection of Inventions and Designs. Royal 8vo volumes, paper cover, 13 annas or 1s. 1d. Postage extra. To be had of the Superintendent, Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or of the Superintendent, Patents Branch, Department of Commerce and Industry, 2, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona Alkaloids. Quinine is for sale only to Government officers. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Both Quinine and Cinchonidine are for sale for cash only and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

The rates from 1st April 1907 are as follows:—

To Government officers.

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
Quinine.						
16-oz. tin	15	0	0	15	8	0
8 " "	7	8	0	7	14	0
4 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
Cinchonidine.						
16-oz. tin	11	4	0	11	12	0
8 " "	5	10	0	6	0	0
4 " "	2	13	0	3	3	0

To dealers.

Cinchonidine.	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	16	0	0	16	8	0
8 " "	8	0	0	8	6	0
4 " "	4	0	0	4	6	0

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

Specimens or Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India. Price R6. Forwarded V.-P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in oriental languages, the Board of Examiners will in future publish periodically a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them.* Collections of papers for 1902-1903, 1903-1904, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906 are ready for sale. Price R3 per copy and may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 4, Park Street.

Diwan-i-Sarkhush (official edition), one of the books recommended for the High Proficiency examinations in Persian; obtainable from Board of Examiners' office, price R3 per copy.

The Kalam-i-Urdu, the text-book for the new Proficiency Standard in Urdu, is now ready for issue, price R2-12.

Qaāni, one of the books recommended for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; obtainable from the Board of Examiners' office, price R7-8 per copy.

* *N.B.*—The languages in which specimen papers are published are:—
Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu.

D. C. PHILLOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary, Board of Examiners.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th June 1907.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd June 1907.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In transit between India and England.		Securities (purchase price).			Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage. †	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,31,31,360	18,92,89,745	21,24,21,105	6,69,01,522	*1,23,85,027	61,50,868	10,80,75,000	...	...	25,80,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	31,60,92,363	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R2,13,98,012
Allahabad	...	1,56,26,645	1,56,26,645	1,80,66,146	29,80,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,10,46,421	
Lahore	...	2,90,02,200	2,90,02,200	1,02,47,498	76,86,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,33,693	
Bombay	1,16,24,765	11,67,80,845	12,84,05,610	2,80,07,018	2,21,12,089	63,28,761	...	...	...	12,75,000	...	...	5,77,22,868	
Karachi	...	1,03,24,250	1,03,24,250	29,72,665	2,80,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,52,835	
Madras	25,82,280	4,86,28,925	5,12,11,205	1,04,13,905	12,13,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,26,940	
Calicut	...	14,20,815	14,20,815	15,05,460	1,75,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,81,320	
Rangoon	...	2,68,85,945	2,68,85,945	3,53,24,770	27,97,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,81,22,420	
	3,73,38,405	43,79,59,370	47,52,97,775	17,34,38,984	4,96,30,301	1,24,79,629	10,80,75,000	...	...	38,55,000	9,99,99,946	2,00,00,000	46,74,78,860	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			23,41,915	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another									1,00,000	
Unexamined Notes			55,77,000											
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			46,73,78,860									TOTAL RESERVE R	46,73,78,860	

* Rs.12,00,000 (£80,000) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve on the 19th June 1907.

† In addition to amounts shown in columns 6 and 10 about 29 lakhs of tolahs of silver have been purchased from treasury funds.

The Silver held in the Gold Standard Reserve (which is quite distinct from the Paper Currency Reserve) amounted on the 22nd June 1907 to 600 lakhs in coined rupees.

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following books have been prescribed as text books in Greek, Latin, French and German for the various Examinations under which they are named :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1909.

GREEK.

Xenophon	Hellenica, Books I and II.
Euripides	Alcestis.

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition.

LATIN.

Cæsar	De Bello Gallico, Books I and II.
Virgil	Æneid, Book II.

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition, including easy passages from authors not prescribed before-hand to be translated into English.

FRENCH.

Le tour du Monde en 80 Jours par Jules Verne.
Le roi des Montagnes Ed. About.

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition.

GERMAN.

Hauff	Die Caravane.

One paper to be set on Text and Grammar and one paper on Translation and Composition.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1909.

GREEK.

Herodotus	Book VII.
Plato	Apology and Crito.
Euripides	Medea.

The course also includes Attic Greek Grammar.

LATIN.

Cicero	In Q. Cæcilium Divinatio. In C. Verrem Actio Prima.
Livy	Book XXI.
Virgil	Æneid, Book VI.

The course also includes Latin Grammar.

FRENCH.

Colomba	Mérimée.
Poésies Choisies	R. L. A. du Pontet.

The course also includes French Grammar.

GERMAN.

O. Elster	Zwischen den Schlachten.
Heine	Lieder and Gedichte (Golden Treasury Series).

The course also includes German Grammar.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1909.

GREEK.

PASS COURSE.

Homer	Iliad, Books VIII and IX.
Sophocles	Antigone.
Plato	Republic, Book I.
Demosthenes	De Corona.

The course includes Greek Syntax and Grammar and Greek History as prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Honours Course.

(In addition to the Pass Course.)

Æschylus	Agamemnon.
Aristophanes	Knights (Pitt Press School Edition).
Thucydides	Book IV.
Plato	Phædo.

Permanent Subjects.

The following books may be consulted :—

Philology of the Greek Language.

Giles	Comparative Philology.

History of Classical Greek Literature.

Jevons	Greek Literature.

LATIN.

Pass Course.

Cicero	Pro Murena.
Livy	Books II and III.
Virgil	Georgics, Books III and IV.
Horace	Odes, Books III and IV.

The course also includes Latin Syntax and Grammar and Roman History as prescribed for the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Honrs Course.

(In addition to the Pass Course.)

Terence	Phormio.
Lucretius	Book I.
Catullus	Select Poems by F. P. Simpson (Macmillan).
Cicero	Letters, Tyrrell's Selections.
Tacitus	Annals, Book I.

PERMANENT SUBJECTS.

The following books may be consulted :—

Philology of the Latin Language.

Lindsay	Historical Latin Grammar.

History of Latin Literature to the end of the Augustan Period.

Mackail	Latin Literature.

FRENCH.

PASS COURSE.

Racine	Athalie.
Lectures Francaises	L. Stièvenard.
E. Souvestre	Un Philosophe sous les toits.

The course also includes French Grammar and the Outlines of French History.

Honours Course.

(In addition to Pass Course.)

Corneille	Cinna.
Molière	L'Avare ; le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.
E. Fasnacht	Select Specimens of Great French Writers (17—19 Centuries).

The course includes French Grammar and the Outlines of French History and also the Elements of French Philology and the History of a selected period of French Literature.

Grammar recommended.

V. de Vavas . . . . . Grammaire des Grammaires.

Text-book in French Philology Recommended.

Darmesteter...Historical French Grammar.

The period of French Literature selected for 1909 is the 17th Century.

GERMAN.

Pass Course.

Lessing	Minna von Barnhelm.
Schiller	Wallensteins Lager.

The course includes in addition to the prescribed texts Grammar and the Outlines of German History.

Honours Course.

(In addition to Pass Course.)

Gœthe	Faust, Part I.
Gœthe	Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre, Part I.

The Course includes in addition to the prescribed texts, Grammar and the Outlines of German History and also the Elements of German Philology and the History of a selected period of German Literature. The period selected for 1909 is from 1750—1832.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1908.

GREEK.

Homer	Iliad and Odyssey.
Pindar	The whole.
Theocritus	
Æschylus	Prometheus, Agamemnon, Eumenides.
Sophocles	Œdipus Tyrannus, Ajax, Antigone.
Euripides	Hecuba, Bacchæ, Ion.
Aristophanes	Knights, Clouds, Frogs, Birds.
Herodotus	Books II and III to the end of Chapter LXVI.
Thucydides	Books VI, VII, and VIII.
Demosthenes	Orations against Leptines and Meidias and De Falsa Legatione.
Plato	Republic, Theætetus.
Aristotle	Nicomachean Ethics, Books I—IV.

PERMANENT SUBJECTS.

The following books may be consulted :—

Philology of the Greek Tongue and Elements of Comparative Philology.

Giles	Comparative Philology.
Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
King and Cookson . . .	Comparative Grammar of Greek and Latin.

History of Greek Literature.

Jevons	Greek Literature.
Mahaffy	History of Classical Greek Literature.

The General History of Greece.

The Antiquities of Greece. No book is prescribed but opportunity will be given to students to show special knowledge of one of the branches of the subject.

LATIN.

Plautus	Aulularia, Trinummus.
Terence	Andria, Heautontimoroumenos.
Lucretius	Books I, V and VI.
Virgil	
Horace	
Persius	Satires.
Juvenal	Omitting 2, 6, 9.
Cicero	Letters, Watson's Selections, Phillippic, Book II, De Finibus, Books I—III.
Livy	Books I—V.
Tacitus	Histories.

PERMANENT SUBJECTS.

The following books may be consulted:—

Philology of the Latin tongue and Elements of Comparative Philology.

Giles	Comparative Philology.
Sayce	Introduction to the Science of Language.
Lindsay	Historical Latin Grammar.

Classical Latin Literature.

Mackail	Latin Literature.
Teuffel	History of Latin Literature.

General History and Antiquities of Rome.

No book is prescribed, but opportunity will be given to the student to show special knowledge of one of the branches of the subject.

II. The following books have been prescribed as text-books for the Licentiate in Teaching Examination and for the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Teaching in 1908:—

LICENTIATE IN TEACHING EXAMINATION, 1908.

(1) *The Theory and Practice of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science and* (2) *Methods of Teaching Specific Subjects and School Management.*

Dexter and Garlick	Psychology in the School Room.
Raymont	Principles of Education.
Barnett	Teaching and Organization.
Landon	Teaching and Class Management.
Francis Warner	The Study of Children and their School Training.

(3) SELECTED EDUCATIONAL CLASSICS.

Locke	Some Thoughts concerning Education.
Herbert Spencer	Education.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF TEACHING, 1908.

(1) *The Theory and Practice of Teaching in relation to Mental and Moral Science and* (2) *Methods of Teaching Specific Subjects and School Management.*

Dexter and Garlick	Psychology in the School Room.
Raymont	Principles of Education.
Barnett	Teaching and Organization.
Landon	Teaching and Class Management.
Francis Warner	The Study of Children and their School Training.
W. James	Talks to Teachers on Psychology and to Students on some of Life's Ideals.
Findlay	Principles of Class Teaching.
Preyer	The Mind of the Child, Parts I and II.
Compayre	History of Pedagogy.
Quick	Educational Reformers.

(3) HISTORY OF EDUCATIONAL IDEAS AND METHODS.

The following books are recommended as useful, for purposes of reference, to those engaged in teaching the prescribed course:—

Laws of Manu	Chapter II.
Lalita-Vistara	Chapter X (Rajendralala Mitra's translation and notes).

Leitner	History of Indigenous Education in the Punjab, Part I, up to page 112.
Sarat Chandra Dass	Paper on Universities in Ancient India (Hindustan Review, March 1906.)
Amir Ali	Spirit of Islam, Chapters IX and X.
Macdonald	Moral Training of the Young among Muslims (International Journal of Ethics, April 1905.)

(4) SELECTED EDUCATIONAL CLASSICS.

Locke	Some Thoughts concerning Education.
Herbert Spencer	Education.
Frœbel	Education of Man (International Education Series, published by D. Appleton & Co.).

III. The following Genera and Orders in Zoology have been prescribed for the B. A. Examination in 1908:—

(*a*) *Protozoa*—
1. Sarcodina.
2. Sporozoa.
3. Flagellata.
4. Infusoria.

(*b*) *Cœlenterata*—
1. Hydrozoa.
2. Scaphozoa.
3 Actinozoa.

(*c*) *Vermes*—
Trematoda.
Cestoda.
Chætopoda.

(*d*) *Vertebrata*—
Class I. Reptilia.
Order 1. Ophidia.
„ 2. Crocodilia.

Vertebrata—
Class II. Aves.
Order 1. Ratitæ.
„ 2. Carinatæ.
Class III. Mammalia.
Order 1. Monotremata.
„ 2. Marsupialia.
„ 3. Edentata.
„ 4. Sirenia.
„ 5. Cetacea.
„ 6. Proboscidea.
„ 7. Ungulata.
„ 8. Carnivora.
„ 9. Insectivora.
„ 10. Chiroptera.
„ 11. Prosimiæ.
„ 12. Primates.

IV. The following eight Natural Orders in Botany have been prescribed for the Preliminary Scientific M. B. and L. M. S. Examinations in 1908:—

1. Cruciferæ.
2. Liliaceæ.
3. Leguminosæ.
4. Cucurbitaceæ.
5. Convolvulaceæ.
6. Labiatæ.
7. Urticaceæ.
8. Gramineæ.

G. THIBAUT,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 19th June 1907.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th June 1907.

LIABILITIES.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				1,50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	93,26,250	8	4	1,88,78,384	8	9
Public Deposits at Branches	95,52,134	0	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .				14,47,77,280	6	9
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				7,99,554	7	0
Sundries				34,43,243	15	5
RUPEES .				20,28,98,463	5	11

ASSETS.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . .				1,91,62,099	0	0
Other authorized Investments				37,41,723	9	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .				4,46,29,935	6	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				3,79,73,910	8	9
Bills discounted and purchased				3,18,53,031	13	7
Balances with other Banks .				16,34,891	0	5
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock . . .				17,17,576	5	10
Stamps				14,582	15	10
Sundries				11,53,640	14	8
				14,18,81,391	10	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	*3,06,83,056	8	4	6,10,17,071	11	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	†3,03,34,015	3	5			
RUPEES .				20,28,98,463	5	11

		R	a.	p.
* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value		3,58,635	0	0
† Do. do. do.		9,65,962	8	0
		13,24,597	8	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 27th June 1907.

C. M. BASTIN,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 36·34.

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased for cash only by Government officers and the general public, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

The rates for Government officers are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	7	8	0	8	0	0
8 " "	3	12	0	4	2	0
4 " "	1	14	0	2	2	0

The rates for the general public taking 5 lbs. and upwards at a time are the same as for Government officers. For any quantity below five pounds, the rates are:—

	R	a.	p.	Post-free. R	a.	p.
16-oz. tin	9	0	0	9	8	0
8 " "	4	8	0	4	14	0
4 " "	2	4	0	2	8	0

Cinchona Febrifuge is sold also by the principal druggists in Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th June 1907.

No. 64.—Mr. M. H. Reynolds, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted combined leave for six months under Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, *i.e.*, privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period under Article 316 of the same, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th May 1907.

This cancels Government Telegraph Department Notification No. 58, dated 22nd May 1907.

The 21st June 1907.

No. 65.—Mr. T. J. Heywood, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 441 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th April 1907.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 26th June 1907.

No. 14.—Offices reported opened and closed during the week ending 22nd June 1907.

Name of office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ambala Pioneer Lines	Punjab	15th June	Opened.
Barahabhum	Bengal	19th "	Ditto.
Jurisiding	Assam	15th "	Ditto.
Kamalpur R. S. (Sitapur)	United Provinces	21st "	Ditto.
Zigon	Burma	16th "	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Naldanga	Eastern Bengal State Railway	10th June	Opened.

Corrigendum.—In Telegraph Department Notification No. 12, dated the 13th June 1907, incorporated in the *Gazette of India*, Part II of the 15th June 1907, strike out Saugor Island (Wireless Telegraph Office) with particulars, and note that Sandheads is now in wireless communication with Calcutta.

R. O. LEES,
for Director, Traffic Branch.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th June 1907.

No. 203.—The special leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr. H. Whitby Smith, Director, Persian Gulf Section, in this Department Notification No. 196, dated the 17th April 1907, has been commuted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India into furlough on Medical Certificate and extended for a period of six months.

P. C. MOLE,
Offg. Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th June 1907.

No. 2777.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 6125, dated the 19th December 1906, it is hereby notified under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, that Friday, the 28th June 1907, will be observed as a public holiday in the Quetta District in celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

By order,

DENYS DES. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 22nd June 1907.

No. 173.—Whereas the land designated below is required for a public purpose this declaration is made accordingly under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894 :—

District	Pargana.	Mauza.	Approximate area.	For what purpose.	REMARKS.
Ajmer .	Ajmer .	Ajmer .	Area=601 square feet . . =66⅞ square yards. East—Street. West—Street and house of Mahadeo. North—Street. South—Street and house of Hira Lal and Sugan Chand.	Widening street.	The plan can be seen at the office of the Collector of Ajmer.

Under section 7 of that Act, the Collector is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

By order,

C. C. WATSON,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 20th June 1907.

No. 37.—Captain William Robert Coleridge Beadon, Captain Frederick James Tregay and Lieutenant Rupert Falkland Vaughan are transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 10th June 1907.

By order,

F. P. RENNIE,
First Assistant Resident.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th June 1907.

No. 8.—Lieutenant C. St. J. Lynch, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with general leave for 3 months under Articles 241, 260 and 606 of the Civil Service Regulations and paragraphs 223 and 251 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from 26th May 1907.

C. H. COWIE, Col.,
Offg. Manager.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 24th May 1907.

No. 49.—Mr. C. A. M. Beatson, Superintendent of the Malgin Circle in the Kohat Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for 2 months from the 3rd June 1907.

No. 50.—Lala Harnam Singh, Inspector, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Malgin Circle of the Kohât Mines Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. M. Beatson, Superintendent, or until further orders.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, dated at Agra, this 21st day of June 1907.

Number, Rank and Name—No. 5297, Private Thomas Evans.
Age—27 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade—Labourer.
Date of enlistment—25th June 1897.
Place of enlistment—Carnarvon.

Parish and County in which born—Llanbeblig, Carnarvon.
Date of desertion or absence—15th June 1907.
Place of desertion or absence—Agra.
Marks—Dot between forefinger and thumb left hand.
Under 2 years' service.

H. T. LYLE, Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 24th June 1907.

No. 3.—Munshi Abdul Hai, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade (on probation), Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days under Articles 202 (*a*) and 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of 6th June 1907.

P. J. GORDON, Lt.-Colonel, I.A.,
Superintendent in charge, Burma Surveys.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 24th June 1907.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Assistant Engineer S. C. Edenborough, for six months.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th June 1907.

No. 8-*R*.—The following agreement executed under the provisions of section 41 of Act I of 1894 between the Secretary of State and the Nilgiri Granite and Stone Company Limited for the acquisition of land required for the Balasore-Nilgiri Tramway is published for general information.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this eleventh day of June 1907 BETWEEN THE NILGIRI GRANITE AND STONE COMPANY LIMITED a Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1882 and having its registered office at No. 1 Lall Bazar Street in the town of Calcutta (hereinafter called the Company) of the one part and THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

WHEREAS upon the application of the Company the Government of Bengal has consented to take up or acquire on behalf of the Company under the provisions of Act No. 1 of 1894 of the Governor General of India in Council for the purpose of the construction of a tramway from Balasore Railway Station Orissa to Nilgiri in the Nilgiri Estate the piece or parcel of land containing 36 acres 66 dhoors or thereabouts situate in the villages of Sovarampur, Angargaria, Samalpur, Sarswatipur, Bampuda, Sutai, Barghai, Batchikhunta, Jagallalpatna, Somnathpur, Khoprapada, Paharpur, Armala, Barhuan and Bimbiria, Parganas Sunhat, Armala and Mukhura Zilla Balasore and more particularly described in the five *plans* hereto annexed it having been shewn to the satisfaction of the said Government of Bengal that the proposed acquisition for the purpose aforesaid is likely to prove useful to the public.

AND WHEREAS the said Government of Bengal has required the Company under the provisions of section 41 of the above mentioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained NOW THESE PRESENT WITNESS that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. The Company shall pay to the said Government of Bengal before the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land is transferred to the Company the cost of the same and also all costs of the acquisition inclusive of all payments and allowances in respect thereof payable under the provisions of the said Act.

2. Upon such payment by the Company the Secretary of State shall execute and do all such acts deeds matters and things as may be necessary or proper for effectually vesting the said piece or parcel of land in the Company.

3. The said piece or parcel of land shall be held by the Company solely for the purposes of such a tramway as is hereinbefore mentioned and for no other purpose whatsoever.

4. The said tramway shall be completed and fully equipped in all respects ready for use within two years from the date when the said piece or parcel of land shall have been transferred to the Company.

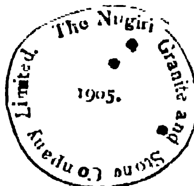
5. If at any time after the said tramway shall have been completed as aforesaid the Company shall cease to work the same for a period of two consecutive years then and in such case Government shall be at liberty to take possession of the said piece or parcel

of land and on taking such possession shall be at liberty either to sell or otherwise deal with the same or any part or parts thereof as they may think proper and any sum or sums received by Government on any such sale or dealing as aforesaid shall after deducting all expenses incurred by them in connection with any such sale or other dealing be paid to the Company.

6. The public shall have no right and the Company will not permit them to use the said tramway unless or until the same shall be made subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force and unless or until the Company shall obtain the necessary powers to carry passengers and goods other than their servants and their own property.

IN WITNESS whereof the Nilgiri Granite and Stone Company Limited has hereunto caused its common seal to be affixed and the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first written.

The *common seal* of the abovenamed Nilgiri Granite and Stone Company Limited was hereto affixed in the presence of



N. N. BLOMEFIELD,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

MOLL, SCHUTTE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Signed sealed and delivered by W. A. Inglis, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Railway Branch for the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of } W. A. INGLIS.

G. E. JOHNSON,
Head Assistant, Railway Branch,
Public Works Department, Bengal.

W. A. INGLIS,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th June 1907.

No. 1083-S. Ap.—Mr. R. F. Kalberer, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade, with effect from the 14th June 1907, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Surendra Benod Sinha, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, or until further orders.

No. 1089-S. Ap.—In consequence of the promotion of Munshi Sirajuddin, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to the 4th grade, from the 29th May 1907, Mr. F. C. C. Currie, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed to act in the 4th grade, from that date, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. J. Faichnie, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, or until further orders.

The 20th June 1907.

No. 1100-S. Ap.—Mr. P. D. Earle is appointed superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 14th June 1907.

No. 1106-S. Ap.—Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for tweuty-two days, with effect from the 9th June 1907.

No. 1112-S. Ap.—In consequence of the return to duty from privilege leave of Mr. Willaitrai, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, Mr. D. J. C. Byrne, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 4th grade, continued to act in that grade, from the 14th June 1907, in the vacancy due to the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders.

The 22nd June 1907.

No. 1143-S. Ap.—The following acting appointments are made, for the period noted against each in the vacancy due to the absence on deputation of Mr. W. J. O'Grady, superintendent of post offices, 1st grade:—

Mr. C. K. Dutt, superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade, from the 16th May to the 14th June 1907.

Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 16th May to the 14th June 1907.

Mr. W. S. Hogan, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the 16th May to the 14th June 1907.

Mr. R. F. Kalberer, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, from the 16th May to the 13th June 1907.

Babu Surendra Benod Sinha, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade, on the 14th June 1907.

The 24th June 1907.

No. 1145-S. Ap.—The date of effect of the promotions of the following superintendents of post offices notified in this office Notification No. 813-S. Ap., dated the 28th May 1907, is altered from the 22nd to the 15th June 1907:—

1. Mr. C. K. Dutt.
2. Mr. C. A. Stowell.
3. Mr. W. S. Hogan.
4. Babu Amulya Nath Ray.

2. The following are appointed superintendents of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the date noted against each:—

1. Babu Paresh Nath Mukarji, M.A., from 15th June 1907.
2. Babu Manindra Nath Banerji, from 22nd June 1907.
3. Munshi Shuja-ud-din Khan, B.A., from 22nd June 1907.

3. The following appointments are made with effect from the date noted against each:—

Mr. J. M. Gorman, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is appointed sub. *pro tempore* in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 15th June 1907, *vice* Mr. C. A. Stowell, superintendent of post offices, sub. *pro tempore* in the 2nd grade, confirmed in that grade.

Mr. E. A. Faithfull, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 22nd June 1907, *vice* Babu J. C. Banerji, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, confirmed in that grade.

No. 1153-S. Ap.—Mr. C. J. E. Clerici, Personal Assistant to the Director-General of the Post Office, in the grade of R300 to R400 is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Director-General, in the grade of R400 to R500 until further orders, with effect from the 12th June 1907, in the vacancy due to the appointment of Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, as temporary Assistant Director-General of the Post Office.

No. 1173-S. Ap.—Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th May 1907.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. K. Amirthalingham Pillai, B.A., superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. W. A. Smith, superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to act in the 4th grade.

Mr. R. R. Peter, to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade.

No. 1176-S. Ap.—Mr. C. B. Maiden, first assistant postmaster, Madras, is granted an extension of privilege leave for ten days, with effect from the 22nd May 1907.

No. 1184-S. Ap.—Babu Kundon Lal is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, until further orders, with effect from the 1st May 1907, in the vacancy due to the absence of Mr. Alfred Angelo, superintendent of post offices, on deputation to the Burma Circle.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 18th June 1907.

No. 2981.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to impose an octroi on the undermentioned animals and goods brought within the octroi limits of the Bannu Cantonment for consumption or use therein at the rates set forth in the following schedule :—

The said tax shall come into force with effect from 1st July 1907.

Name and class of articles.	Tariff of value.	Rate of duty.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
CLASS I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.		
Grain of all sorts, including cotton and oil cakes, except barley, makai and jowar.	......	0 2 6 per camel-load, 1 anna and 3 pies per bullock and mule and donkey 1 anna.
Barley, makai and jowar	......	0 2 0 per camel-load, 1 anna per bullock, mule and donkey 9 pies.
Ghi	27 0 0 per maund	0 8 0 per maund.
Rice, Peshawari	6 0 0 do.	0 2 0 do.
Rice, Bannual	2 8 0 do.	0 1 6 do.
Atta for sale	......	0 0 6 per donkey.
Dall for all kinds	3 0 0 per maund	1 9 0 per cent.
Honey	16 0 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Foreign fruits of all kinds.		
Fruits, including apples	......	1 9 9 do.
Oranges and mangoes	......	1 9 9 do.
Melons	......	0 0 6 per bullock-load and 3 pies per donkey-load.
Other country fruits	......	0 1 0 per maund.
Pickles	8 0 0 per maund	1 9 0 per cent.
Gur, Bannuchi	5 0 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Gur, Peshawari	10 0 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Shakkar	6 0 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Sugar-candy and refined sugar	20 0 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Vegetables	1 8 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Potatoes	6 0 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Milk	3 0 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Sugar-cane	......	0 4 0 per camel-load. 0 1 0 per bullock-load. 0 0 6 per donkey-load. 0 0 3 per head-load and other sugar-cane 6 pies per head-load.
Vinegar	8 0 0 per maund	1 9 0 per cent.
Haldi	8 0 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Tea	4 0 0 per seer	1 9 0 per cent.
Grass and bhusa	......	Exempt.
CLASS II.—Animals for slaughter.		
Goats	......	0 0 6 each.
Sheep	......	0 1 0 each.

Name and class of articles.	Tariff of value.	Rate of duty.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
CLASS III.—Articles used as fuel for lighting and washing.		
Oil	13 0 0 per maund	1 9 0 per cent.
Soap	16 0 0 do.	
Soapnuts	4 0 0 do.	
Potash and kista	3 0 0 do.	
Wood and charcoal	....	Exempt.
CLASS IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.		
Fir poles	3 No. per rupee	1 9 0 per cent.
Fir planks	2 do. do.	
Kharranga	6 do. do.	
Deodar	1 8 0 per c. ft.	
Ral	15 0 0 per maund	
Lime	3 maunds per rupee	
Surki	8 0 0 per 100 mds.	
Bricks, burnt	10 0 0 per 1,000	
„ sun-burnt	1,200 per rupee	
Ban and mizri kunder grass	......	0 0 6 per bullock-load. 0 0 3 per head-load.
Hemp	8 0 0 per maund	1 9 0 per cent.
Mats	10 and 3 per rupee	
Twine	3 seers do.	
Tat	7 yards do.	
CLASS V.—Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes.		
Attar	1 0 0 per tola	1 9 0 per cent.
Native hair oil	3 0 0 per seer	
Rose water	1 0 0 do.	
Bedmushk	1 8 0 do.	
Musk	12 0 0 per tola	
Zafran	10 0 0 do.	
Cloves	20 0 0 per seer	
Cardamom, red	2 0 0 do.	
Do. white	10 0 0 do.	
Black pepper	40 0 0 per maund	
Cuminum seed, white	20 0 0 do.	
Do. black	30 0 0 do.	
Aniseed	10 0 0 do.	
Ginger	20 0 0 do.	
Do. green	10 0 0 do.	
Coriander seed	6 0 0 do.	
Cocoanuts	10 0 0 do.	
Assafœtida	2 0 0 per seer	
Gum	2 8 0 do.	
Majit	16 0 0 per maund	
Other articles coming under this class	......	
CLASS VI.—Tobacco.		
Tobacco	5 0 0 per maund	0 8 0 per camel and mule-load. 0 [illegible] 0 per bullock-load. 0 3 0 per donkey-load.
Snuff, Bannuchi	16 0 0 do.	1 9 0 per cent.
Do. Peshawari	1 8 0 do.	
CLASS VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactures.		
Articles of clothing and dress	......	1 4 0 per cent.
Country cotton cloth, hand-made	......	
Foreign and country cloth, machine-made.	......	
Silk cloth	......	
Gold lace	......	
False lace	......	
Woollen cloths	......	
Blankets and shoes	......	
CLASS VIII.—Metals and Articles of Metal.		
Brass, Copper, Kansi, Iron — Articles	......	1 8 0 per cent.
Do. English	......	
Do. Country	......	
Copper	......	
Brass	......	

Peshawar, the 18th June 1907.

No. 2982.—Whereas the authorities of the Cantonment of Bannu, with the sanction of the Government of India, have agreed with the Committee of the Municipality of Edwardesabad that the same octroi limits, shall be established for the Cantonments and the Municipality, and that the net octroi receipts, *viz.*, gross, octroi receipts (less cost of collection and, refunds), shall be divided between the Cantonment Fund and the Municipal Fund; and whereas the following bye-law has been framed by the Municipal Committee of Edwardesabad under the provisions of section 143, clause (3), of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, and has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner under section 146 (1) of the said Act, the said bye-law is published for general information. The bye-law will come into force from the 1st July 1907.

BYE-LAW.

The octroi limits for the purpose of collecting the octroi tax within the limits of the Edwardesabad Municipality and the Bannu Cantonment shall be the following:—

From Haved gate of city following city wall east to south-east corner of city, thence still following city wall to north corner of Cattle Mandi on Dera Ismail Khan road; from there following Dera Ismail Khan road to as far as east corner of the Cattle Mandi, thence including Serai Bogha Ram to Police Station on Dera Ismail Khan road, from there to east corner of Wasu Ram Serai and on to north corner of Lal Chand Serai on the Vial Mandan. Cross Vial to point where enclosure wall of Sobha Shah's well joins south wall of Jail, thence along south wall of Jail to Dera Ismail Khan road, thence due north to junction of Dera Ismail Khan and Tochi roads (Stone No. F. Z. 11), thence eastwards to boundary pillar No. 64, thence all round Cantonments following the boundary pillars to No. 33 in north corner of Cantonments, thence still following boundary pillars as far as Cavalry Butts, thence following road running south-east past Cavalry lines as far as south-east corner of Post Office compound, thence following road along south-east side of public garden to boundary pillar No. 8 at west corner of Polo ground, thence south along Katchery gate road up to north-east corner of Serai Shah Jahan, from there west along north enclosure wall of Serai Shah Jahan and Waziri Mandi to north-west corner of Hathi Khel Serai, following Serai along its western enclosure wall to north-west corner of Tochi Serai, thence line will join with the city wall and follow it as far as Mirian gate. From there the line follows the city wall from Mirian gate round as far as Des Raj Serai including this Serai, and complete the circle at Haved gate.

E. INGLIS,

Offg. Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 18th June 1907.

No. 70.—Lieutenant C. Kirkpatrick, I.A., Queen's Own Corps of Guides, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, is appointed Assistant Commandant of the Chitral Scouts and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 21st of May 1907.

Nathia Gali, the 20th June 1907.

No. 220-*N*.—Captain C. E. D. Davidson-Houston, I.A., 58th Rifles, Left Wing Commander, Khyber Rifles, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days, under the provisions of paragraph 220, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th June 1907.

No. 222-*N*.—Lieutenant J. L. Costello, I. A., 51st Sikhs, Adjutant, Khyber Rifles, is appointed to officiate as Left Wing Commander, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Captain C. E. D. Davidson-Houston, I. A., granted privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th June 1907.

By order, etc.,

W. C. BARRATT, Lieut.-Colonel,

Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps.

The 21st June 1907.

No. 232-*N.*—On return from the leave granted to him under Notification No. 40, dated the 12th April 1907, Khan Sahib Munshi Abdul Karim Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as District Judge of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th June 1907, relieving M. Takht Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who remains attached to the Bannu District.

No. 234-*N.*—Mir Alam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 14 days, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th June 1907.

By order, etc.,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Irrigation Branch.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th June 1907.

No. 0476-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is likely to be needed for a public purpose, namely, for the Abazai Branch of the Upper Swat River Canal, which branch will run from a point immediately north of Hari Chand *viâ* Bairam Khan Dheri towards Ghanderi, it is hereby notified that an area of land 240 feet wide, more or less, along the centre of a line about to be marked out as the proposed alignment of the said branch is likely to be required for the said purpose within the limits of the Peshawar District.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894.

No. 0479-*I. F.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is likely to be needed for a public purpose, namely, for the Machai Branch of the Upper Swat River Canal, which branch will run to the south of Kharke *viâ* Likpani-Ramakandan, Polodheri, Navdeh, Machai, Ghulaman, and Shah Dheri towards Gohatæ, it is hereby notified that an area of land 330 feet wide, more of less, along the centre of a line about to be marked out as the proposed alignment of the said branch is likely to be required for the said purpose within the limits of the Peshawar District.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of section 4 of Act I of 1894.

The 21st June 1907.

No. 0576-*E. I. F.*—In Irrigation Branch Notification No. 1182 E. I. F., dated 19th March 1907, notifying the grant of combined leave to Mr. W. P. Sangster, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade,

for

"privilege leave for 2 months and 11 days"

read

"privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days", and

for

"from the 15th May 1907"

read

"from the 21st May 1907."

J. J. MULLALY,
Secretary for Irrigation,
North-West Frontier Province.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for April 1907 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1907-08.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1907-08. Imperial.	Budget, 1907-08. Local.	Budget, 1907-08. Total.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th April 1907. Imperial.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th April 1907. Local.	Receipts from 1st April to 30th April 1907. Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	20,41,000	42,000	20,83,000	58,199	—77	58,122
II.—Opium	11,000	...	11,000	1,445	...	1,445
IV.—Stamps	4,30,000	...	4,30,000	36,871	...	36,871
V.—Excise	2,25,000	...	2,25,000	25,968	...	25,968
VI.—Provincial Rates	3,000	1,97,000	2,00,000	1	2,434	2,435
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,35,000	...	1,35,000	3,683	...	3,683
IX.—Forest	1,87,000	...	1,87,000	4,969	...	4,969
X.—Registration	28,000	...	28,000	2,768	...	2,768
XI.—Tributes from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	11,000	...	11,000	...	...	...
XIII.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	95,000	...	95,000	6,332	...	6,332
XVIB.— Do. Do. —Jails	19,000	...	19,000	591	...	591
XVII.—Police	72,000	1,000	73,000	6,241	17	6,258
XIX.—Education	1,000	7,000	8,000	20	428	448
XX.—Medical	3,000	3,000	6,000	117	5	122
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	5,000	5,000	...	183	183
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	13,000	...	13,000	701	...	701
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	12,000	...	12,000	144	...	144
XXV.—Miscellaneous	96,000	26,000	1,22,000	7,192	1,198	8,390
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	50,000	...	50,000	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	14,000	14,000	...	...	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,22,000	10,000	1,32,000	19,713	601	20,314
Total Revenue and Receipts	35,54,000	3,05,000	38,59,000	1,74,955	4,789	1,79,744
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	46,07,600
Total	...	...	...	...	...	47,87,344
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 10,83,942
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	58,71,286

(a) On 1st April 1907.

Office of Acctt. Genl., Punjab,
Lahore;
The 19th June 1907.

A. MONTAGU-BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for April 1907, and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1907-08.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1907-08.			Disbursements from 1st April to 30th April 1907.		
	Imperial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Local.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	16,000	...	16,000	1,380	55	1,435
2.—Assignments and Compensations	21,000	...	21,000	250	...	250
3.—Land Revenue	6,20,000	...	6,20,000	72,772	694	73,466
6.—Stamps	22,000	...	22,000	933	...	933
7.—Excise	8,000	...	8,000	833	...	833
8.—Provincial Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	67	...	67
11.—Forest	1,12,000	...	1,12,000	3,174	...	3,174
12.—Registration	8,000	...	8,000	838	...	838
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.—General Administration	2,68,000	20,000	2,88,000	18,347	1,543	19,890
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19B.— Do. do. —Jails	1,18,000	...	1,18,000	6,230	...	6,230
20.—Police	14,28,000	1,000	14,29,000	96,910	50	96,960
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27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	60,000	...	60,000	3,600	...	3,600
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...
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30.—Stationery and Printing	75,000	2,000	77,000	2,724	45	2,769
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33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	29,000	6,000	35,000	—813	666	—147
45.—Civil Works	44,000	86,000	1,30,000	731	3,700	4,431
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	64,76,000	2,94,000	67,70,000	5,26,948	17,492	5,44,440
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	41,37,825
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	46,82,265
Balance on 30th April 1907	...	...	...	...	...	11,89,021
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	58,71,286

OFFICE OF ACCTT. GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 19th June 1907.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant General, Punjab.

POSTAL NOTICES.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Director-General of the Post Office of India by Notification No. 4683-261, dated the 31st May 1907, issued by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Post Office Act, it is hereby notified that, on and after the date of this notification, the sender of any postal article presented at the Sialkot city post office for transmission by post as a value-payable article shall, in addition to making the usual declaration to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *boná fide* order received by him, make the further declaration that "the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted".

This further declaration shall be written by the sender of the article on the value-payable form, in continuation of the printed declaration which is already provided in the form.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Director-General of the Post Office of India by Notification No. 4683-261, dated the 31st May 1907, issued by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Post Office Act, it is hereby notified that, on and after the date of this notification, the sender of any postal article presented at the Kanak Mandi (Sialkot) post office for transmission by post as a value-payable article shall, in addition to making the usual declaration to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *boná fide* order received by him, make the further declaration that "the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted".

This further declaration shall be written by the sender of the article on the value-payable form, in continuation of the printed declaration which is already provided in the form.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Director-General of the Post Office of India by Notification No. 4683-261, dated the 31st May 1907, issued by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Post Office Act, it is hereby notified that, on and after the date of this notification, the sender of any postal article presented at the Ludhiana post office for transmission by post as a value-payable article shall, in addition to making the usual declaration to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *boná fide* order received by him, make the further declaration that "the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted".

This further declaration shall be written by the sender of the article on the value-payable form, in continuation of the printed declaration which is already provided in the form.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Director-General of the Post Office of India by Notification No. 4683-261, dated the 31st May 1907, issued by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Post Office Act, it is hereby notified that, on and after the date of this notification, the sender of any postal article presented at the Ludhiana city post office for transmission by post as a value-payable article shall, in addition to making the usual declaration to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *boná fide* order received by him, make the further declaration that "the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted".

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In exercise of the power conferred on the Director-General of the Post Office of India by Notification No. 4683-261, dated the 31st May 1907, issued by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Post Office Act, it is hereby notified that, on and after the date of this notification, the sender of any postal article presented at the Purana Bazar (Ludhiana) post office for transmission by post as a value-payable article shall, in addition to making the usual declaration to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *boná fide* order received by him, make the further declaration that "the article is one the transmission of which by post as a value-payable postal article is permitted".

This further declaration shall be written by the sender of the article on the value-payable form, in continuation of the printed declaration which is already provided in the form.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 27th June 1907.

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Linguistic Survey of India, compiled and edited by Dr. G. A. Grierson, C.I.E., Ph. D. D. Litt., I.C S. (Retired). Vol. IV, Munda and Dravadian Languages. Super Royal, Cloth. R6-8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (R1-3*a*.) Paper. R5 or 7*s*. 6*d*. (R1)

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Nityācāra Pradipah. fasc. 8. By Pandit Vinoda Vihāri Bhattāchārya. As. 10.
Upamitibhavaprapanchā Kathā. fasc. 10, 11. By Prof. Dr. H. Jacobi. As. 10.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. II. Nos. 9, 10. Vol. III. Nos. 1-4. R2. each.
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Memoirs, Vol. II. No. 3. The Fastness of the Indigenous Dyes of Bengal. By E. R. Watson, M. A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Lond.) Price R1.

" **Vol. II. No. 4.** The Saorias of the Rajmahal Hills. By R. B. Bainbridge Price R2.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st OCTOBER 1906 TO 31st MARCH 1907.

Monthly Weather Review, March to August 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. R1 per month.

Climatological Atlas of India. By Sir John Eliot. Price R27 or 36s. Copies are procurable through Messrs. J. Bartholomew & Co., The Geographical Institute, Edinburgh.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

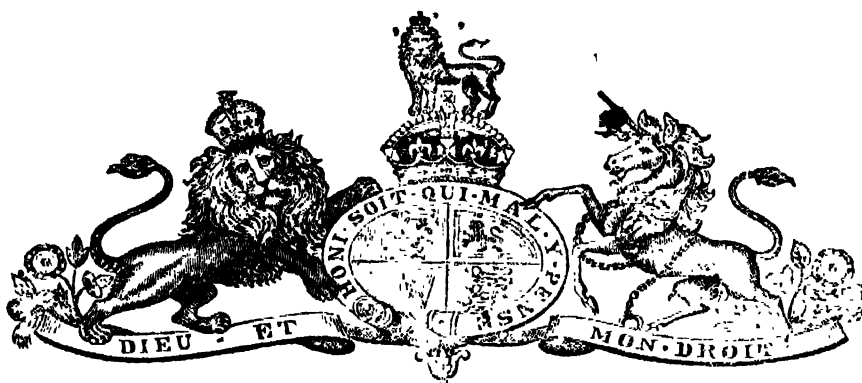
Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XVIII, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R2.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1906. (Illustrated by 8 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 18th MAY 1907.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part I. By the Director. R1.

Records, Geological Survey of India, Vol. XXXV, Part 2. By the Director. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 197444 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for R500 originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Srimati Rajmohisi Sarkar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the heirs of the Proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

SIDDHESWAR SARKAR,
Assistant Master—Zila School, Bhagalpur.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 041557 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of Ebrahim Sait, and last endorsed to Ebrahim Sait & Co., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of Advertiser—EBRAHIM SAIT & CO.,
Residence—Munro Road, Bellary.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. Moo 8593 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rupees 500 originally standing in the name of The Madras Railway Company and last endorsed to G. W. Sawday or D. A. Rees, either or survivor, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given, that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

D. A. REES,
Bangalore City.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 26.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF MAY 1907 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW

SALT
TOBACCO
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY

Districts	Rice, unhusked 1907	Rice, unhusked 1906	Rice, husked 1907	Rice, husked 1906	Wheat 1907	Wheat 1906	Flour (wheat) 1907	Flour (wheat) 1906	Barley 1907	Barley 1906	Jawar 1907	Jawar 1906
Burma*—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	44·44	38·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	36·16	29·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	39·02	35·16	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	25·6	26·23	28·57	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	36·57	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	44·44	36·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	38·32	34·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	31·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	42·67	39·51	41·29	25·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	36·78	32·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam*—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	46·25	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	52·5	50	42·5	38·75	...	...	22·5	25	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	53·75	43·75	46·25	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	32·5	25	57·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	31·25	22·5	50	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	45 to 47·5	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	47·5	50	37·5	32·5	...	...	27·5	26·25	...	30
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	45·62	42·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	43·36	33·33	30	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	47·5	37·5	33·12	30·62	...	...	25·62	22·5	25·62	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	52·03	40	36·56	35	...	...	28·50	24·37	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	50	42·03	36·25	33·28	...	...	28·12	25	...	...
United Provinces—												
(a) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Benares	27·5	22·92	48·12	40·68	33·12	34·27	49·69	39·63	24·84	25·31	28·75	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	25·78	23·54	45·78	42·08	30·78	30·78	36·35	34·79	27·24	24·68	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	57·18	48·38	31·96	32·03	...	...	18·44	26·67	20·05	29·69
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	52·5	50	29·69	27·19	34·84	31·25	21·09	20·78	...	...
Agra	30·21	28·59	74·43	61·56	33·33	34·79	41·04	42·08	22·55	25·68	28·91	29·63
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	25	27·6	...	...	28·59	28·59	...	...	22·02	21·04	23·54	...
(b) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	2[illegible]·75	25	44·37	42·5	33·33	30·73	[illegible]4·22	39·06	21·87	22·24	21·87	29·63
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30·78	25	57·5	47·5	35·78	32·66	...	...	22·5	24·37	26·56	[illegible]

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 76	40 76	50	50	...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	..	...	...	22·86	21 92	28 07	27 59	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 65	37 43	...	..	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	47·06	46 72	45 71	..	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 99	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31 84	26 59	54 21	50 79	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 36	60 38	35·36	83 12	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
..	...	...	...	...	...	46·38	38 1	66·67	57 14	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...		40	47 5	60	52·5	...		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	37 5	55	55	.	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33 75	36 56	...	...	50	45	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	38 75	35	62 5	50		...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31 25 to 32·5	30 to 35	52 5	46·25	48 75	50	Midnapur
...	30	...	...	...	26 25	30	35	52 5	47 5	57·5	52 5	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 5	35	47 5	50	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	30 47	32 5	30·47	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	30	30	27·5	27 5	47·5	40	56 25	53 12	Patna
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...		33·28	31·87	30·16	31·87	44 53	52 5	53 41	51·87	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	25	30·78	31·87	30 78	30·78		46 87	...	..	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
22·92	...	...	...	...	.	25·94	...	40 62	43 12	47 97		Benares
												Central—
22 86	...	...	...	...	...	23·91	27 6	36·35	30 78	48 19	50	Cawnpore
19·08	...	...	...	..	27·55	23·12	29 95	...	...	48 75	...	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...		23·50	25·47	...	...	...	...	Meerut
25 42	33 33	...	...	...	27·6	24·63	28 59	43 23	50	57 13	57 13	Agra
												Submontane, west—
...	...		...	...	...	25·78	26·67	...	...	...	50	Shahjahánpur
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
22·19	31·41	...	...	25		26 56	25 78	...	30	46 25		Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·72	26·87	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY—*continued*

DISTRICTS	MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·56	18·56	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·51	20·51	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·77	18·77	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·6	19·05	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·46	22·46	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·81	21·99	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·62	24·24	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·54	22·7	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·61	24·71	...	...
Arakan—												
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	30·77	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	67·5	62·5	...	...	465	390	45	75	17·5	25	55	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	470	410	55	60	22·5	31·25	65	...
Central—												
Pabna	65	65	...	...	580	480	42·5	48·12	21·87	25	82·5	60
Northern—												
Rangpur	65	57·5	...	...	420	400	55	65	27·5	27·5	72·5	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	61·25	55	...	...	...	...	55	80	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	60·62	52·5	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	52·5 and 57·5	55 and 62·5	...	...	430 to 450	395	46·25 to 50	52·5	20 and 22·5	21·87 and 23·12	80	70 and 90
Calcutta	57·5	61·87	55	57·5	440	380	47·5	62·5	18·12	25	80	80
Central—												
Bardwan	60	60	...	...	440	420	50	50	18·75	22·97	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	60·94	62·5	60	52·34	400	380·94	35	40·81	15	23·12	60·94	54·69
Bihár, south—												
Patna	60	52·5	62·5	55	390	350	35	45	22·5	23·75	20	15
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	58·75 and 57·34	46·25 and 58·12	...	...	428·91	400	36·25	48·75	20·94	24·37	67·19	72·5
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	400	355·62	31·87	50	24·22	26·56	160	80
United Provinces—												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	50·57	55·1	56·87	50·57	434·38	396·04	45·73	47·34	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	55·16	50	...	...	426·67	355·52	44·43	50	...	...	70	70
Jhánsi	54·37	...	...	...	433·75	376·56	53·28	57·18	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	56·08	53·28	...	...	...	355·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	59·27	50	...	...	457·13	376·46	51·61	61·56	...	...	100	80
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	53·33	...	...	400	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	60	60	...	...	455	380	50	57·5	...	...	70	70
Northern—												
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	420	390	40	50	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Turmeric. 1907	Turmeric. 1906	Grass 1907	Grass 1906	Straw 1907	Straw 1906	Jawar stalks 1907	Jawar stalks 1906	Sheep, per score. 1907	Sheep, per score. 1906	Plough bullocks, per pair 1907	Plough bullocks, per pair 1906	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakokku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12·5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	2·5	2·5	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	4·37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	11·25	12·5	8·75	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	5	6·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
												Orissa—
...	...	4·69	4·69	5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	2·5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
												United Provinces:—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
												Central—
105	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansi
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	Meerut
115	125	...	...	8·75	10	...	...	...	...	30	30	Agra
120 and 130	100 and 120	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 and 65	70 and 74	40 and 60	40 and 60	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	6·87	8·12	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY—*continued*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	30·78	26 67	...	...	37 86	36·3	...	...	23·54	31·56	23 86	30 73
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	23 12	21 25	40	40	25	24 22	33·12	35	17·34	19 06	...	...
Central— Lahore	26·67	29 06	50	59 27	27·5	24 22	34 79	27 6	19 06	16 3	20	31·98
South-eastern— Delhi	25	...	44·67	47·03	32 03	29 53	36 25	34 37	20 94	24 22	19 06	...
Submontane— Amritsar	30 78	26 67	53 33	43 23	25	23 54	28 07	25 78	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	25	25	60	50	24 22	26 67	27 6	30·21	18·18	19 06	16 67	27·55
Western— Multan	22 5	22·5	33·12	.	29 06	27 19	...	...	20	17 61	17·5	32 5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	42 5	3[illegible] 75	33·12	...	...	...	28·75	..	21 87	22·5
Shikárpur	...	...	.	38·12	29 84	27 5	...	...	...	21·41	15	20
Quetta	...	...	...	...	31 25 to 32 5	35 to 37 5	57·19	58·75	33·91	28 75	23·75	25
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar	..	..	..	46 51	34 11	47 4	...	...	...	...	25 12	33 19
Sholapur	...	...			40 62		...	...	...	...	23 38	28·33
Poona	...	...	48 6[illegible]	18·02	44 22	44 22	...	..	...	...	...	36 2
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	..	49 01	...	...	37 34	...	...	...	...	...	29 11
Dhulia	..	...		48 91	44 63	10 68	...	...	...	...	...	31 09
Gujarat— Surat	39 37	...	61 84	5[illegible]·55	45 42	46 15	...	...	...	...	31 58	33·85
Ahmadabad	...	...	47 5	47 5	31 [illegible]9	31 70	..	...	26 25	26 25	24·37	29 58
Central Provinces—*												
Western— Nagpur	..	...	37·5	39	27·5	30	40	...	...	...	26	30·37
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	38	34 75	27·62	27·5	34 75	33·25	...	...	22·25	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	35	34·5	27·5	26	32	32	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	62·5	47 87	50	39·5	...	46	...	...	35	22·87
Amraoti	...	...	33	50	27·5	42 5	36	45	...	...	23	23·75
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·2	34·6
Salem		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 7	29·3
Cuddapah	31·7	30 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 5	29
Karnul	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	30 4	28 7	51 2	46 8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tanjore	30 5	28·4	48·4	44·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·9	36·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	[illegible]	20·25	45 71	47·54	47·02	62·69	61·67	57·6	...	...	24·49	29·26
Bangalore	21	24·71	54	51·11	48	43 77	59·69	66·72	...	...	...	[illegible]

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or *chawal*.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Linseed		Districts
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana—
24·22	34·69	...	...	22·24	30·70	26·56	29·58	...	...	66·67	61·56	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
...	...	...	...	17·34	...	22·19	21·09	...	...	...	...	*Southern—* Ferozpur
19·53	27·08	...	...	19·06	...	21·04	20·36	57·13	47·03	59·27	43·85	*Central—* Lahore
20	...	...	...	21·56	...	22·19	25·78	47·03	57·19	61·56	53·33	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·61	20·52	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
16·67	28·50	...	...	19·06	21·04	22·86	23·54	72·71	40	50	50	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
18·59	28·75	...	...	18·12	...	21·56	...	...	...	...	...	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
25·62	27·81	...	...	...	...	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	22·5	25	...	...	55	51·41	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·84	...	47·4	...	...	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
20·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·19	...	...	46·98	48·59	Sholapur
26·93	37·6	...	...	...	...	31·25	36·15	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·45	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
27·29	34·48	...	...	...	...	30·73	38·44	...	47·08	...	55·21	Dhulia
33·45	35·31	...	...	...	...	38·91	42·5	64·84	73·49	...	64·84	*Gujarat—* Surat
26·67	34·79	...	...	...	...	26·67	28·54	50	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	34	49	39	51·62	56·5	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·62	[illegible]·62	44·5	40	47	47	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	27·5	42	39	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	39·[illegible]	65	39·5	...	48·25	Akola
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	38·75	44	35	57	47·5	Amráoti
												Madras—
34·1	31·6			...	...	51·5	47·3	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	25·2	24·9	...	...	...	...	28·2	28·3	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	25·5	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
28·5	29·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	28·[illegible]	28·9	...	...	...	...	31·5	30·6	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	37·2	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	29·5	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
36·6	36·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·9	30·6	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	28·5	29·39	...	...	22·67	29·39	54·85	57·6	...	...	Mysore
...	...	27·5	24·94	...	...	24	29·92	52	48·4	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY—*concluded*

Districts	Mustard and Rapeseed 1907	Mustard and Rapeseed 1906	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*) 1907	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*) 1906	Ghi 1907	Ghi 1906	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*) 1907	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*) 1906	Salt 1907	Salt 1906	Tobacco leaf 1907	Tobacco leaf 1906
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	...	...	84·22	69·37	457·13	355·52	57·13	65·62	...	...	...	...
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	450	380	44·37	61·56	...	...	80	80
Central—												
Lahore	50	45·1	80	60·36	426·67	388·12	50	65·31	...	...	66·67	66·67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	59·06	55	66·67	...	492·20	412·5	50	64·01	...	...	88·91	80
Submontane—												
Amritsar	61·51	48·40	77·5	61·25	...	410	50	53·75	...	...	...	40
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	53·33	44·43	61·56	50	400	355·47	50	66·67	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Multan	57·19	46·56	...	63·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	...	...	465	400	71·25	57·5	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	54·37	43·12	...	...	440	393·75	..	60·94	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	405 to 430	360 to 410	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	414·01	61·41	...	...	...	87·71	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	66·51	...	460	..	65	...	...	...	87·5
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	97·29	...	58·38	486·51	389·17	...	55·42	[illegible]	...	91·87	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	450	360	62·5	63·75	[illegible]	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	75·25	68·87	450	466·62	...	...	25	...	116·62	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	44·37	61·5	53·37	400	360	...	...	30·75	29	94	80
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	...	...	410	400	...	...	21·5	27·5	100	200
Berar—												
Akola	...	...	...	58·25	457	419	...	...	22·5	22·87	142·87	142·87
Amráoti	...	56·25	70	53·75	440	400	...	...	19	[illegible]·25	120	142
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	62	76·3	457[illegible]	396·4	44·8	41·6	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	368·[illegible]	428·6	...	...	...	...	119·9	128·3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	58	66[illegible]	444·4	380·9	47·6	47·6	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	394·7	427·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·1	74·1
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	65·8	59·3	42[illegible]·9	460·8	46·1	54·8	...	...	82·3	123·4
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92·6	126
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	75·4	69·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	...	...	69·29	75·23	42	486·61	38·28	52·6	...	...	205·68*	280·21*
Bangalore	...	...	57	72·34	454·27	531·41	53·54	49·37	...	...	210*	291·41*

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW		JAWAR STALKS		SHEEP, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	
												Rajputana— *Eastern*—
...	...	6·15	8·44	4·22	7·03	5	7·97	140	130	85	85	Ajmer
												Panjab— *Southern*—
...	...	3·28	3·28	4·06	4·37	...	...	60	60	90	90	Ferozpur
												Central—
145 47	103·18	10	13·33	6·25	5·16	...	...	150	170	100	100	Lahore
												South-eastern—
133·33	133·33	6·67	13·33	4·06	8·75	5·62	16·67	80	75	120	110	Delhi
												Submontane—
105	110	...	...	4·43	5·73	...	...	130	115	...	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
100	114·27	10	13·33	6·67	6·67	6·67	10	90	80	70	70	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
...	133·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	[illegible]25*	11·98*	...	...	100 to 200	60 to 160	...	...	Quetta
												Bombay— *Deccan and Karnátak*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	110	...	7·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
108·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·69	...	...	...	...	Surat
110	113·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces— *Western*—
120	...	12·5	...	...	...	14·02	...	50	60	100	100	Nagpur
												Central—
114·25	100	5	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	50	40	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
100	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	25	Raipur
												Berar—
123·75	114·25	...	5	...	...	...	8	60	80	75	125	Akola
124	124	10	8	...	...	15	16	55	50	80	90	Amráoti
												Madras— *South, central*—
83·2	89·6	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
96	75·4	...	...	10·3	10·3	...	[illegible]	75†	75†	...	...	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	6·9	6·8	[illegible]†	80†	100	100	Bellary
69·1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	Cuddapah
74	65·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	2·9	2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
79	90·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·06†	58·75†	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85†	80†	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	6·4	6·4	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
												Mysore—
102·81	109·06	8·54	11·41	10·68	6·51	6·25	6·51	100	100	70	70	Mysore
111·41	111·41	4·4[illegible]	[illegible]·11	5·88	8·54	...	...	160	160	120 to [illegible]	120 to 150	Bangalore

* Bhusa † Sheep or goats

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

B. ROBERTSON
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, June 27, 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MAY 1907 [*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 9	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 12	14 —	14 12	15 —	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 14	1[illegible] 14	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 14	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	9 5	9 5	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	13 —	[illegible] —	21 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 —	10 —	11 10	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 14	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	[illegible]	...	...
Dacca	9 —	8 10	16 —	18 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 —	11 —	24 —	20 —	[illegible]	...	7 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Pabna	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 12	9 12	13 8	[illegible]	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 —	11 —	13 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 —	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 11	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Jalpaiguri	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 2	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	6 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	...	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 10	7 7	8 8	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	[illegible] —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	[illegible]	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	[illegible]	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10 —	9 —	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	[illegible]	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	[illegible] 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	[illegible] 8	10 3	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 —	18 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	[illegible] 4	16 —	...	...	13 4	13 4	18 8	18 8	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 [illegible]	Maubin
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 [illegible]	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	12 1	11 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 8	17 3	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	6 3	6 8	11 1	11 1	Bamo
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	10 7	10 7	14 3	14 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	29 10	29 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	[illegible] —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab
												Eastern Bengal and Assam—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 12	10 —	...	...	6 8	9 4	22 —	21 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	8 —	3 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	16 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	10 —	1[illegible] —	...	...	5 5	5 5	16 —	16 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	6 4	6 12	16 —	16 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 4	19 —	19 —	Faridpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	[illegible] 8	6 8	18 4	16 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	[illegible]	6 12	15 —	15 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 —	11 [illegible]	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	10 8	12 —	...	...	10 [illegible]	10 8	16 8	16 8	Bogra
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	15 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	11 [illegible]	12 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	[illegible] 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Rangpur
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	9 11	10 10	...	...	6 10	6 6	17 12	19 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	9 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 [illegible]	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	...	...	4 4	4 8	[illegible] 8	8 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5	5 —	9 —	9 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	...	...	4 8	6 [illegible]	8 —	7 —	Lushai Hill
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	[illegible]	16 —	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 [illegible]	[illegible]	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	[illegible] 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	14 —	14 [illegible]	Darrang
...	...	...	...	8 —	[illegible]	...	...	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 —	[illegible]	...	...	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 [illegible]	...	...	6 12	6 12	13 —	[illegible]	Lakhimpur